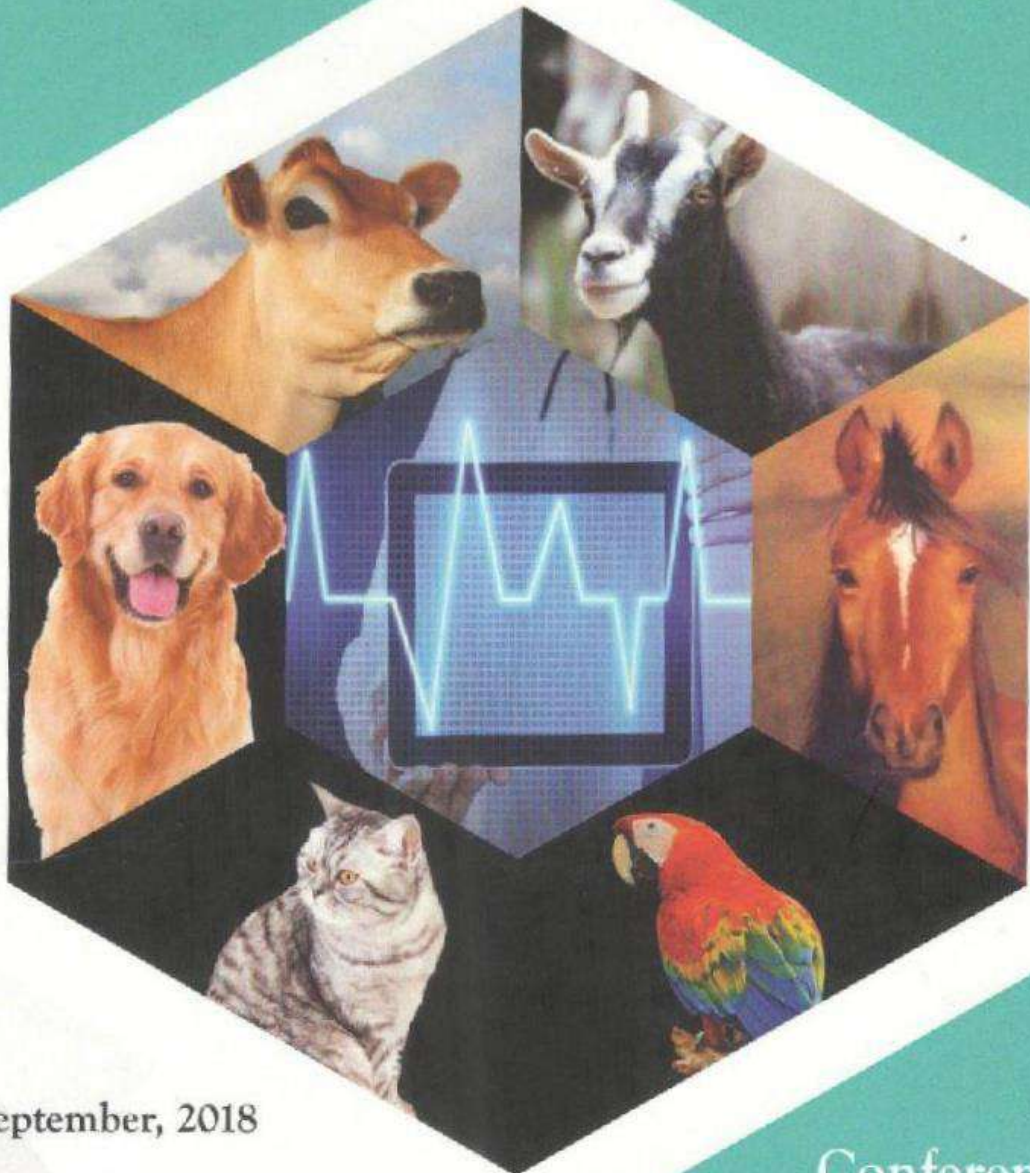


TANUVAS

10th CLINICAL CASE CONFERENCE ON FARM AND COMPANION ANIMAL PRACTICE FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS



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Abstracts

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**DIRECTORATE OF CLINICS
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Tamil Nadu, India**

Abstracts of
**Companion
Animal Medicine**

UG

“A dog is the only thing on earth that loves you more than he loves himself.”

-Josh Billings



Paper ID 11992

CAM UG 1

DIAGNOSIS OF CONCOMITANT INFECTIONS OF *BABESIA CANIS* AND PARVOVIRAL ENTERITIS IN A DOG AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

Chand

*College Of Veterinary Sciences, Deesa,
Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Gujarat*

Canine babesiosis and parvo viral enteritis are one of the most common, obstinate and clinically significant disease that rarely occurs concomitantly. A 6 months old non-vaccinated German shepherd dog was reported to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Deesa with a history of high temperature, off fed, vomition for last 4 days and bloody bowel diarrhoea. Clinical examination revealed high fever (104 ° F) and reduced reflexes. On physical examination, there was presence of ticks in the body, shedding of hair, pale mucous membrane and bilateral ocular discharges. Blood smear stained with Giemsa stain revealed intraerythrocytic polymorphic *Babesia canis* piroplasm. Blood- biochemical attributes revealed decreased level of Hb, RBC, MCV, PCV, Platelets and total protein and albumin and Increased AST, ALT, ALP, GGT, Creatinine, total bilirubin and triglycerides. Further, confirmatory diagnosis was done by Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) which showed 450 bp PCR product positive for *Babesia canis*. Tick was further identified as Brown dog tick, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* on the basis of morphological features. On the basis of clinical examination with microscopic and molecular assays, the case was finally diagnosed as concomitant infection of *Babesia canis* and Parvo viral enteritis. Treatment protocol given included fluid therapy, single injection of Diaminazine aceturate (3.5 mg/ Kg B.W. I/ M), antacid, antiemetics and gut antibiotics twice daily for 5 days. The dog responded to treatment after one week of post treatment and all haemato-biochemical parameters came to normal after one month of post treatment.

Keywords : Parvo Viral Enteritis, *Babesia canis*, Dog, PCR and Diaminazine Aceturate

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Bhupamani Das, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr. Abhinav Suthar, Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine.



Paper ID 12095

CAM UG 2

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CHOLECYSTITIS IN MONGREL: A CASE REPORT

Susmitha Bujuti

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A six-year-old female mongrel weighing 11 kg was presented to the department of veterinary clinical complex with the history of anorexia, lethargy, vomiting since 4 days. Physical examination revealed dullness and depression with pink colored mucous membrane and no abnormality could be detected on palpation of abdomen. Radiographic examination revealed the presence of radio opaque mass on liver region. Ultrasonographic examination revealed hyper echogenicity of the gallbladder wall. Biochemical parameters revealed elevated ALT and AST levels. Based on clinical findings, Radiographic examination and Ultrasonography the present case was diagnosed as cholecystitis. Hence the dog was treated with Tab.ursogal (ursodeoxycholic acid), Syp.Teramin (Sorbitol + Tricholine citrate), Tab.perinorm, vitamin E capsules and liver supplement at the standard dose rate for 10 days. Supportive therapy by IV fluids, antiemetics and H2 blocker and Inj.choline chloride. On day 15, animal showed complete recovery on Ultrasonographic examination and was taking food normally.

Keywords : Mongrel, Vomiting, Gall Bladder, Cholecystitis, Ursodeoxycholic Acid.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Sunandhadevi, Assistant Professor,
Veterinary Clinical Complex, Medicine
Dr.P.Revathi, Assistant, Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex,
Medicine

Paper ID 12098

CAM UG 3

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCALISED DEMODICOSIS IN A DOG: A CASE REPORT

Saisree Vaddi

*College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A male Labrador retriever cross dog aged 8 months weighing 22 kgs was presented to the department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur, with the history of severe alopecia on face and pustules on head since last 3 months. Deep skin scrapings were collected and examined for mites. Direct microscopic examination revealed the presence of



Demodex canis. Hence the condition was confirmed as Demodicosis. Animal was treated with Ivermectin, antihistamine and supportive therapy for 5 weeks. The owner was suggested to use benzyl peroxide and cypermethrin topically. Post treatment evaluation was done on weekly basis. Direct microscopic examination on third week revealed the absence of organisms and the animal was completely recovered after 5th week of treatment.

Keywords : Alopecia, Pustules, Demodex, Ivermectin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Revathi, Assistant Professor (VMD),
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. Sunandha Devi, Contract Teaching Faculty (VMD),
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12100

CAM UG 4

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF ASCITES OF HEPATIC ORIGIN IN A GOLDEN RETRIEVER

Sree Krishna Sai Peddineni

*College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A 14 months old female Golden Retriever weighing 23kg was presented to the department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Proddatur with the complaint of abdominal distension and inappetence since 1 month. Clinical examination revealed dyspnea, dehydration, tachycardia, dribbling of urine, pale mucous membrane, temperature of 102.4° F and enlargement of abdomen assuming a pear shaped appearance with distended linea alba downward were evident. On tactile percussion, fluid thrilled abdomen was noticed. Haematological studies revealed hemoglobin of 6 gm%. Biochemical analysis revealed normal BUN and Creatinine levels, elevated ALT and reduced total protein levels in serum. On urinalysis, it was found negative for protein. On ultrasonographic examination, anechoic areas, floating intestines, hepatomegaly were evident. On the basis of history, clinical and laboratory examination, the case was diagnosed as ascites and successfully treated with hypertonic fluids, diuretics, antibiotic (penicillins), anti-inflammatory, liver protectants and haematinics for 10days. Post treatment evaluation after 10 days revealed normal biochemical parameters.

Keywords : Ascites, Tactile Percussion, Hepatomegaly, Floating Intestines, Diuretics

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. Revathi, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. S. Sunandhadevi, Contract Teaching Faculty,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex



Paper ID 12107

CAM UG 5

MASTICATORY MUSCLE MYOSITIS IN A DOG**Arya Theres***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Masticatory muscle myositis is an autoimmune mediated condition in dogs. A two year old male non-descript dog was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy, KVASU, with a history of difficulty in opening mouth, inability to bark, decreased food intake with no water intake from past one week. Physical examination revealed closed mouth panting, locked jaw, salivation, severe emaciation and wasting of temporalis muscle. Further, clinical examination revealed pale mucous membrane and an elevated rectal temperature of 40.1°C. From the observed clinical symptoms the condition was symptomatically diagnosed as masticatory muscle myositis, and it was decided to go for medical management. The animal was treated with Prednisolone injection at the dose rate of 2mg/kg body weight and B complex injection for one week. Supportive fluid therapy along with antibiotic therapy using enrofloxacin at the dose rate of 2.5mg/kg body weight for five days was also carried out. The animal started showing symptomatic improvement after first week and complete recovery was observed by second week of treatment

Keywords : Masticatory Muscle Myositis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. (Maj)Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. Shyma V.H, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary
Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12123

CAM UG 6

**SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PNEUMOTHORAX IN A
CHIPPIPARAI PUPPY****Manishda Sekar***Veterinary College And Research Institute, Tirunelveli
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Introduction: Pneumothorax is an accumulation of air in pleural space in between lungs and chest wall. It is more common in deep chested dogs. There are two types of pneumothorax namely open and closed. A five month old female Chippiparai puppy was presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia and not lying down since two days. The puppy was hit



by an adult male dog two days back. Clinical examination revealed inspiratory dyspnoea, arching back and slight distention of thorax. The vital parameters and haemato-biochemical parameters were within normal range. Radiography revealed elevated heart, collapse of lung lobes and accumulation of free air in the pleural space. Thoracocentesis was done at the level of 7th intercostal space and removed around 500 ml of air. The animal was treated with Inj. Amoxicillin + Cloxacillin @ 20 mg/kg IM, Inj. Prednisolone @ 1 mg/kg IM on first day and Tab. Amoxicillin + Cloxacillin @ 20 mg/kg bid P/O for further five days. The animal showed uneventful recovery. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Chippiparai, Pleural Space, Thoracocentesis, Prednisolone

Faculty Advisor: Dr E Venkatesakumar, Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr R Ramprabhu, Professor and Head,
Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12127

CAM UG 7

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF MEGAESOPHAGUS IN A DOG

Niharika Jagana

*College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A three year old German shepherd female weighing 24.5Kg was brought to the Department of Veterinary clinical complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of chronic vomiting, anorexia and reduced feed intake since two months. On clinical examination, mild elevated rectal temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate and pink conjunctival mucous membrane were observed. Haematological parameters revealed mild neutrophilia. On plain radiography animal showed pulmonary congestion and gas filled intestines. Contrast radiography revealed dilatation of thoracic oesophagus. Based on the above findings, the case was diagnosed as megaesophagus. The animal was managed with antibiotics, antihistaminics, antiemetics and prokinetics at standard dose rate. The owner was advised to feed a high caloric diet in small frequent meals in an elevated or upright position (45-90° angle to the floor) and maintaining position for 10-15 minutes following feeding which allows gravity to assist food passage into the stomach. The case was successfully managed by following these managemental practices.

Keywords : Vomiting, Contrast Radiography, Megaesophagus, Management.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. Revathi, Assistant professor (VMD),
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. S. Sunandhadevi, Contract Teaching Faculty (VMD),
Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

**Paper ID 12128****CAM UG 8****SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CYSTITIS
IN A MALE PUG****Harish Kumar***College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A two year old pug weighing 9 kg was presented to the department of Veterinary Clinical Complex with the history of hematuria, stranguria and urinating like female dog for the past 5 days. Clinical examination revealed dullness, mild elevation of heart rate and temperature 102.4°F, pale mucous membrane, distended bladder & evinced pain while palpation of abdomen. Hematological examination revealed neutrophilia and anaemia. On ultrasonographic examination distended bladder with thickening of urinary bladder wall was observed. Based on history, clinical examination and laboratory diagnosis, the case was diagnosed as cystitis and treated with antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and supportive therapy at standard dose rate for five days. The dog shows complete recovery after five days post treatment with normal urination.

Keywords : Cystitis, Hematuria, Dysuria, Urinary Bladder.**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.P.Revathi, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr.S.Sunandha Devi, M.V.Sc., Contract Teaching Faculty,
Department of Veterinary Medicine**Paper ID 12133****CAM UG 9****DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY
DISEASE IN A ROTTWEILER****Lina Mathews***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A nine year old male Rottweiler was presented to University Veterinary Hospital and Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of reduced food intake, diarrhoea and vomiting for past two days. The animal was vaccinated and dewormed properly. General clinical examination revealed congested mucous membrane, palpable popliteal lymph node and a temperature of 98.6°F. Blood and serum samples were collected for haemato-biochemical analyses, which revealed anaemia, elevated levels of phosphorus, Blood Urea Nitrogen and creatinine (4.4mg/dL). Blood gas analysis revealed hypernatremia, hypokalemia and low levels of bicarbonate. Ultrasound scanning revealed



hyperechoic cortex of left kidney, slightly thickened bladder and enlarged prostate. Cytological examination of prostatic wash revealed cells suggestive of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Based on the history, clinical signs and diagnostic aids the case was diagnosed as chronic kidney disease and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Treatment was initiated with fluid therapy using Normal Saline and Ringer's Lactate, Inj. Amoxicillin-Sulbactam @15mg/kg, Inj. Metronidazole @20 mg/kg BW, Inj. Pantoprazole @0.7 mg/kg BW and Inj. Ondansetron @0.5 mg/kg BW as intravenously for six days. Owing to severe anaemia (1.92 million RBC/ μ L), Inj. Darbepoetin @0.5 mcg/kg BW was administered subcutaneously. The treatment was continued with prescription renal diet, phosphate binder Ipakitine powder @25 g BID, Hemobest @10 mL OD, and indigenous patent products including Rubenal 300 @2 tabs BID and Nefrotec DS @2 tabs OD. On subsequent reviews, the animal showed clinical improvement with reduced creatinine level (1.6 mg/dL) and advised castration after complete recovery from the uremic crisis.

Keywords : Chronic Kidney Disease, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Rottweiler

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ajith Kumar S., Professor and Head,
University Veterinary Hospital and Teaching Veterinary
Clinical Complex
Dr. Vishnurahav R.B., Teaching Assistant, Department of
Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence,
University Veterinary Hospital and Teaching Veterinary
Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12146

CAM UG 10

ASCITES OF HEPATIC ORIGIN IN 1.5 YEARS OLD GOLDEN RETRIEVER DOG AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Gurleen Kaur

Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Amritsar
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Punjab.

Ascites is accumulation of free fluid in peritoneal cavity. It's a common clinical findings with variety of etiologies. In presented case report, a Golden Retriever aged 1.5 years was presented with history of lethargy, weakness, increased thirst but normal appetite and abdominal distention with swelling in hind legs as well. Physical examination reveals respiratory distress, pale mm and thrills of fluid on tapping the abdomen was felt. Hematological studies reveal decreases haemoglobin, PCV, absolute neutrophilia with left shift. Biochemical analysis shows decrease in total protein, increase in SGPT levels but normal SGOT. Radiograph reveals typical ground glass appearance suggesting ascites. Dog was diagnosed with ascites of hepatic origin causing hypoproteinemia. Dog was



then treated by performing abdominocentesis followed by hypertonic dextrose solution i/v, diuretic, liver tonics, antibiotic and amino acid administration. Dog was restricted to salt free but high protein diet. Dog showed gradual improvement within 7 days.

Keywords : Ascites, hypoproteinemia, Golden Retriever, liver cirrhosis, Abdominal Distention

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sumreen Kour

Paper ID 12148

CAM UG 11

HEPATITIS IN CANINE

Navneet Kaur

*Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Amritsar
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Punjab*

A 4 year old Pomeranian was presented in VCC,KCVAS with a complaint of anorexia, depression, lethargy, deafness, polydipsia, polyuria, vomition, dark coloured urine, melena, weight loss, jaundice, intermittent diarrhoea, abdominal distention. Diagnosed with aid of CBC that revealed dehydration, relative neutrophilia, mild anemia with poikilocytosis. Serological examination revealed Elevated level of ALT -332.7IU/L, GGT-20IU/L, Total Bilirubin-2mg/dl. Radiography revealed increase in the size of liver. Animal was treated with aggressive fluid therapy with dextrose, antibiotic, liver extract, multivitamin and antiemetic. Dog was reevaluated after 15 days and blood examination revealed normal blood picture and advised for sugar diet, non-fatty diet, protein of high biological value. Serological examination revealed decreased level of ALT up to 40 IU/L, GGT – 5 IU/L and the condition was improved after 15 days of treatment.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Adarsh Thakur,

Paper ID 12149

CAM UG 12

ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN PUG MALE DOG

Arpan Khehra

*Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Amritsar
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Punjab*

A male pug, aged 6 years and weighing 9.8kgs was presented in VCC, KCVAS, with history of inappetance from last 4-5 days and anemia from last 2 days. There was history of vomition after 4-5 hours of feed intake and inability to move. After physical examination;haematological & biochemical tests were conducted revealing severe anameia (Hb=6.7g/dL, pcv=22%) along with



increased BUN(130mg/dL) and creatinine (9.6%). henceforth treatment was started immediately with fluid therapy , antibiotics, diuretics and was advised for renal diet and sodium diet. Animal showed recovery after 15 days of treatment. During the treatment blood profile was monitored on routine basis to estimate the efficacy of the treatment. After 15 days improvement in blood profile was seen with Hb=8.14g/dL, BUN=60, Creatinin=1.1%, PCV=42.

Keywords : Renal Failure, Acute, Canine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Adarsh Thakur

Paper ID 12151

CAM UG 13

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CANINE MULTICENTRIC LYMPHOMA IN A ROTTWEILER

Bareera Vallikkadan

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Canine multicentric lymphoma is a neoplastic condition affecting haemopoietic system of middle aged to older dogs. A four and half year old male/ female Rottweiler was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, Kerala with the history of swelling in the neck and reduced food intake. General clinical examination revealed generalized lymphadenopathy. Haemato-biochemical examination revealed anaemia, leucocytosis, thrombocytopenia and elevation in serum levels of alkaline phosphatase. On radiography, enlargement of spleen and liver were recorded. Fine needle aspiration cytology of lymph node revealed sheets of pleomorphic lymphoid cells having dense nuclei which was suggestive of lymphoma. Ultrasonography revealed hepatomegaly and splenomegaly. Based on the history, clinical signs, physical examination findings, cytology and imaging techniques the case was diagnosed as multicentric lymphoma. The prognosis and potential therapeutic options were explained to the owner and chemotherapy was initiated with COP (low dose) protocol. Induction was initiated using cyclophosphamide @50mg/m² body surface area orally on alternate days, vincristine @ 0.5mg/m² body surface area intravenously, once a week and prednisolone @40mg/m² body surface area orally . The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Lymphoma, Multicentric, Diagnosis, Management,, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Madhavan Unny N, Assistant Professor,
Department of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 12155

CAM UG 14

DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER**Aswany Baburaj T***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five year old female Labrador retriever was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with the history of distended abdomen, reduced food intake, voiding of dark coloured faeces and yellow coloured urine for past one week. General clinical examination revealed congested mucous membrane and tachycardia. Haematology revealed mild anaemia (RBC $5.37 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$) and thrombocytopenia (PLT $97 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$). Biochemical analysis revealed moderately elevated serum creatinine (1.6mg/dL) and low total protein (4.3 g/ dL). Blood gas analysis showed low pCO₂ (24.6mmHg), pO₂ (50.5mmHg), bicarbonate (14.5mmol/L) and high level of lactate (4.29mmol/L). On electrocardiography, ventricular tachycardia was observed. On ultrasonography, hepatomegaly, ascites and thickening of urinary bladder were observed. Echocardiography revealed enlarged cardiac chambers with hypokinetic wall movements, severe mitral valve regurgitation and highly reduced systolic function indices (ejection fraction 8%, fractional shortening 4%) which confirmed the diagnosis of dilated cardiomyopathy. Initially the animal was stabilised with oxygen therapy followed by diuretic furosemide intravenously. An antiarrhythmic agent lignocaine was used to treat ventricular tachycardia. The oral therapy was initiated with pimobendan, furosemide, spironolactone, enalapril and a nutrient supplement containing L -carnitine (top10) for a month. Even though the animal showed slight improvement, the dog died after 20 days.

Keywords : Ventricular Tachycardia, Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Faculty Advisor: Dr Ajith Kumar S, Professor and Head,
Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr Vishnu Rahav, Teaching Assistant,
Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex



Paper ID 12175

CAM UG 15

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF SEPTIC PERITONITIS IN A NON-DESCRIPT DOG

Shankar Ramasamy

*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Tirunelveli
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Septic peritonitis, a most commonly occurring localized or diffused inflammatory condition of the peritoneal cavity, is associated with bacterial contamination from the GI tract. A one year old male non-descript dog, presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia, vomiting, enlargement abdomen for the past 3 days. Clinical examination revealed elevated temperature (39.8° C), congested mucous membrane and abdominal distention with fluid thrill on tactile percussion. Radiography revealed ground glass appearance of abdomen. Haematology revealed leukocytosis (47,000 / cumm) with absolute neutrophilia (91%). Ultrasound examination showed hypochoic free fluid with high cellularity in the peritoneal cavity. Abdominocentesis was performed and collected around 600 ml of straw coloured peritoneal fluid and Inj. Metronidazole @ 10 mg/kg irrigated into peritoneal cavity. The cytological examination showed numerous dead and degenerative neutrophils. The cultural identification showed the presence of *Escherichia coli*. Antibiogram revealed sensitive to amoxicillin + clavulanate and gentamicin. The animal was treated with Inj. Dextrose normal saline @ 10 ml /kg IV, Inj. Ringer's lactate @ 10 ml/kg IV, Inj. Amoxicillin + clavulanate @ 15 mg/kg bid IV, Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.2 mg/kg IV and Inj. Pantoprazole @ 1 mg /kg IV for seven days. The second and third day there was slight abdominal distention. Peritoniocentesis was performed to remove peritoneal fluid and administered Inj. Metronidazole @ 10 mg/kg intraperitoneally. The animal showed uneventful recovery. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Septic Peritonitis, Leukocytosis, Abdominocentesis, *Escherichia Coli*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. E. Venkatesakumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. R. C. Sundara Rajan, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Medicine.1



Paper ID 12206

CAM UG 16

MOLECULAR DETECTION AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BLUE EYE (INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS) IN A THREE MONTHS OLD NON DESCRIPT DOG

Neethu Beena

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Infectious canine hepatitis is an acute liver infection caused by Canine Adeno Virus 1 and is characterized by pyrexia, vomiting, abdominal pain, corneal oedema and convulsion. A three months old 10.0 kg body weight unvaccinated Non-descript dog was presented to Small Animal Medicine Outpatient Unit of Madras Veterinary College with the history of Inappetance, Vomiting, Subcutaneous swelling in the ventral part of neck, blindness and bilateral bluish discolouration of eyes. Clinical findings revealed subcutaneous neck oedema, pyrexia and corneal oedema. Complete blood count revealed reduction in Hb (7.7 g/dl), PCV (24.2%), RBC (3.85m/cmm) & leukopenia. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated ALT (204 U/L), ALP (1428 U/L), Cholesterol (329 mg/dl), Total bilirubin (1.35 mg/dl) & direct bilirubin (1.28 mg/dl). Ultrasound examination revealed hepatomegaly. Wet film examination & Woo's method were done to rule out trypanosomiasis. Based on history, clinical signs & laboratory findings the case was tentatively diagnosed as ICH. Nasal swab was collected for detection of Canine Adeno Virus 1 and confirmed as ICH by PCR. The animal was treated symptomatically with fluid therapy, Inj: V-tri @ 25 mg/kg bwt, Inj: Amikacin @ 10 mg/kg bwt, Inj: Pantaprazole @1.0 mg/kg bwt, Supportive therapy using liver tonics & Haematinics. Dog showed clinical improvement as well as haematological parameters after two weeks of treatment

Keywords : Infectious Canine Hepatitis, Corneal Oedema, Canine Adeno Virus 1 , Trypanosomiasis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr. D. Sumathi, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.



Paper ID 12207

CAM UG 17

A RARE CASE OF THROMBOCYTOPENIA AND SEVERE ERYTHRON CRISIS DUE TO EHRlichIOSIS IN A DOBERMAN DOG

Swarup Lingayat

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Parbhani-431 402
Maharashtra Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

A two-year-old Doberman dog weighing 23 kg body weight was referred to the Department of Veterinary Medicine, COVAS Parbhani with the history of anorexia and epistaxis from both the nostrils. Clinical examination revealed elevated rectal temperature (104.80F), tachycardia (120beats/min), polypnoea (53breaths/min), paper-white conjunctival mucous membrane and tick infestation. The dog was presented in lateral recumbency and severely dehydrated state. The CBC indicated severe erythron crisis with Hb (2.2g/dl), PCV (5.5%), TEC (0.91 mill/ cumm), TLC (11300/cu.mm) and Thrombocytopenia (19000/μl). The report of parasitology department confirmed *E. canis* infection. The dog was treated with Inj. Babimido (Imidocarb dipropionate @ 7mg/kg BW) 1.5 ml S/C, Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 20mg/kg BW IV, Inj. Reptilase @ 1ml IM, Inj. Fructodex 100 ml IV, Inj. Iron sucrose 3 ml in 200ml DNS IV on alternate days, Inj. paracetamol @ 15 mg/kg BW IM, Inj. Polybion 2 ml IV, Inj. Ivermectin @ 0.2mg/kg BW S/C, Inj. Solumedrol (Methylprednisolone) @ 1mg/kg BW IV, oral medication with liver protectant syrup and Tab. Doxycycline @ 10mg/kg BW BID. The dog initially responded well to the therapy with a drop in rectal temperature and increase in Thrombocyte count to 76000 /μl. Epistaxis stopped on the third day. The therapy was continued for six days. However, on the sixth-day dog showed severe depression with low Hb (1.7g/dl) and at night time subsequently succumbed to severe anaemic anoxia.

Keywords : Erythron Crisis, imidocarb dipropionate, methylprednisolone, ehrlichiosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr Satish U Digaskar, Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 12213

CAM UG 18

NODULAR SPLENOMEGALY IN A DOG WITH *MYCOPLASMA HAEMOCANIS* INFECTION

Aarathi S

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An eight year old female Labrador dog was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, Thrissur, Kerala with anorexia and vomiting since 3 days. On examination, physical parameters were within normal range. Abdomen was distended and a large mass could be palpated in the ventral abdomen, from the anterior abdomen up to the bladder. Hematology revealed anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Biochemical parameters blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and alanine aminotransferase were within normal range. Peripheral blood smear revealed the presence of *Mycoplasma haemocanis* organism. Right lateral radiography of the abdomen confirmed splenomegaly. Ultrasonography of spleen showed focal nodular areas with isoechoic parenchyma. The animal was successfully treated with Oxytetracycline @ 10 mg/kg body weight i/v along with supportive therapy. The details of the case will be discussed later.

Keywords : Nodular Splenomegaly, *Mycoplasma haemocanis*, Oxytetracycline

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deepa Chirayath, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12218

CAM UG 19

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FELINE PERITONITIS

Eldhose Alias

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A one year old male Persian cat was presented to University veterinary hospital, TVCC Mannuthy with history of anorexia and distended abdomen for past one week. Physical examination revealed fluid filled abdomen. On complete blood count examination leukopenia severe thrombocytopenia and anaemia could be detected. On serum biochemical examination hyperproteinemia was observed. Rivalta test was done using effusion fluid and the result confirmed the effusion fluid as exudate containing protein. On abdominal ultrasound examination cellularity could be observed in the peritoneal fluid. The animal was treated with Enrofloxacin at the dose rate of 5mg/kg and lasix @ 3mg/



kg for 3 days along with supportive therapy using fluids for 5 days. Thereafter treatment was discontinued by the owner.

Keywords : Feline, Peritonitis, Rivalta Test

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Shyma V H, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Vishnu Raghav, Teaching Assistant,
Teaching veterinary clinical complex

Paper ID 12224

CAM UG 20

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CANINE HYPOTHYROIDISM WITH SECONDARY MALASSEZIOSIS IN A DOG

Sreekutty J. V

*College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Hypothyroidism is the condition resulting from the decreased production of thyroxine (T3) and triiodothyronine (T4) by the thyroid gland. The lipophilic yeast *Malassezia pachydermatis* is a part of the normal cutaneous microflora of most warm-blooded vertebrates. A two year old Labrador dog weighing 35kg was presented to the Teaching veterinary clinical complex, college of veterinary and animal sciences, Pookode with a complaint of alopecia and skin lesions for the past one month. Upon general inspection a tragic expression on face was noticed. Dermatological examination revealed epidermal collarettes, bilaterally symmetrical alopecia, spectacled eye and myxedema. Methylene blue stained skin impression smear showed presence of budding yeast cells suggestive of *Malassezia pachydermatis*. Serological examination revealed Total T3 (0.35ng/ml) and Total T4 (1.77 µg/dl). Based on the results obtained the condition was diagnosed as hypothyroidism with secondary malasseziosis. The treatment was started using levothyroxine sodium @ the rate of 20mcg/kg BW, P.O for one month, Tab loratidine, micodin shampoo and supportive treatment. On review after one month animal showed response to treatment by improvement in the coat condition.

Keywords : Hypothyroidism, levothyroxine, *Malassezia pachydermatis*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sindhu O.K, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. Manju K Mathew, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 12238

CAM UG 21

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

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Feline infectious anemia is an arthropod borne disease or iatrogenic disease caused by *Mycoplasma haemofelis*. It causes hemolytic anemia and icterus. A 2.5 years old female DSH cat weighing 2.5 kg body weight was presented with the history of inappetence, icteric mucus membrane and dark yellowish urine. Clinical examination revealed icteric oral and conjunctive mucus membranes, icteric inguinal region and severe dehydration, with a rectal temperature of 40.5° C. Medical management was initiated with oxytetracycline 10mg/kg body weight and prednisolone 2mg/kg body weight and Normal saline 20 ml/kg body weight was given for three days. Haematology revealed anemia, thrombocytopenia and leucocytosis. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated level of ALT, ALP and Total bilirubin. Ultra sound examination revealed hepatomegaly, enlarged portal vessels and mild splenomegaly. Blood smear revealed the presence of *Mycoplasma haemofelis*, Howell jolly bodies in RBC and Monocytosis. The blood samples were found to be positive by PCR amplification using *M. haemofelis* specific primers and expected amplicon size of 393 bp was observed. Doxycycline 10mg/kg b.wt for 18 days, Tab. Ursodeoxycholic acid 15mg/ b.wt and Inj. Prednisolone 2mg/kg for 3days and 1mg/kg b.wt for 5 days along with haematinics and liver supplements were given for 21 days. After the 21 days of treatment animal got recovered and haematology and serum biochemistry parameters revealed that significant improvement of the animal.

Keywords : *Mycoplasma haemofelis*, Howell Jolly Bodies, Doxycycline

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Sumathi.,Ph.D, Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Vet. Clinical Medicine
Dr. N. R. Senthil, M.V.Sc. Assistant Professor,
Centralized Clinical Laboratory



Paper ID 12239

CAM UG 22

DERMATOPHYTOSIS DUE TO EPIDERMOPHYTON SPP. IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER

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A three year old Labrador retriever dog weighing 12kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of itching and hair loss. On general examination the animal was active and alert and the vital parameters were within the normal limits. Bilateral alopecia, ring like lesions on ventral aspects of chest, melanised abdomen were observed on clinical examination. The animal had a musty odour. Skin scrapings revealed ectothrix and endothrix spores with extensive damage to hair structure. The case was tentatively diagnosed as dermatophytosis. Treatment was started with Shampoo Ketoconazole once in 5 days and supported with oral syrup containing omega-6 fatty acids. Skin scrapings were taken aseptically and were subjected to cultural isolation in Dermatophyte Test Medium, which showed fungal growth with greenish colour and red zone around the fungal growth. Lactophenol cotton blue staining of hyphae revealed the presence of club shaped macroconidia and with thin walls, suggestive of *Epidermophyton* spp. Clinical improvement was noted after 14 days and treatment was continued for one month.

Keywords : Canine Dermatophytosis, Epidermophyton, Dermatophyte Test Medium

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ratheesh R.L, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Deepa P.M, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12245

CAM UG 23

DEMODICOSIS IN A MALE ROTTWEILER AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT

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Demodicosis is a non-contagious, inflammatory parasitic dermatosis characterized by excessive proliferation of the commensal mite belonging to *Demodex* species within the hair follicles and sebaceous glands, reported



commonly in dogs. A eight and a half month old male Rottweiler dog weighing 31Kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with the complaint of oozing lesions on the left side of its face, lateral abdomen and thigh for the past few days. Clinical examination revealed pustular and exudative lesions on face, ventral and lateral abdomen and medial part of hind limbs. Lesions on the face had ulcerated. Deep skin scrapings from the lesions revealed presence of *Demodex* mites (+++). Based on the clinical findings and laboratory results, the case was diagnosed as demodicosis with concurrent pyoderma. Animal was treated with Ivermectin at a dose rate of 400 mcg/kg body weight subcutaneously at seven days interval. Benzoyl peroxide shampoo (Petben) and Amitraz (RIDD) was advised for external application. Cephalexin at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg body weight was given for concurrent pyoderma along with supportive drugs. Review was conducted at seven days interval and animal had an eventful recovery.

Keywords : Demodicosis, Ivermectin.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Manju K. Mathew, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12246

CAM UG 24

A CASE OF GENERALIZED DEMODICOSIS COMPLICATED WITH PYODERMA IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A two year old female Labrador dog weighing 27 kg was presented to the Medicine unit of University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of severe exudative skin lesions of one month duration .On general clinical examination, the physiological parameters were found to be within the normal range .Generalized alopecia, macules, erythematous, exudative crusty lesions noticed all over the body. The deep skin scrapings examination revealed presence of *Demodex canis* mite. Impression smear from the lesions revealed presence of gram positive cocci in clusters. Culture and sensitivity test revealed the presence of gram positive cocci sensitive to cotrimoxazole, gentamycin and ceftriaxone. The dog was successfully treated with Bactrisol, Neomec, RIDD, Petben, Immunol syrup and Nutriccoat advance. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Generalized Demodicosis, Pyoderma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Usha Narayanan Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 12250

CAM UG 25

***BABESIA GIBSONI* INFECTION IN A DOG**

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Babesiosis is a tick borne protozoal infection caused by *Babesia* spp with worldwide distribution. A three year old female Labrador retriever weighed 25 Kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of anorexia for seven days and haemoglobinuria for three days. Clinical examination revealed temperature of 102.7oF, mild dehydration and icteric visible mucous membrane and skin. Complete blood count revealed low level of RBC (1.16x106/ μ l), haemoglobin (1.8g/dl), and thrombocytopenia (154x103/ μ l). On serum biochemical examination, elevated level of alkaline phosphatase (248.3 IU/L) and total bilirubin (14.34mg/dl) were observed. On blood smear examination, *Babesia gibsoni* (++) could be detected. Observation of wet film revealed the presence of microfilariae (+). The animal was treated with clindamycin (11mg/Kg as i/v) and doxycycline (10mg/Kg orally as OD) with supportive treatment for ten days. Prednisolone (1mg/Kg as i/m) was given for first three days and tapered the dose for seven days. Animal showed improvement after the treatment.

Keywords : Babesia Gibsoni, Bilirubin, Microfilariae

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Shyma V H, Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr.Vishnurahav R B, Teaching Assistant, TVCC.

Paper ID 12261

CAM UG 26

A CASE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN A DACHSHUND BITCH

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Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common endocrine pancreatic disorders in dogs with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus as the most clinically recognized form. A three year old female Dachshund was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex Mannuthy, with the chief complaint of drastic reduction in body weight of about 5kg in past 3 months inspite of increased food intake. The clinical symptoms included polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria and on physical examination animal exhibited severe wasting, poor hair coat and non-healing wounds on hind limbs. The biochemical parameters revealed



high fasting blood glucose level of 391mg/dL, higher serum fructosamine concentration and hypercholesterolemia, while haematological values were normal except for mild anaemia. Significant levels of glycosuria was observed on urine analysis. The abdominal ultrasonography depicted normal echogenicity of pancreas, liver, adrenals, kidney and urinary tract. Based on estimating series of fasting hyperglycemia and glycosuria, the case was diagnosed as diabetes mellitus and therapy was initiated using Monocomponent Biosynthetic r-DNA insulin (Biphasic isophane insulin injection 40 IU/mL) at the dose rate of 0.5 IU/Kg BW bid subcutaneously and increased the dose of insulin by monitoring fasting blood glucose on daily basis and fixed the dose as 5 IU bid. The animal was maintained on fixed dietary schedule and consistent exercise routines and on review after 2.5 months of on-going therapy, animal showed significant improvement in condition.

Keywords : Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Sindhu K Rajan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12263

CAM UG 27

GENERALIZED CANINE TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR (CTVT)

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Generalized cutaneous TVT is a rare and uncommon sarcoma type of tumour in canine occurring through sexual contact / mating affecting both the sexes in dogs. A 5-year old intact male Labrador dog was brought to MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE – TEACHING HOSPITAL TANUVAS CHENNAI. It was referred to the Dermatology ward with the following history of allergic nodules, pruritus and focal alopecia from the past one month. Enlarged lymph nodes, body condition score 3/9, dehydration > 5%, dullness and general debility was also noticed. During physical examination, multiple hard masses of about 1.2 to 1.4 cm diameter, sized thick wall, fluctuating and non-painful was noticed all over the body. FNAC (cytology) and impression smear using Diff Quick stain confirmed TVT. Further on imaging (radiography and ultrasonography) the dog evidenced metastatic lesions in the lungs, liver and spleen and more over splenic biopsy confirmed TVT. Chemotherapy with Vincristine-0.025mg/kg bodyweight Prednisolone 0.5mg/kg followed by Ocoxin[®] was given perorally morning and evening. Chemotherapy was continued from 1st week until 4 - 5 weeks along with supportive treatment. The dog showed very good clinical signs of recovery, subsequent visits showed immense healing of cutaneous



lesions and interestingly progressive disappearance of space occupying lesions in the affected organs. This clinical abstract reviews a rare case of generalized cutaneous transmissible venereal tumour and its complete recovery.

Keywords : Cutaneous TVT, Ocoxin

Faculty Advisor: Dr .G.R.Baranidharan, Assistant Professor and Blood Bank Officer, TANUVAS Animal Blood Bank, Department of Clinics
Dr .P. Pothiappan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12266

CAM UG 28

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF COBRA ENVENOMATION IN A DOG

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An eight year old non-descript male dog was presented to the Small Animal Medicine unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, with the history of cobra bite the previous night. On clinical examination, animal was found dull with swollen jaws, pyalism, temperature of 103.5°F, congested mucous membrane, hyperpnoea with open mouth breathing, and voiding high coloured urine. Haematological parameters revealed a marked neutrophilic leucocytosis with lymphocytopenia, increase in PCV of 54 % and Haemoglobin (18%) which revealed severe haemconcentration. Serum biochemistry showed increased creatinine of 3.48 mg % with normal BUN value. Animal was treated with Inj. Dexamethasone @ 0.5 mg/kg i/m, polyvalent snake venom antiserum I.P diluted in 250ml of 5% Dextrose IV and Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 5mg/kg i/m. Animal was treated with antibiotics and fluids for the next four days. Haematological parameters after treatment revealed slight neutrophilia, a mild decrease in creatinine of 2.26mg%, marked decrease in PCV (34%) and Haemoglobin (11%) when compared to pre-treatment. Animal recovered completely on the 5th day of treatment.

Keywords : Dog, Cobra Envenomation , Enrofloxacin, Polyvalent Snake Venom Antiserum

Faculty Advisor: Dr Rajkumar K, Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Medicine.



Paper ID 12271

CAM UG 29

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN A DACHSHUND

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Babesiosis is a protozoan disease, caused by members of genus *Babesia* and transmitted by Ixodid ticks. This disease is of great clinical significance as it affects the activity of animal. A two year old dachshund dog weighing eight and half kilogram was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with history of anorexia and weakness. On general examination, visible mucous membranes were pale. On clinical examination, elevated temperature could be detected. On abdominal palpation, enlarged spleen could be felt and ultrasonography revealed splenomegaly. Haematological examination revealed thrombocytopenia (16000/microlitre) and anemia (haemoglobin-2.7g/dl, haematocrit value-8.1%). *Babesia gibsoni* piroplasms were detected in peripheral blood smear. Serum biochemistry showed creatinine level (1.8g/dl) and ALT (11.8IU/L). Urine were straw coloured and dipstick test were performed and revealed bilirubin level (3+) and pH (5). Dog was treated with Doxycycline at the rate of 10mg/kg, prednisolone at the rate of 1mg/kg and with supportive drugs. Clinical improvement was noticed within one week. Owner was advised to continue the treatment for fifteen days. Animal made an uneventful recovery and peripheral blood smear revealed a drastic reduction in load of organisms on twenty first day.

Keywords : Dachshund, babesia, doxycycline, prednisolone.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Manju K Mathew, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12278

CAM UG 30

MANAGEMENT OF CANINE HEPATOZOONOSIS IN A PAKISTAN BULLY DOG

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Hepatozoon canis is a widespread tick-borne protozoan affecting dogs. Though it is a tick born disease, way of transmission is not via tick's saliva but mainly via ingestion of infected ticks. A one month old female Pakistan bully dog was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy with a history of fever, anorexia



and dark coloured urine since one week. Upon physical examination, pyrexia (39.6°C), lymphadenopathy and papery white mucous membrane were noticed. On abdominal radiography gas filled intestinal loops, enlarged liver and spleen were observed. Whole blood was collected for haemato-biochemical evaluations. Haematology revealed severe anemia with thrombocytopaenia. Gamonts of *H. canis* could be detected in neutrophils of buffy coat smear. The animal was treated with Inj. Sulphadiazine – trimethoprim combination @30mg/kg intravenously for five days along with fluid therapy and multivitamin supplementation. Uneventful clinical recovery was noticed after five days of therapy.

Keywords : *Hepatozoon canis*, Sulphadiazine – Trimethoprim Combination

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Amal Dev P., Teaching Assistant, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12285

CAM UG 31

***BABESIA GIBSONI* IN A ROTTWEILER**

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An eight month old rottweiler weighing 20kg was presented with a history of anorexia and fever since one week. General examination revealed that the animal was lethargic with pale mucous membrane. Rectal temperature was 102.1 degree fahrenheit and lymph nodes were palpable. Abdominal palpation revealed an enlarged spleen. Haematology revealed thrombocytopenia (67000/μl) and anaemia (RBC-2010000/ mm³). Serum biochemistry showed elevated creatinine level (1.8mg/dl). Piroplasm of *Babesia gibsoni* was detected in peripheral blood smear and case was diagnosed as babesiosis. Treatment was started with doxycycline (10mg/kg body weight), azithromycin (10mg/kg body weight) for 21 days. Prednisolone (1mg/kg body weight) was administered for seven days and tapered off by 14th day. Oral haematinics were recommended as supportive therapy. Blood smear examination after one month of treatment revealed no haemoprotezoans.

Keywords : Babesiosis, Rottweiler.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ratheesh R.L., Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 12287

CAM UG 32

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A NON –DESCRIPTIVE DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Leptospirosis, a spirochetal infection is a serious emerging zoonotic disease in Kerala. A four years old male non-descriptive dog weighing 26kg was reported to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with the history of anorexia, yellow pasty vomiting and black tarry faeces. The animal was previously treated with antibiotics, antiemetic and antacids for past one week. Clinical examination revealed pyrexia, increased respiratory and heart rate, slight yellowish mucus membrane and yellow coloured urine. Animal exhibited pain on abdominal palpation. Microscopic examination of faecal sample and peripheral blood smear revealed absence of parasitic ova and haemoparasites respectively. Haematology revealed leucocytosis with neutrophilia. Serum biochemistry showed high level of creatinine and total protein. Urine analysis revealed proteinuria, haematuria and pyuria. On ultrasonography, enlargement of both kidneys was prominent. Based upon the clinical signs and laboratory findings the case was tentatively diagnosed as Leptospirosis. Confirmation was done by microscopic agglutination test. The animal was treated with Amoxicillin-Sulbactam 300mg IV thrice daily for 3 days along with antacids and fluid therapy. The animal showed slight improvement in next day, but collapsed on fourth day.

Keywords : Dog, Leptospira, Urine, Blood

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deepa.P.M., Assistant Professor & Head(i/c), Department of Veterinary Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala, India

Paper ID 12288

CAM UG 33

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN A DOG

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A 14 year old terrier cross bred male dog was brought to the MVCTH Small Animal Outpatient ward with the history of inappetance and weakness for the past one week. Clinical examination revealed dull and depressed, pale pink



mm, palpable lymphnodes and heart rate 120/BPM. Hematology revealed mild anemia Hb (10.9 mg/dl), PCV (29.4), leukocytosis (19100) and neutrophilia (88%). Serum biochemistry revealed azotemia (BUN 208.99 mg/dl), creatinine (4.03 mg/dl) and hyperphosphatemia (8.57 mg/dl). Urinalysis showed proteinuria and UP/Cr ratio 1:2. Doppler systolic blood pressure was within normal reference range (130 mm Hg) Ultrasonographic examination revealed hyperechoic cortex, renal mineralization and prominent adrenal gland. Based on the haemato-biochemical and ultrasound findings the case was tentatively diagnosed as Chronic kidney disease (Stage III). The dog was treated with fluid therapy Inj Ringers lactate, Inj. Pantaprazole -(1 mg/kg bodyweight), Inj. Ampicillin and Cloxacillin -(10 mg/kg bodyweight) and advised with renal diet, renal essentials, phosphate binders (Calcium carbonate) and ACE inhibitor, Enalapril- (0.5 mg/kg bodyweight BID PO). After one week of treatment significant improvement in kidney function, reduced BUN (44.31 mg/dl), creatinine (2.06 mg/dl) and phosphorus (5.52 mg/dl) with persistent anemia Hb (8 mg/dl), PCV (22.4). Along with the above medications, the dog was treated with Inj Darbopoietin (1 µg/kg bodyweight S/C) and Inj. Iron Sucrose (10mg/kg I/V) at weekly interval for 3 weeks and showed marked improvement in haematology values Hb (12.6 mg/dl), PCV (36.3) and kidney function BUN (34.81 mg/dl), creatinine 1.68 mg/dl and phosphorus (6.31mg/dl). The dog was successfully managed.

Keywords : Dog, Chronic Kidney Disease, Clinical Management

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D. Chandrasekaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12291

CAM UG 34

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER

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A seven year old male Labrador dog was presented to Small Animal Medicine unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of cough, exercise intolerance and anorexia for the past one week. Clinical examination revealed moderate abdominal distention, pink and moist mucous membrane, temperature 39.2° C, pulse rate 110/min, reduced audibility of heart sounds and coughing. Haematological parameters were within the normal range. There was elevated creatinine (1.8 mg/dl) and Blood urea nitrogen (89 mg/dl) and reduced total protein (4.8 g/dl) and albumin



(1.8 g/dl). Radiography revealed cardiomegaly. Electrocardiography revealed sinus arrhythmia. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed mild peritoneal effusion. Echocardiography showed dilated cardiomyopathy with regurgitation of mitral and tricuspid valves. The animal was treated with Tab. Enrofloxacin @ 5 mg/kg PO for five days and Tab. Furosemide (@ 1 mg/kg) + Spironolactone (@2 mg/kg) and Tab. Enalapril @ 0.5 mg/kg PO for 15 days. The animal showed improvement in feeding and reduction of cough. The reevaluation of cardiac status was performed once in a one month for the past five months. The animal is sustaining its life well. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Cough, exercise Intolerance, anorexia, clinical Examination, Haematology, radiography, ultrasonography, echocardiography,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.E.VenkatesaKumar Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr.R.C.Sundara Rajan, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 12293

CAM UG 35

A CASE REPORT ON THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF PYODERMA AND MALASSEZIOSIS IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A two year old male Lhasa Apso was presented to TVCC, Pookode with the complaint of hair loss at lateral thoracic region since 1 month. Past history revealed that the dog was treated with amitraz and petben shampoo but there was no significant clinical improvement. General inspection revealed that the animal was active and vital parameters were found to be within the normal limits except for body temperature which was slightly elevated. Clinical examination revealed the presence of asymmetrical alopecia, pustules and hyper pigmented lichenified skin along the lateral side of thorax and abdomen. Detailed laboratory examination was conducted by taking whole blood, impression smear and skin scrapings. The haematology revealed leukocytosis with an increased neutrophilic count and a decreased lymphocyte count. Impression smear showed presence of human foot shaped organism suggestive of *Malassezia* spp. and coccal bacterial organisms. The case was diagnosed as malasseziosis with bacterial dermatitis. The dog was treated with tab ketoconazole at the dose rate of 10mg/kg BW once daily for 2 weeks, tab amoxicillin- clavulanate at the dose rate of 10 mg / kg BW twice daily for 2 weeks, meloxicam syrup at the dose rate of 0.2 mg/kg BW, syrup nutricoat advance 2.5 ml twice daily and ketochlor shampoo twice



a week. Improvement was evident after 3 weeks of treatment and the dog had a complete recovery after 1 month.

Keywords : Pyoderma, Malasseziosis, Hyperpigmented Lichenified Skin

Faculty Advisor: Dr Deepa PM, Assistant Professor & Head(i/c),
Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12302

CAM UG 36

A CASE REPORT OF CONCURRENT DEMODICOSIS AND PYODERMA IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Demodicosis, an intrafollicular parasitic disease caused by demoid mites, is probably the most serious dermatological condition in animals. A one year old male dachshund dog weighing 12kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with the history of severe itching and alopecia for past five months. It was treated earlier, but recurrence was noted. On general clinical examination, the animal was active, alert with normal feed and water intake. Dermatological examination revealed erythematous, pustular and scaly lesions around eyes, face, neck and forelimbs. On physical examination, popliteal and prescapular lymph nodes were found to be enlarged. Deep skin scrapings taken from the lesions revealed presence of *Demodex canis* and impression smear showed presence of cocci. Sterile skin swab taken on culture showed growth of gram positive cocci and found sensitive to cephalexin. Treatment was initiated with Ivermectin at the dose rate of 0.2mg/kg subcutaneously. The owner was advised to administer Tab. Cephalexin 250mg, twice daily and Tab Atarax 25mg for fourteen days. They were also advised to use Benzyl peroxide shampoo, Amitraz 12.5%w/v for external use in every three days and along with supportive drugs. Considerable reduction in the load of demodex mites were observed on microscopical examination of skin scrapings on seventh day of treatment. The treatment was repeated for the next two months. Complete clinical improvement was noticed. The examination of the skin scrapings revealed absence of mites. A successful management of mixed skin infection in a dog is being reported.

Keywords : *Demodex canis*, Pyoderma, Ivermectin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Sindhu.O.K, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine,Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr.Manju.K.Mathew, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine,Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 12336

CAM UG 37

MEDICINAL MANAGEMENT OF ASCITES IN LABRADOR RETRIEVER BITCH

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A three year old Labrador Retriever bitch referred to the Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Parbhani with the history of anorexia, vomition, dyspnoea, exercise intolerance and distension of ventral abdomen with the fluid thrill on palpation. On clinical examination, the bitch was dull and depressed. Auscultation of heart revealed tachycardia (130/min). Complete blood count revealed haemoglobin – 7.3 g/dl, PCV- 19.7 %, TEC – 3.93 mil/cu.mm and TLC – 10,400/cu.mm. The differential count indicated lymphocytes – 72 %, neutrophils – 20 %, eosinophils – 3 % and monocytes – 5%. The liver function test revealed severe hypoproteinemia with total serum protein – 4.4 g/dl, albumin – 1 g/dl, globulin – 3.4 g/dl, alkaline phosphate (ALP) – 350.8 U/L, SGOT – 27.9 U/L and SGPT – 21.90 U/L. Blood serum biochemistry revealed partial hepatic damage (hepatopathy). The dog was treated with the combination of furosemide and spironolactone (tab. Lasilactone) @ 3 mg/kg B.W., per oral twice a day for 20 days to reduce the ascites. Supportively treated with inj. ceftriaxone @ 25 mg/kg B.W. IM, inj. prednisolone acetate @ 0.25 mg/kg IM, inj. imferon @ 1 ml/50 kg, inj. hermin and fluid therapy, followed by inj. furosemide 5 mg/kg B.W. IM for 10 days. Also tab. Ursolic (ursodeoxycholic acid) – 150 mg P/O, twice a day was given which help to dissolve the gallstones and reduces cholecystitis. After giving treatment, the dog was showing improvement in clinical symptoms and gradual change in blood parameters to normal.

Keywords : Labrador Retriever, Ascites, Hypoproteinemia, Hepatopathy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Digaskar S.U. , Professor & Head
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. Siddiqui M.F.M.F., Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.



Paper ID 12351

CAM UG 38

MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD ASSOCIATED LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A DOG

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Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease of worldwide significance. Leptospirosis is transmitted among animals through infected urine, venereal secretions and contaminated water. A seven year old female Labrador Retriever abandoned during flood period was presented with history of reduced food intake, weakness, discolouration of urine and difficulty in breathing. Upon clinical examination pyrexia (103.50F), congestion of mucous membranes, dyspnoea and ulcerations on the legs were observed. All other clinical parameters were within normal range. Blood and serum sample was collected for laboratory examination. Haemato –biochemical examination revealed anaemia ($4.51 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$), leukocytosis ($21.6 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$), neutrophilia (87%) and thrombocytosis ($660 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$). MAT (Microscopic Agglutination Test) was positive for *Leptospira interrogans serovar hebdomadis* on 1:400 dilution. The animal was treated with benzylpenicillin (40000 IU/kg) intravenously BID for five days along with fluids and multivitamin injections. Uneventful clinical recovery was noticed five days post therapy.

Keywords : Zoonotic, *Leptospira interrogans serovar hebdomadis*, MAT

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Shyma.V H, Assistant Professor Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Amel Dev .P , Teaching Assistant, TVCC

Paper ID 12354

CAM UG 39

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF RENAL FAILURE ASSOCIATED WITH UROLITHIASIS IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A nine month old male non descript dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of anorexia, vomiting, hematuria and stranguria from past three days of presentation. On clinical examination, urinary bladder was distended and animal evinced pain on palpation. Abdominal radiography revealed cystic calculi. On ultrasonography, thickened bladder walls and an abundance of crystals were observed. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were estimated as 72 mg/dl mg/dl and 7.1 mg/dl respectively. Urine



analysis revealed pH of 5 and urinary casts could be detected on microscopic examination of urine sample. The condition was medically managed by catheterization and flushing of bladder with normal saline, metronidazole and sodium bicarbonate. Fluid therapy, antibiotics, alkalinizers, smooth muscle relaxants, diuretics and vitamins were given. Animal recovered uneventfully within two weeks.

Keywords : Cystic Calculi, Casts, Creatinine

Faculty Advisor: Dr Ajith Kumar , Professor and Head Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. Soumya Ramankutty , Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12370

CAM UG 40

A CASE OF SNAKE BITE IN A GOLDEN RETRIEVER DOG

Shivali Khandelwal

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Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

A five year old, male golden retriever that was kept in a farm house was presented with a complaint of not bearing weight on both the hind limbs. The history revealed sudden onset of bluish purple inflammatory skin rashes along with swelling of the whole left limb. The clinical signs observed were swelling of legs and scrotum, no sensation on both the legs, convulsions for initial two days, decrease in appetite, depressed but alert and no signs of defecation and urination. On physical examination the temperature was 101.4 F, heart rate was 40, respiratory rate was 20. As history was not conclusive, radiographic examination of thoraco-lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bone and femur bone were done to know the bone abnormality. However it showed no bone involvement in the development of pathology. Therefore tentatively the case was diagnosed based on history, clinical signs and physical and radiographic examination as might be caused by snake bite. So it was decided to treat the case with medications. The symptomatic treatment was administered with polyvalent antivenom, antibiotics, nervine tonics, fluids, anti-inflammatory and steroids. After 2 day post medication little improvement in the condition was observed. The limb activity with sensation were increased compared to earlier condition, however the case couldn't respond to the medications and it died on third day after post treatment.

Keywords : Dog Snake Bite

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Bhagavanthappa B. , Assistant professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology
Dr. Dilipkumar D. , Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.1



Paper ID 12414

CAM UG 41

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA IN A DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A male Dobermann dog was presented to Veterinary College and Research Institute, Hospital, Namakkal with the history of haematuria for a period of 2 months. Clinical examination revealed dull and depressed animal with dysuria, haematuria and anemia. Ultrasonography and cytology of urine sediment confirmed the presence of urothelial carcinoma. Piroxicam was administered orally along with pantaprazole. Animal showed clinical improvement in four days and showed uneventful recovery

Keywords : Haematuria, Histopathology, Ultrasonography, Piroxicam, Pantaprazole

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K. Mohanambal, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr.G. Vijayakumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12432

CAM UG 42

NEUROLOGIC TRYPANOSOMIASIS IN A DOG

A Saranya

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Neurological infection by *Trypanosoma evansi* is common in equines and camels. It is uncommon and unusually reported in Canines. This is one of such report and its successful therapeutic approach. A 4 year old, Male, Indian mongrel received with the history of unable to stand and walk properly for the past two days. The owner also reports that the animal had problem in eyes. On clinical examination the animal had depressed mentation, nystagmus, proprioceptive ataxia and epilepsy. Neurological examination revealed that normal cranial nerves with defect in hind limbs proprioception. However there was no paresis/paralysis. Serum and whole blood samples were collected and sent for laboratory. Further cerebrospinal fluid was collected in aliquots and sent for routine and molecular diagnosis. Albumin quotient indicated the neuroinfection. Peripheral examination revealed the Trypanosomiasis and multiplex PCR confirmed the presence of *T. evansi* infection. The animal was treated



with Quinapyramine sulphate and Quinapyramine Chloride (Triquin) @ 4 mg/kg subcutaneously. Prior to that 15 minutes before atropine sulphate was given subcutaneously. No other therapy was given. Significant improvement was noticed after third day of therapy and uneventful recovery was noticed after a week.

Keywords : Trypanosomiasis, Ataxia, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Quinapyramine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Ranjithkumar , Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. K. Jeyaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12436

CAM UG 43

CLINICAL TREATMENT OF ZINC PHOSPHIDE POISONING IN A DOG

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Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

One year old non descriptive male dog weighing 11.5kg was presented to Department of Veterinary Medicine OPD, VCC, Veterinary College Shivamogga with a complaint of convulsions, severe vomiting and greenish diarrhoea since 2 hrs & with history that Animals may have ingested zinc phosphide by consuming a poisoned rat carcass, physical examination revealed congested conjunctival mucus membrane, hypothermia (98□), tachycardia (142beats/min), inspiratory dyspnoea. Loose anal sphincter was observed with uncontrolled foul smelling diarrhoea, severe convulsions, temporal twitching, frothy salivation, dilated pupil were observed. It was tentatively diagnosed as rodenticide poisoning based on history, clinical signs and symptoms .Prognosis was guarded. Therapy was started immediately with atropine sulphate (0.05mg/kg b.wt i/v SID for 2days), intravenous isotonic crystalloid fluid therapy of (DNS@500ml i/v,RL@300ml i/v three times the physiologic maintenance rate for 48 hours for 4doses),diazepam 1ml i/v ,dexamethasone @0,5mg/kg B.Wt i/v, phytomendione(vitamin k) @0.5mg/kg b.wt i/v on first day and through s/c route for 2 subsequent days, oral activated charcoal 5g in 100ml water was given P O. Zinc phosphide is the active ingredient in a variety of pellets and tracking powders used as rodenticides. Zinc phosphide rodenticides are toxic to a variety of species, including dogs. Induce emesis and administer intravenous H2-antagonists promptly. This initial treatment can be followed by gastric lavage with alkalizing solutions. These measures are important to reduce liberation



of phosphine gas into the patient's stomach. Institute antioxidant therapy with intravenous vitamin k1(phytomenadione) as soon as possible.

Keywords : Zinc Phosphide, activated Charcoal, Phytomendione (vitamin K1), rodenticide Poisoning,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Suresh Patel Revanna, Assistant Professor
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr.NARESH, Assistant Professor(contract)
Department of Veterinary Medicine.

ABSTRACTS OF
COMPANION
ANIMAL MEDICINE

PG

“A dog is the only thing on earth that loves you more than he loves himself.”

-Josh Billings



Paper ID 12007

CAM PG 1

CONTINUOUS RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY (CRRT) AND MANAGEMENT OF A ACUTE ON CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN A DOG

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*Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-600 007.
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) is a recently developed blood purification, life-saving therapeutic procedure for patients with acute kidney injury (AKI) and acute on Chronic Kidney Disease (AOCKD) which are unresponsive to routine medical therapy. Metabolic waste substances from the azotemic patients will be excreted by the process of diffusion, convection and adsorption principles involved in CRRT. A five year old female dog named Julie was referred to Referral Clinics, Nephrology Unit, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai with a complaint of vomiting, fever, anorexia and oliguria. Patient was subjected to detailed clinical, laboratory and imaging ultrasound examination to confirm disease condition. A temporary 9 Fr jugular catheter was fixed into the right jugular vein by a modified Seldinger's technique. Hemodiafiltration mode of CRRT was carried out for 12 hours continuously with a M-60 dialyzer and a target kt/v of 1.4. Vitals, coagulation parameters, blood gas analysis were carried out periodically during the CRRT procedure. Patient was successfully reversed from Grade IV to a Grade II renal disease following a single session of CRRT and further managed medically with renal diet and renoprotective medication.

Keywords : AOCKD, Hemodialysis, CRRT, Dog, Renal Diet

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Sumathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.M.Chandrasekar, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.2

Paper ID 12047

CAM PG 2

INCIDENCE OF CPV 2 IN VACCINATED DOGS: A FIRST STEP APPROACH ON TAILORING OF VACCINATION SCHEDULE IN DOGS – DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Canine Parvo Virus (CPV) infection is a highly contagious disease in dogs even many cases recorded in vaccinated young puppies. A six month old male



Labrador puppy was presented to MVCTH with the history of foul smelling haemorrhagic diarrhoea, vomiting and inappetance for the past two days. On anamnesis revealed that the dog was vaccinated against DHPPi+L with improper vaccination schedule. The dog was confirmed by PCR for CPV 2b. The animal was treated twice daily for seven days with Inj. Hydroxyethylstarch 6% (VOLUVEN®) @ 5ml/kg b.wt IV, Inj. DNS @ 15ml/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Ringers lactate @ 15ml/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Metronidazole @ 15mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Cefotaxime @ 25mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Pantoprazole @ 1mg/kg b.wt IV and Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.2mg/kg b.wt IV. Frequency of vomiting and diarrhoea was reduced from 4th day onwards and completely recovered on 8th day of treatment. In this case report epidemiological analysis were tried to address the issues in vaccination schedule as first step towards “Tailoring of vaccination protocol”. In this descriptive epidemiological study, Maternally Derived Antibody (MDA) neutralization may be a paramount role in vaccination failure were hypothesized. This study addressed the issue in existing vaccination schedule and more clinical epidemiological studies on CPV infection in vaccinated dogs were warranted to reduce the incidence of CPV in vaccinated dogs.

Keywords : Incidence, CPV 2, Vaccinated Dogs, Mda, Tailoring Of Vaccination

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Vijaya Bharathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine
Dr. B. Nagarajan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12048

CAM PG 3

A RARE CASE OF CERUMINOUS CYSTOMATOSIS IN A PERSIAN CAT AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Ceruminous cystomatosis is a rare neoplastic skin disease of the ear in cats. It may develop congenitally, but can also be degenerative in origin. A female Persian cat aged 2 years was presented with occluded ear canals due to multiple, dark blue- grey nodules of size ranging from 2 to 5 mm of diameter on the concave aspect of pinnae and external ear canals of both the ears. The owner stated that the condition indicated juvenile onset and increased gradually. On aspiration of nodules, a dark brownish viscous fluid was expressed. No other general symptoms were recognized. Haemogram was also in the normal range. Histopathological examination of nodule revealed many small cystic spaces lined by thin layer of squamous epithelium. Lumen of the cystic spaces



contained eosin stained material and siderophages. Stroma showed hyalinised fibrocollagenous tissue. Skin appendages were normal. There was no evidence of malignancy. Based on the findings, the cat was diagnosed as having feline ceruminous cystomatosis. All the large cysts that blocked the ear canal were electrocauterized. The cat was also treated with oral cefalexin @25mg/kg body weight twice daily and ear drops containing 1% w/v clotrimazole and 0.025% w/w beclomethasone dipropionate topically for seven days. The details will be discussed. mail id:gdhanasree25@gmail.com

Keywords : Persian Cat, Ear Canal, Ceruminous Cysts, Electrocautery

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr. Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.

Paper ID 12055

CAM PG 4

HETEROGENEOUS IMMUNOGLOBULIN Y (IGY) THERAPY: A NEW MODALITY IN CPV 2 INFECTED DOGS

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Canine parvovirus – 2 (CPV 2) is one of the highly contagious diseases of canines with worldwide distribution. Due to increased viral mutilation and virulence, CPV 2 causes high rate of mortality in young ones. Recently, Heterogeneous immunoglobulin Y (IgY) therapy were ascribed in world scenario to reduce the mortality in young pups with high level of successive rate of survivability. In this study, six months old female Rottweiler was presented to MVCTH with the ailment of haemorrhagic diarrhoea, vomiting and inappetence for the past two days. On anamnesis revealed that the dog was not vaccinated against CPV 2 and reared in semi intensive pattern. On clinical examination and molecular approach the case was confirmed for CPV 2 b by PCR. The dog was treated with colloids, crystalloids, antibiotics, gastric protectant and antiemetics twice in a day for six days. In addition to routine therapy commercial Parvocure Tablet (Heterogeneous immunoglobulin Y) were given on daily SID up to six days. On seventh day of treatment the animal was completely recovered. The effectiveness of Heterogeneous immunoglobulin Y therapy was reported with high successive response in Rottweiler dogs with CPV 2 field virus. Hence the present case study was concluded that, Heterogeneous immunoglobulin Y



therapy might reduce the severity of the viremic phase of CPV 2 affected puppy and further clinical trials were recommended to ascertain the efficacy of this therapy.

Keywords : CPV 2, Rottweiler, IgY Therapy, Successive Response

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Vijaya Bharathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine.

Paper ID 12073

CAM PG 5

ENDOSCOPIC RETRIEVAL OF FISH BONE FROM OESOPHAGUS OF A DOG WITH SUBCUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA

Rajya Lakshmi Sanna

*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A ten months age old non descriptive bitch was referred to the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal Hospital with subcutaneous emphysema all over the body. It was reported to have been fed with fish four days earlier. The animal had cough, dysphagia and vomiting. Thoracic radiographs showed diffuse subcutaneous emphysema, along with presence of the radiolucent foreign body in the cervical Oesophagus. Video endoscopy revealed presence of the fish bone in the cervical oesophagus. Fish bone was retrieved using endoscopic snare without any complication. Dog was administered with the amoxicillin - cloxacillin, pantoprazole and dextrose normal saline twice daily for three days and dog had uneventful recovery following treatment.

Keywords : Subcutaneous Emphysema, Endoscopic Retrieval, Fish Bone, Oesophagus, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. Vijayakumar, M.V.Sc., Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12075

CAM PG 6

MITRAL VALVE DYSPLASIA IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Mitral valve dysplasia, tricuspid valve dysplasia, sub aortic stenosis, patent ductus arteriosus, pulmonic stenosis, ventricular septal defects and tetralogy of Fallot are the common congenital cardiac disorders in dogs. Malformation of



the mitral valve leaflets, chordae tendinae or papillary muscles results in mitral valve dysplasia. A five month old female German Shepherd Dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with the complaint of dyspnoea, abnormal respiratory sounds, inappetance and debility for last two weeks. Clinical examination revealed a body temperature of 102.1°F, pale mucous membranes and normal superficial lymph nodes. On physical examination, a high intensity murmur could be auscultated. Fluid thrill was noticed on abdominal palpation. Haematological examination revealed anaemia. Tachycardia, widened P wave and increased amplitude of QRS complex were the electrocardiographic changes recorded. Thoracic radiography showed cardiomegaly with left atrial enlargement, straightening of the posterior border of cardiac silhouette and elevation of trachea. Abdominal ultrasonography confirmed ascites. Echocardiographic examination revealed thickening and abnormal motion of mitral valve leaflets and severe left atrial enlargement. Left atrium to aorta diameter ratio was recorded as 3.11. Colour flow and pulsed wave Doppler examination revealed severe regurgitation. The dog was treated with furosemide @ 2mg/kg q12h, enalapril @ 0.5mg/kg q12h, pimobendan @ 0.25mg/kg q12h orally and coenzyme Q10 @ 45mg q12h orally for two months. Animal showed a remarkable improvement in the clinical signs. Lack of owner compliance resulted in recurrence of clinical signs and death of the animal after 3 months of treatment. email id:revathikrc@gmail.com

Keywords : Mitral Valve, Dysplasia, German Shepherd Dog, Echocardiography

Faculty Advisor: Dr. N. Madhavan Unny, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12096

CAM PG 7

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF MULTICENTRIC LYMPHOMA IN A DOG

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Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur*

Multicentric lymphoma is one of the most common cancers of lymphoid origin found in dogs. The etiological factors remain multifactorial. A 5 year-old, non descript dog was presented to the TVCC, Nagpur Veterinary College with a complaint of several growing lumps on the body and infrequent episodes of gastric disturbance. Physical examination revealed generalized peripheral lymphadenopathy and splenic enlargement. Hematology and blood biochemistry revealed a total leukocyte count of 33,900/cmm and hypercalcemia. A Fine Needle



Aspiration Cytology of the prescapular and popliteal lymph nodes confirmed the diagnosis of multicentric lymphoma. Chest radiographs and an abdominal ultrasound helped determine the stage of cancer. Treatment was initiated with a CHOP protocol. The dog was given weekly treatment with Inj. Vincristine @ 0.6 mg/kg, Inj. Cyclophosphamide @ 250 mg/kg, Inj. Doxorubicin @ 30 mg/kg and Tab. Wysolone at tapering doses for the first 4 weeks. The patient was also started on Syp. Ocoxin. Complete regression to normal size was seen by the 4th week. Side effects of chemotherapy were seen in the form of gastric disturbances, episodes of vomitions and inappetence, which were treated symptomatically. Hemorrhagic cystitis was seen as a complication after the first administration of cyclophosphamide. The patient is currently undergoing treatment and is at week 13 of the treatment protocol. He has been shifted to treatment every alternate week. Although clinical cure of lymphoma is extremely rare, the goal of therapeutic management here was to extend lifespan along with providing a good quality of life.

Keywords : Multicentric, Lymphoma, Dog, Chop

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. R. Bhojne, I/c and Head of Department, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. V. M. Dhoot, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12101

CAM PG 8

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN CAT

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Rajiv Gandhi Institute Of Veterinary Education And Research, Puducherry

A six month old Persian cat was presented to the Small Animal Medicine Unit of TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, with a history of anorexia, vomiting and diarrhoea for the past 3 days. Clinical examination revealed pale mucous membranes, swollen popliteal lymph nodes and rectal temperature of 38.8 °C. Haematology revealed severe anemia, thrombocytopenia and neutropenia. Peripheral blood smear examination stained with Giemsa revealed positive for Babesia spp. Mild elevation of ALT and AST was noticed in serum biochemistry. No abnormalities were observed on abdominal ultrasound. The cat was treated initially with doxycycline. Later, primaquine phosphate was administered once p.o as a total dose of 1mg/ cat along with parenteral antacid, Inj Ranitidine 0.5 ml. i.m. The cat had a tremendous recovery.

Keywords : Babesiosis, Persian Cat, Primaquine Phosphate

Faculty Advisor: DR.K.RAJKUMAR, Assistant Professor (SG II)
Department of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 12109

CAM PG 9

HEPATORENAL SYNDROME AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

Gurnoor Kaur

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Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS) is a unique syndrome wherein acute kidney injury is the result of liver damage for which a specific cause cannot be elucidated. A 7 month old male German shepherd dog was presented to the TVCC, Nagpur with complaint of inappetance, semi-solid yellow stools with blood streaks, vomiting, depression and lethargy. On clinical examination, all the visible mucous membranes were icteric. Haematobiochemical exam revealed lymphocytosis with elevated BUN (89mg/dl), Creatinine(4mg/dl), total bilirubin (17mg/dl), direct bilirubin (12mg/dl), although SGOT and SGPT values were in the normal range. On Ultrasonography, kidney showed loss of corticomedullary differentiation bilaterally, with mild hepatomegaly. Treatment was initiated with Tab Canitone LS® one OD, Supportive therapy with intravenous fluids, Inj. Oxytetracycline, Syrup Rene Care®, Syrup Hepamust® for 7 days and continued on Tab Doxycycline for 15 days. On 7th day post treatment, speedy recovery was confirmed by the haematobiochemical values.

Keywords : Hepatorenal Syndrome, Hepatomegaly, Lymphocytosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. V. M. Dhoot, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.
Dr. G.R. Bhojne, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12117

CAM PG 10

A RARE CASE OF ACCESSORY OR ECTOPIC SPLEEN IN A DOG

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Bengaluru*

Ectopic spleen is a rarely seen condition in companion animals. It is defined as histologically normal splenic tissue in an abnormal location. An 8year old, intact female, Pomeranian dog (weight- 6.5Kg) was presented to Veterinary College Hospital, Bengaluru with a history of anorexia, lethargy and distended abdomen since fifteen days. Clinical examination, hematobiochemical examination,



ultrasonography, exploratory laprotomy and histopathology were carried out. Clinical examination revealed distended abdomen with large palpable mass in the abdomen. Hematological findings revealed thrombocytopenia and anemia. Mass with mixed echogenesity was identified on ultrasonographic examination but could not find out the origin of the mass. Exploratory laprotomy confirmed the mass originating from spleen and suspected for splenic neoplasia but on histopathology it was identified as normal splenic tissue with red pulp, white pulp and capsule with no evidence of neoplasia suggestive of ectopic spleen. Animal recovered after surgical excision of the mass. Similar findings were reported by Kirsten et al. (2013) who has identified intra abdominal mass as ectopic spleen. Ectopic spleen can result from a congenital defect due to incomplete fusion of the dorsal mesogastrium termed as accessory spleen and it can also occur secondary to splenosis, an acquired condition due to autotransplantation of viable splenic tissue, which results from splenic trauma or elective splenectomy (Fremont and Rice, 2007; Ksiadzyna and Peña, 2011). Conclusion: Ectopic spleen is a rare condition in dogs and ultrasonography can be used as one of the diagnostic aid and can be confirmed by histopathology.

Keywords : Ectopic Spleen, Splenosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Ansar Kamran, Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College.
Dr. Narasimhamurthy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12179

CAM PG 11

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF IDIOPATHIC CHYLOTHORAX IN A DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Brandy, a six year old intact male Golden Retriever weighing 41 Kgs was presented to the Critical Care Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the complaint of difficulty in breathing for 3 days. On clinical examination, the animal had severe panting, tachycardia, pink and moist mucous membrane, palpable lymphnodes with rectal temperature of 38.4°C. Blood sample was collected by cephalic venipuncture for routine hematology and serum biochemistry. After stabilizing the dog with oxygen therapy, the dog was subjected for radiography, ultrasonography and echocardiography. Hemogram and serum biochemistry values were within physiological range. Radiography revealed presence of pleural effusion. Emergency ultrasonography revealed presence of echogenic effusion in the pleural space. Echocardiography



also revealed presence of moderate echogenic effusion in the pleural space. Thoracocentesis was carried out and around 2000 ml of milky white fluid was drained. The drained fluid was sent for cytology study and ether clearance test for further confirmation. Cytology revealed presence of few inflammatory cells and Ether clearance test was found to be positive. Hence we diagnosed the case as Chylothorax. The case was medically managed with thorococentesis, diuretic and Rutin given through oral route and the case recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Idiopathic Chylothorax, Thorococentesis, Ether Clearance Test, Diuretics

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M.Balagangatharathilagar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. D. Sumathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12180

CAM PG 12

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF VEGETATIVE ENDOCARDITIS IN A DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A nine year old male non descriptive dog was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with history of inappetence, exercise intolerance, dyspnoea and distension of the abdomen. Clinical examination revealed arrhythmia, cardiac murmurs and ascites. Cardiomegaly and vegetative growth on tricuspid valve were detected in radiography and echocardiography respectively. Dog was treated for cardiac failure with cephalixin, pimobendan, furosemide and enalapril. The dog showed the clinical improvement, reduction of ascites and dog started taking feed and water.

Keywords : Echocardiography, Dog, Vegetative Endocarditis, Heart Failure

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. Vijayakumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.



Paper ID 12210

CAM PG 13

ULTRASOUND GUIDED DIAGNOSIS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL / IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CONFIRMATION OF A RARE CASE OF CHOLANGIOCELLULAR CARCINOMA IN A YOUNG DOG

Vibhavari Karnad

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Cholangiocellular carcinoma is a primary hepato-biliary tumor arising from bile duct epithelium within the intrahepatic biliary system. A four year old non-descript dog was presented to the Small Animal Medicine Outpatient Unit of Madras Veterinary College with the history of vomiting for a week, hematuria and inappetence. Clinical findings included icteric mucous membranes, slightly enlarged lymph nodes, marked emaciation, petechiae, severe icterus on ventral abdomen, hematemesis and melena. Complete blood count showed neutrophilia and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated levels of ALT (255 U/L), Total bilirubin (10.29 mg/dl), Direct bilirubin (8.16 mg/dl) and decreased serum total protein levels (4.5 g/dl). Urinalysis showed alkaline reaction with presence of proteins, glucose and red blood cells. Abdominal ultrasonographic examination indicated diffuse liver mass with abdominal effusion and splenomegaly. Ultrasound guided biopsy of the tumor indicated cholangiocellular carcinoma. Symptomatic treatment of the case involved Inj: MES @ 10.0 ml/kg bwt IV, Inj: Vetelox @ 15.0 mg/kg bwt IV, Inj: Pantaprazole @ 1.0 mg/kg bwt IV, Inj. Botropase @ 1.0 ml TD IV, Inj: Ondansetron @ 0.1mg/kg bwt IV and Syr. Hepamust @ 5.0 ml bid PO. Unfortunately due to the grave prognosis of the case the dog was euthanized with consent from the owner on 15th day of presentation. At necropsy, severely icteric internal organs, multi-nodular liver with tan white infiltrative mass, chronic cholangitis and severe haemorrhagic enteritis were observed. Histopathology and immunohistochemistry of liver mass (biomarker – arginase, CD 10, ck7 and glp3) confirmed the diagnosis of cholangiocellular carcinoma.

Keywords : Biopsy, Cholangiocellular Carcinoma, Immunohistochemistry, Ultrasound

Faculty Advisor: Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. P.C. Prabu, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology.2

**Paper ID 12292****CAM PG 14**

A CASE STUDY OF CHYLOTHORAX IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOG DUE TO THYROID CARCINOMA

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A 11.5 years old, intact male non-descriptive dog, weighing 14.5 Kg was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Critical Care Unit (CCU), with the history of hard mass on the ventral neck and respiratory distress. Physical examination revealed a non-painful spherical mass around 5 cm diameter was palpated on the ventral neck. The Fine-needle aspiration cytology of the mass showed thyroid Carcinoma. The radiography and ultrasound examination done for the metastatic studies revealed thoracic effusion. Thoracocentesis done at the 7th and 8th intercostal space at lower third of the thorax by inserting 18-20 G needle and the effusion was aspirated. On laboratory examinations, thoracocentesis fluid was found to be chyle. The dog underwent multiple thoracocentesis and supportive therapy. Despite of best care given the dog collapsed due to respiratory failure. On post mortem histopathological examination of the mass confirmed to be thyroid Carcinoma and the thoracic fluid was confirmed to be Chyle. Post-mortem examination revealed lesions in multiple organs.

Keywords : Dog, Chylothorax, Thyroid Carcinoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Chandrasekar, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. M. Balagangatharathilagar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.2

Paper ID 12295**CAM PG 15**

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF CARDIORENAL SYNDROME IN A DOG

Sooraj Mohan

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Cardiorenal syndrome (CRS) is a disorder of the heart and kidneys whereby a dysfunction of one organ may induce dysfunction of the other. An 8 year old male Labrador retriever was brought to the small animal outpatient unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching hospital with a history of respiratory distress, anorexia and coughing for the past 5 days. The dog had a previous



history of dilated cardiomyopathy with reduced function (FS 20.3%) and was under the treatment for the same. On physical examination, the animal was dull with heart rate of 160 bpm. Hematology showed mild neutrophilia (84%) and serum biochemistry showed elevated BUN (54.77mg/dl), Creatinine (2.22mg/dl) and Calcium 12.12mg/dl, Phosphorous 5.39mg/dl. The doppler systolic blood pressure was normal (121 mmhg). Urinalysis showed proteinuria, few RBCs and UP/Cr ratio 4.65 mg/dl. Electrocardiography showed ventricular enlargement with heart rate of 160 bpm and radiography revealed cardiomegaly. Ultrasonography showed normal study of abdominal organs. Echocardiography was done and results were dilated ventricles with reduced function (FS 25.56%) and increased LA/Ao (1.4). The dog was treated for renal dysfunction with fluid therapy and Inj. Pantoprazole @1mg/kg and was advised with inodilator (tab. Pimobendan @0.25mg/kg BID), AcE inhibitor (tab. Enalapril @0.5mg/kg BID) and Potassium sparing diuretic (tab. Lasilactone @1mg/kg BID) instead of Furosemide. The case was reviewed after 15 days and showed clinical improvement. After 1 month, the hematobiochemical values were normal and echocardiography revealed improvement in cardiac function (FS 29.5%). The case was successfully managed and the cardio renal syndrome was resolved.

Keywords : Dog, Dilated Cardiomyopathy, Renal Dysfunction

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Chandrasekaran, Assistant Professor,
Department of Clinics.
Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical
Medicine.

Paper ID 12297

CAM PG 16

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF A REFRACTORY ATRIAL FIBRILLATION ASSOCIATED WITH DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY (DCM) IN A CROSS BRED DOG

Athira G. R

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An 8year old male cross bred dog named zoro was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of vomiting, exercise intolerance, inappetance and cough since one week. On auscultation there was gallop rhythm with heart rate more than 200 beats per minute, limb edema and weakness. The blood parameters and doppler systolic blood pressure were within normal reference range, radiography revealed cardiomegaly. Electrocardiographic findings were atrial fibrillation with heart rate of 260 bpm. Based on the radiographic and ECG changes, it was tentatively diagnosed as



chronic heart failure and further subjected to echocardiography for confirmation. Echocardiography showed dilated left ventricle, increased LA/AO (1.7) ratio indicating dilated left atrium, reduced FS (19%), reduced ejection fraction and mild mitral regurgitation. These findings were consistent with diagnosis of dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM). Patient was managed therapeutically with pimobendan (an inodilator) @ 0.25mg/kg bid, Enalapril maleate (ACE inhibitor) @ 0.5mg/kg bid, furosemide (a loop diuretic) @ 2mg/kg bid, diltiazem (calcium channel blocker) as an anti-arrhythmic agent @ 1.5mg/kg bid. Initially the case was followed for every 15 days and showed clinical improvement but on auscultation there was atrial fibrillation which was also confirmed by ECG. Hence Diltiazem was advised thrice daily. The case was reviewed after 15 days and ECG findings were the same as before, hence digoxin was also added @0.125mg/kg bid and slowly the heart rate reduced and stabilized to 140 bpm with atrial flutter after 3 months. The FS improved from 19% to 28% after 6 month of follow up.

Keywords : Dog, Atrial Fibrillation, Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. D. Chandrasekaran, Assistant Professor,
Department of Clinics

Paper ID 12305

CAM PG 17

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CUTANEOUS AND GENITAL FORM OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR IN A MONGREL DOG

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*College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A 3 year old male Mongrel dog was reported to Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati with the history of bleeding from penis and cutaneous nodular growth on the body for 1 month. On clinical examination cauliflower like growth on the penis, swelling of the prepuce area, multiple cutaneous nodular growth all over the body and severe enlargement of palpable lymphnodes were noticed. FNAC from the nodules and impression smears of the penis revealed cells of transmissible venereal tumour. Chemotherapy was started with vincristine sulphate @ 0.025mg/kg intravenously at weekly interval for 4 weeks along with supportive therapy. Animal recovered uneventfully after therapy.



Keywords : Dog, Cutaneous, Genital Tvt, Vincristine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Sasikala, Assistant Professor(Contract Basis), Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. B. Shobhamani , Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Science.

Paper ID 12326

CAM PG 18

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF CANINE CUTANEOUS PAPILOMA

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Canine cutaneous papilloma is a self-limiting neoplastic disease caused by canine papillomavirus (CPV). A 3 year old labrador dog with a history of alopecia, itching, multiple black cauliflower like growths on the facial region and extremities of forelimbs since one month was present in the Small Animal Dermatology Unit of Teaching Hospital, Madras Veterinary College. The skin scrapings were negative for mites and the haemato-biochemical parameters were within normal range. The skin biopsy was taken for further diagnosis and the results were suggestive of cutaneous papilloma along with sebaceous secretions. The dog was treated with Homeopathic medicine of Thuja-30 (oral and topical ointment) initially for 2 weeks but because the results were not satisfactory, the dose rate was increased from Thuja-30 to Thuja-60 (10 drops per day). There was reduction in the size of the lesions. Along with this treatment, the dog was given immune booster, salicylic ointment for topical application on lesions and advised shampoo containing benzoyl peroxide. The detail of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Papilloma,labrador,cpv,homeopathic Medicine, Thuja-30&60,benzoyl Peroxide, Salisalic Ointment And Immune Boosters

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Sumathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. N. Palamivel, Professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology.

**Paper ID 12335****CAM PG 19**

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF DERMATOPHILOSIS IN A DACHSHUND – A CASE REPORT

Juby Thankachan

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Dermatophilosis (cutaneous streptothricosis) is an exudative skin disease caused by the branching filamentous actinomycete *Dermatophilus congolensis*. It causes superficial crusted dermatitis and it is rare in canines. A female Dachshund dog aged four years was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a complaint of recurring skin lesion for the past one month. On examination, scabs were noticed on the dorsal region with matting of hairs. The scab was removed and took impression smear. Examination of the impression smear revealed the presence of cocci organisms. Culture and sensitivity studies of sample collected from the crusts revealed the presence of Gram positive organism with characteristic tram track appearance. DNA was extracted and species specific primers targeting 16s rRNA of *Dermatophilus congolensis* amplified a 500bp product in polymerase chain reaction. The isolate was found sensitive to gentamicin only. Treatment was done with topical preparation containing gentamicin along with five percent povidone iodine solution. Animal showed marked improvement two weeks post therapy. No recurrence of disease could be observed for last two months.

Keywords : : Dermatophilosis, Dachshund, Molecular Diagnosis, Gentamicin

Faculty Advisor: Dr Ameldev P, Teaching Assistant Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences.
Dr Shyma V H, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine College of Veterinary & Animal Science.

Paper ID 12344**CAM PG 20**

A COMBINED INFECTION OF LYNXACARUS AND OTODECTES SPECIES IN A PERSIAN CAT

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Lynxacarus is a rare species of fur mite in cats of India. Otodectes is a psoroptid mite lives on the surface of skin in cat. A Persian cat aged 1year was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with complaint



of hairfall, intense pruritus, dandruff, rough hair coat and discharge from ear canal. Clinical examination revealed dry and rough hair coat giving a typical salt and pepper appearance to the hair coat. On examination of ear canal brown discharge with a classic coffee ground appearance was noticed. All physical parameters were found to be normal. Superficial skin scrapings examination revealed the presence of *Lynxacarus* species mite and microscopic examination of ear swab revealed the presence of ear mite, *Otodectes* species. Treatment was initiated with ivermectin, topical application with scabimide lotion and omega 3, omega 6 fatty acids was supplemented orally.

Keywords : *Lynxacarus* Spp., *Otodectes* Spp., Fur Mite, Salt And Pepper Appearance, Coffee Ground Appearance.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Shyma V. H., Assitant Professor ,Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.
Dr. Ajithkumar S., Professor and Head University Veterinary Hospital and Teaching Veterinary Clinical complex.

Paper ID 12366

CAM PG 21

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF MYASTHENIA GRAVIS IN A GOLDEN RETRIEVER

Bharath M

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is an immune-mediated disorder of neuromuscular transmission with antibodies directed towards proteins of the neuromuscular junction, primarily the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. A one year old female Golden Retriever dog was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of exercise intolerance, regurgitation, dyspnoea and drooling of saliva for the past 15 days. Clinical examination revealed crackles on auscultation, dyspnoea, ptyalism and progressive muscular weakness. Muscular weakness improved upon rest. Radiography revealed mild megaesophagus. Alveolar pattern of lung was also present suggesting aspiration pneumonia. Hematobiochemical profile revealed mild leukocytosis (18,000/cmm) with neutrophilia (87%) and other parameters were within normal range. Based on the appendicular weakness and mild megaesophagus, the case was tentatively diagnosed as myasthenia gravis. Treatment trial was initiated with Tab. Pyridostigmine (acetylcholine esterase inhibitor) @ 2mg/kg PO BID, Tab. Azathioprine (Immunosuppressive) @ 1 mg/kg PO SID along with fluid therapy (Multiple Electrolyte Solution) and Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20mg/kg IV for dehydration and aspiration pneumonia. Dramatic improvement in appendicular weakness noticed on the next day and the animal was ambulating, but mild



regurgitation was present. Treatment was continued for aspiration pneumonia and myasthenia gravis for 15 days. Azathioprine was discontinued after 3 weeks and pyridostigmine after 4 weeks. After 2 weeks of withdrawal of medication, the animal showed normal activity.

Keywords : Myasthenia Gravis, Dog, Megaoesophagus

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jayaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.M.Ranjith Kumar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12369

CAM PG 22

FANCONI SYNDROME IN A BASENJI

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A female Basenji 5year old was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with history of polyuria and polydipsia. On physical examination all the vital parameters were normal. In haematology and serum biochemistry values were within normal ranges. Urinalysis showed extreme glycosuria around 1000mg/dl and UPC was 1.69. Based on the urinalysis the case was tentatively diagnosed as Fanconi syndrome. Further the patient was subjected to radiography and Ultrasonography to appreciate renal changes, which was found to be normal. Fanconi syndrome is due to a constellation of renal tubular transport effect. This syndrome is hereditary in Basenji breeds with varied clinical presentation. Present case is a milder form of disease with only glycosuria and stage I chronic kidney disease. Clinical presentation and other investigations are to be discussed in the presentation.

Keywords : Basenji, Glycosuria, Proteinuria, Fanconi Syndrome

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jayaraja, Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr.D.Sumathi , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.2



Paper ID 12395

CAM PG 23

**THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF FELINE HYPERTROPHIC
CARDIOMYOPATHY IN A PERSIAN CAT****Honey Shaju***College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A one year old male Persian cat weighing 5.7Kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a complaint of lethargy, exercise intolerance and reduced appetite for the last four days. Clinical examination revealed dyspnoea and tachycardia. ECG revealed reduced R wave amplitude. On echocardiography reduced left ventricular internal dimension both in end systole and diastole, reduced ejection fraction and fraction shortening could be observed. The owner was advised to restrict the physical activity of the pet and also to include fish in the diet. Animal was treated with Enalapril tablet @ 0.25mg/Kg and Taurine containing multivitamin tablet for a period of one month. Advised review after 2 weeks. The animal responded to the treatment.

Keywords : Persian Cat, Feline Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, Enalapril

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Vinu David. P, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. Sindhu. O. K, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12401

CAM PG 24

**SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF RUSSELL'S
VIPER ENVENOMATION IN CROSSBREED DOG****Ashwini A***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Snake envenomation is a medical emergency. Rapid examination and initiation of prompt treatment is essential to save the life of the victim. A four year old, female, cross breed dog presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy at 8 AM with the history of snake bite at 4 AM. The owner had killed the snake and presented it along with. The snake was identified as Russell's viper. Clinical examination revealed edema, oozing of the blood tinged fluid and fang marks at the phalangeal region of the left hind limb. The animal was dull and was showing haematemeses and haemoglobinuria. 20 Minute Whole Blood Clotting Test (WBCT 20) was positive. Based on the history, clinical examination and WBCT 20, the case was diagnosed as Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*) envenomation. The haematological



findings revealed leukocytosis, anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemical findings revealed elevated creatinine, alanine amino transferase and bilirubin. Blood smear revealed grade III ecchinocytes, electrocardiogram revealed bradycardia and ventricular premature complexes (VPC). The dog was treated with anti-snake venom, VPCs were treated accordingly and continuously monitored for forty eight hours with supportive treatments like tetanus toxoid, opioid analgesics, corticosteroids, fluids and antibiotics. Antibiotics and fluids were continued for five days; animal became normal and started taking diet except for a high bilirubin level. Animal was discharged with an advice of oral liver supplements for the next one month. On review after one month, all parameters were in normal range.

Keywords : Daboia Russelii, Envenomation, Wbct 20, Bilirubin

Faculty Advisor: Dr Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.
Dr Deepa Chirayath, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.

Paper ID 12424

CAM PG 25

MANAGEMENT OF PARVO VIRUS- INDUCED DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULOPATHY IN A PUP

Ancy Thankachan

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A Golden Retriever male pup, 2 months old and weighing 6 Kg, was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkala with anorexia, severe diarrhoea and profuse vomiting since two days. Subnormal temperature (99.8°F), anaemia, panting and bounding pulse were noticed on physical examination. Haematochezia, mucorrhoea and ensanguinated vomitus were evident on clinical examination. Skin tenting denoting 8-9% dehydration status was observed. No ova of parasitic importance could be detected in faecal sample examination. Complete blood count revealed leukopenia($6 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), anaemia (TEC- $2.7 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ and Hb-6.6g/dL) and thrombocytopenia($118 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$). The case was diagnosed as haemorrhagic gastro enteritis possibly of viral etiology. Treated with sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim injection 90mg i/v, metronidazole 0.5% 120mg i/v, metoclopramide 2.5mg i/v. pantoprazole 5mg i/v, ringers lactate 65ml i/v, dextrose normal saline 65ml i/v, and injection hetastarch 30 ml i/v stat, and repeated after 4 hours. Oral sucralfate 4ml was advised with nil oral diet. The therapy was repeated on day 2 and 3 by which time moderate improvement was evident. Drastic deterioration developed on day 5 with profuse sanguineous



discharge through the anus, extensive petechiae on all invasion sites and poor mentation. Citrated blood (70 ml) was administered i/v followed by repeat of the therapeutic regimen. Substantial improvement was noticed on the next day with passage of yellowish creamy faeces and cessation of vomiting. Treatment was continued for the next 3 days with the addition of lactobacillus spores orally with soft food. Animal was discharged as cured.

Keywords : Pup, Parvo, DIC

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Vinodkumar K, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.
Dr. K Vijayakumar, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.

Paper ID 12427

CAM PG 26

UNUSUAL CASE OF METASTATIC CUTANEOUS TRANSMISSIBLE VENERAL TUMOUR IN A LABRADOR

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five year old male Labrador retriever dog was brought to the Madras veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of cutaneous nodules over the lateral abdomen, pruritis, non healing wound for the past one month. Clinical examination revealed small urticaria like lesion over the lateral abdomen. On abdominal palpation small palpable nodule were felt over the spleen. Fine needle aspiration cytology of the splenic nodules and cutaneous nodules confirmed cutaneous transmissible venereal tumour. Animal was subjected to abdominal ultrasonography revealed heterogeneous parenchyma of liver and spleen suggestive of metastatic lesions. Radiography also confirmed pulmonary metastasis. Further cutaneous punch biopsy was performed which confirmed TVT. Hematobiochemical profile revealed anemia, relative thrombocytopenia and elevated serum alkaline phosphate. Treatment was initiated with Inj. Vincristine .025mg/kg body weight intravenously, Tab. Prednisalone (Immunosuppressive) @ 1 mg/kg PO BID for 7 days along with other hematinics and immunostimulants. Improvement in clinical signs was noticed within one week after initiated the treatment ultrasonography showed homogenous liver parenchyma while spleen was still heterogeneous. The details of the case will be discussed.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. Pothiyappan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. D. Sumathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Abstracts of
**Companion
Animal Surgery**

UG

*“If you decide to become a veterinary surgeon you will never grow rich, but you will have
a life of endless interest and variety”*

-James Herriot



Paper ID 12052

CAS UG 1

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF LYPHANGIECTASIA INVOLVING THE INTESTINE IN A PUP

Josika Navukkarasu

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Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry*

A four month old female Labrador Retriever pup was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology with a history of diarrhoea, emesis, anorexia and debilitation and was previously treated for Parvo viral enteritis. On clinical examination, a palpable mass could be felt in the abdomen apart from which all physiological and haematological parameters were normal. Lateral survey radiograph of the abdomen revealed the presence of air pockets in intestines and ultrasonographical examination showed bull's eye appearance of the intestine. The condition was diagnosed as intussusception. The animal was premedicated with inj. Diazepam @ 0.5 mg/kg body wt. and sedated with ketamine @ 5 mg/kg and xylazine @ 0.5 mg/kg administered IV. Under aseptic condition, caudal midline celiotomy was performed. Gas filled intestinal loops with a hard mass at the ileo-caecal junction along with intussusception was noticed. The hard mass along with the segment of intussusceptions was resected and end to end anastomosis was done using Polygalactin 910 (2-0) in apposition suture pattern. The muscles were sutured with Polygalactin 910 (2-0) and the skin was sutured with cotton thread. Postoperatively, parenteral alimentation and IV administration of inj. Cefotaxime @ 25mg/kg was followed for 5 days. Advised the owner to start with liquid diet and the sutures were removed on 10th day postoperative day after complete recovery. Histopathological examination of the excised mass confirmed it as submucosal fibrosis and lymphangiectasia. Examination of the cardiovascular system one month after the surgery revealed no abnormality.

Keywords : Pup, Intestine, Submucosal Fibrosis, Lymphangiectasia

Faculty Advisors : Dr.B.Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr. N.Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.



Paper ID 12056

CAS UG 2

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL FISH HOOK IN A CAT

Gokul Prasath Sundararaj

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A three year old male cat was presented to the Small Animal Surgery Unit, Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with the anamnesis of bloody diarrhoea and anorexia for the past 4 days. On clinical examination, the animal was dull and depressed and severe pain was evinced on palpation of abdomen. Right lateral radiography of abdomen revealed radiopaque foreign body (fish hook) in the intestine. Based on the radiographic result, an emergency explorative laparotomy was decided. Anaesthesia was induced with Xylazine @ 1 mg per kg body weight i.m. and Ketamine hydrochloride @ 20 mg per kg i.m. and maintained under isoflurane anaesthesia with variable vaporizer setting. Ventral midline area was prepared aseptically. Caudal mid ventral laparotomy was performed and intestinal loops were explored. A fish hook deeply embedded in to the intestinal wall at the ileo-caecal junction was identified by palpation. The fish hook was carefully removed by enterotomy. The enterotomy site was closed by simple interrupted suture pattern using PGA 3-0. Abdomen was closed as per standard procedure. The animal was maintained strictly with parenteral fluid therapy for three days with an advice to the owner not to provide oral food. Postoperative care was done with the administration of antibiotics and analgesics (Gentamicin and Tramadol) for five days. Skin sutures were removed on 8th postoperative day. Animal recovered uneventfully. The details of the case, diagnosis and treatment are discussed.

Keywords : Intestinal Foreign Body, Enterotomy, Cat

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.
Dr.S.Kokila, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.

**Paper ID 12062****CAS UG 3****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DOUBLE INTUSSUSCEPTION
PROLAPSED THROUGH RECTUM IN A PUP****Dhanus Aadiityaa, K.***Veterinary Clinical Complex**Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu**Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A two month old male pup was presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of straining and prolapsed mass through rectum since two days. The pup suffered parvo viral enteritis and was under treatment for the past 10 days. Clinical Examination revealed prolapsed intestinal mass through rectum. Two mercury clinical thermometers were used to differentiate rectal prolapse from intussusception. One thermometer was inserted into the lumen of the prolapsed mass and the insertion of second thermometer with ease between the muco-cutaneous junction of anal opening and prolapsed intestinal mass confirmed the case as intussusception and surgical correction was advocated. On obtaining written informed consent from the owner the animal was anaesthetized with diazepam –ketamine – isoflurane anaesthetic protocol. Mid ventral celiotomy was performed. Double telescoping of colon causing intussusception with prolapse through rectum could be identified. The affected intestinal mass was exteriorized. Careful milking out of intestinal segment employing gentle traction on the cranial loop resulted in correction of intussusception. Mesenteric tear was noticed and was sutured with two numbers of simple interrupted suture using no.3-0 PGA. Enteroplication of colon with simple interrupted suture employing PGA no.3-0 was done to prevent recurrence. The peritoneal cavity was lavaged with metronidazole. The Linea alba was closed employing simple interrupted suture using no.1-0 PGA and skin was closed with interrupted suture employing no. 2-0 polyamide. Routine wound care and post-operative follow up resulted in a successful recovery.

Keywords : Double Intussusception, Pup, Surgical Management**Faculty Advisors :** Dr. S.Senthil Kumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu.
Dr. M.Vijayakumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Orathanadu.



Paper ID 12068

CAS UG 4

CORRECTION OF INGUINAL HERNIA USING POLYPROPYLENE ONLAY GRAFT IN A NONDESCRIPT DOG

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An eight year old female nondescript dog was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, Kerala with history of gradually progressing swelling on the left inguinal region for the last eight months. An irreducible unilateral soft mass could be palpated at the left inguinal region and the external inguinal ring could be felt. Radiograph revealed subcutaneous gas filled intestinal loops and soft tissue structures. It was decided for the surgical correction after analysis of the haemogram. General anaesthesia was induced using propofol (6mg/kg body weight) after premedication with midazolam (0.2mg/kg body weight) and butorphanol (0.1mg/kg body weight). Anaesthesia was maintained using 2% isoflurane. An incision was made on the hernial sac, exposed the contents, adhesions were separated and kelotomy was done to widen the hernial ring. Intestinal loops, uterus and ovaries could be observed confirming entero-hysterocele. Ovariohysterectomy was performed and the intestinal loops were reduced through the hernial ring. Sutured the hernial ring in simple continuous pattern using polyglactin 910 (1-0). Polypropylene mesh of suitable size was placed as an onlay graft and fixed with simple interrupted sutures using polyglactin 910. Subcutaneous sutures were placed and the skin was apposed using nylon in horizontal mattress pattern. Antibiotics and analgesics were administered post-operatively for seven days. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Entero-hysterocele, Ovariohysterectomy, Polypropylene Onlay Graft

Faculty Advisors : Dr.John Martin, K.D., Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.Laiju.M.Philip, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

**Paper ID 12078****CAS UG 5**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEMINOMA IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

Arun Hari

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A seven years old male Spitz dog was presented to the Small Animal Surgery Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of progressive swelling on the right caudo-ventral abdomen since three years. On clinical examination the testis were not seen in the scrotum and the mass was hard in consistency. Radiographic examination revealed no pulmonary metastasis and a radiopaque round mass in the lower abdominal wall without any invasion. *En mass* resection under general anaesthesia was performed. Histopathological examination revealed spermatogenic epithelium replaced by seminoma cells which confirmed seminoma. Under general anaesthesia an *en mass* resection of the tumour mass was done and the animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Seminoma, Spitz

Faculty Advisors : Dr.A.Kumaresan , Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.S.Kathirvel , Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12080**CAS UG 6**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL MANDIBLE FRACTURE IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

Gunasekaran Jayavel

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A three month old female Labrador puppy was presented to the Small Animal Surgery Unit, Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of bitten by the dog and hanging of lower jaw with bleeding. Clinical examination revealed crepitation observed from horizontal rami of the both mandible with bleeding. Radiographic examination revealed bilateral mandibular shaft fracture of horizontal rami. The fracture fragment was immobilized with orthopaedic wiring under general anaesthesia.



Postoperative administration of antibiotics, analgesics, antihistaminic for three days and nursing care made the animal uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Bilateral Mandible Fracture, Orthopaedic Wiring

Faculty Advisors : Dr.A.Kumaresan , Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.S.Kathirvel , Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12082

CAS UG 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TOXOCARA CANIS INDUCED INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A DOBERMAN PINSCHER PUP – A CASE REPORT

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A five month old Doberman pup was presented to Small Animal Surgery Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of intestinal mass protruding through the anus. Physical examination revealed rectal prolapse. Purse string retention suture were placed and rectum was repositioned. Stool softener was given orally but recurrence noticed. Clinical examination revealed a soft mass noticed in the caudal abdomen and diagnosed as intussusception by ultrasound. The dog was operated for enterectomy and enteroanastomosis through midventral coeliotomy under general anaesthesia. Nematode worms were removed from the small intestine and colopexy was also performed to prevent the recurrence. The nematode worm was identified as *Toxocara canis*. Postoperatively, pup was treated with fluid therapy, antibiotics and analgesics parenterally daily for five days. The skin sutures were removed on the 10th postoperative day and animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog, Colopexy, Intussusception

Faculty Advisors : Dr.P.Sankar , Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.A.Kumaresan , Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.



Paper ID 12083

CAS UG 8

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CYSTADENOMA OF EAR CANAL IN A DOG

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A nine year old non-descript intact male dog, weighing about 20 kg was presented with history of constant scratching and painful swelling at the base of the left ear for the past six months. On clinical examination, multiple growths were noticed on medial aspect of pinna occluding the ear canal. Physiological and haematological parameters were within the normal range. For surgical removal, the animal was premedicated with Diazepam, administered @0.5mg/kg BW I/V and maintained with Inj. Xylazine @ 1mg/kg BW along with Ketamine @10mg/kg BW I/V. The dog was kept on right lateral recumbency and the affected ear was prepared aseptically. Growths on the medial aspect of the ear pinna were removed with electrocautery. A T-shaped skin incision was made on the lateral ear canal. Vertical and horizontal ear canals were detached from their muscular attachments and total ear canal ablation was performed. The subcuticular layers were sutured with Vicryl 910 (size 2-0) and the skin incision was sutured with black braided silk (size 2) in simple interrupted pattern. Tincture benzoin seal was applied over the sutures and the affected ear pinna was bandaged over the head. Postoperatively, Inj. Cefotaxime @25mg/kg BW I/V was administered for five days, and the dressing was changed regularly. Sutures were removed on day 10th post-operative day. Histopathological examination of the excised mass from the ear canal revealed it to be a cystadenoma. The animal recovered without any complications.

Keywords : Cystadenoma, Ear Canal, Ablation

Faculty Advisors : Dr. N.Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr.B.Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12084

CAS UG 9

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SALIVARY CYST IN A DOG

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A seven month old mongrel female dog was presented with the history of a swelling on the left lateral aspect of the angle of the mandible for the past four months. The swelling was soft in consistency and the animal evinced pain



on palpation. Ultrasonography disclosed an anechoic cavity and fine needle aspiration revealed thick, viscous, bloody saliva. Pre-operative blood analysis revealed marginal lymphocytosis. The animal was sedated with Inj. Ketamine administered @ 10 mg/ kg and Inj. Xylazine @ 1 mg/ kg I/V. The skin and the subcutis over the swelling were incised and the salivary cyst involving the parotid gland was identified. It was exteriorized and incised. Viscous, blood stained saliva was drained. Two sialoliths, approximately 0.2 cm in diameter, were identified and removed. The gland was partially detached from the surrounding tissues, ligated at its base and excised using thermocautery. The edges of the capsule of the gland and the subcutis were sutured with Polyglactin 910-0 in the inversion suture pattern and simple continuous pattern respectively while the skin was apposed with stainless steel surgical staples. The site was bandaged. The animal was postoperatively maintained on Inj. Cefpodoxime administered @ 10 mg/ kg I/V for seven days and Tab. Serratiopeptidase @ 10 mg/ kg for three days orally. The animal was also supplemented with oral multivitamins. The staples were removed on day 12 and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Salivary Cyst, Sialoliths, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.B.Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr.R.M.D.Alphonse, Associate Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12086

CAS UG 10

GASTRIC RUPTURE AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A CHIPPIPARAI DOG

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Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus (GDV) is defined as an enlargement of the stomach associated with rotation on its mesenteric axis. A two years old chippiparai dog was presented to Small Animal Surgery Unit of VCC, VCRI, Tirunelveli with the history of acute abdominal distension and depression after fed with chicken and rice. On physical examination revealed bloat and mild dehydration. Radiographical examination revealed gastric dilatation. Under short general anaesthesia using propofol @ 2mg/kg B.Wt I/V stomach tube was passed to decompress the stomach but failed. Exploratory laparotomy was performed under general anaesthesia with Diazepam @ 0.5mg and Propofol @ 3mg /kg B.Wt I/V and maintenance with Isoflurane in circle system. Abdominal exploration revealed gastric dilation and volvulus with gastric rupture. The gastric contents were spilled all over the abdominal cavity and contents were suctioned. Stomach was closed with PGA 3-0 in double layer suture pattern.



After re-positioning the spleen, celiotomy incision was closed as per standard operating procedure. The animal was maintained strictly with fluids, antibiotics and other drugs for 3 days (Inj. Ringer's Lactate 200 ml I/V, Inj. V-TRI XP 400 mg I/V, Inj. Pantoprazole 20 mg I/V, Inj. Tramadol 60 mg I/V and Inj. TRIBIVET 1 ml I/V). The diagnosis, surgical management and prognosis of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : GDV, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.M.Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Tirunelveli.
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.

Paper ID 12087

CAS UG 11

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE UROLITHIASIS IN A COCKER SPANIEL: A CASE REPORT

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A Cocker Spaniel male dog aged four years was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur, with a history of anuria since last three days. Abdominal palpation revealed a distended urinary bladder. Ultrasonographic examination showed small multiple radiopaque uroliths in the urinary bladder. Urine sample was collected by cystocentesis and performed urinalysis. Results of Urine analysis revealed presence of struvite crystals and other non pathological calculi like hyaline casts and amorphous crystals. Cystotomy was performed under general anaesthesia and uroliths were removed. Post-operatively antibiotic and anti inflammatory drug were given for five days and advised the owner about nutritional management. No recurrence was reported till date.

Keywords : Uroliths, Cystocentesis, Struvite, Cystotomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr.L.Sivasudharsan, Assistant Professor , Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C,V.Sc. Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Contract Teaching Faculty, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C,V.Sc. Proddatur.



Paper ID 12108

CAS UG 12

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION IN A KANNI DOG

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Intestinal obstruction by foreign bodies (FBs) is the most common intestinal disorder requiring emergency surgical treatment in dogs and cats. A one year old Kanni dog was presented to the Small animal surgery unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Tirunelveli with the history of vomition, anorexia and depression for past four days. Physical examination revealed moderate dehydration. Abdomen palpation revealed severe abdominal pain and tensed abdomen. Survey radiograph of the lateral abdomen revealed increased opacity in pyloric region and contrast radiograph confirmed the presence of radiolucent foreign body in pylorus and intestine. Exploratory celiotomy was performed under general anaesthesia using Diazepam 0.5 mg/kg and Ketamine 5mg/kg I/V and relieved three foreign bodies (Scrub rolls and Plastic carry bag) in distal duodenum and jejunum by enterotomy. Enterotomy site was closed with PGA 3-0 by simple interrupted suture pattern. Celiotomy was closed as per standard operating procedure. Postoperatively, antibiotics, analgesics and supplementary drugs were administered for seven days. From the 3rd day of post operation liquid food was given followed by semisolid and solid and the animal recovered uneventfully. The diagnosis, surgical management and post operative care will be discussed.

Keywords : Kanni, Celiotomy, Foreign Bodies**Faculty Advisors :** Dr.M.Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Tirunelveli.
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.

Paper ID 12116

CAS UG 13

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ADENOCARCINOMA OF INTESTINE WITH LYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA IN A CAT

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A five year old non-descript tom cat, weighing 2.5kg, was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Teaching Veterinary



Clinical Complex, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, with the history of inappetence, severe diarrhoea for the past two months. On clinical examination, animal was found to be dehydrated, dull and emaciated. Haematological parameters revealed a marked neutrophilia with lymphocytopenia. On abdominal palpation, hard tubular mass was felt. Radiographical examination revealed a mass in the abdomen. On abdominal ultrasonography, hyperechoic mass was noticed. Exploratory celiotomy was performed under xylazine HCl administration @0.1mg/kg i/v and ketamine @11mg/kg i/v. Hard mass was noticed at the level of ileo-caeco colic junction and enterectomy was done. End-End enteroanastomosis was performed using polyglactin 910 size 2/0 with apposition suture pattern. The Abdominal cavity was lavaged with normal saline and metronidazole solution. Incision site was closed in a routine manner. Post-operatively, Inj. Cefotaxime @ 50mg/kg i/v and Ringers lactate @ 10ml/kg i/v was administered for six days. Histopathological examination of the mass revealed, adenocarcinoma of intestine with lymphoid hyperplasia.

Keywords : Adenocarcinoma, Intestine, Lymphoid Hyperplasia, Cat

Faculty Advisors : Dr.B.Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr. N.Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12120

CAS UG 14

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ACANTHOMATOUS EPULIS BY ROSTRAL MANDIBULECTOMY IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOG

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An eight year old intact male non-descriptive dog named Mani weighing 18kg was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of growth in the mouth with occasional bleeding for the past three months. On clinical examination, a reddish, non-painful cauliflower like growth around 5cm in diameter was found involving the right mandibular incisors and canine tooth. On histopathological examination, the lesion was found out to be an acanthomatous type of epulis - a slow-growing, odontogenic tumour that arises from the periodontal ligament. Haemato-biochemical investigations revealed that all the vital parameters were within the normal range. Radiography was performed to rule out metastasis. Bilateral rostral mandibulectomy was performed under general anaesthesia to excise the tumour mass. Postoperatively



the animal was treated with antibiotics and analgesics. The dog recovered uneventfully after the surgery with no difficulty in taking liquid and semi-solid diets.

Keywords : Acanthomatous Epulis, Rostral Mandibulectomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Mohammed Shafuzama, Professor, Dept. of VSR, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12124

CAS UG 15

COLOPEXY FOR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT RECTAL PROLAPSE IN A CAT

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An eight month old Persian cat was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of recurrent rectal prolapse, occurred three times before presentation of the case. Clinical examination revealed a 3cm long oedematous mass protruding through the anus. The case was previously corrected twice by reducing the prolapse followed by purse string sutures by the local veterinary surgeon. Considering the recurrent condition of rectal prolapse, colopexy was decided. General anaesthesia was achieved using ketamine at the dose rate of 20mg/kg bwt and diazepam at the dose rate of 0.3mg/kg bwt, intramuscularly. After aseptic preparation of ventral abdomen, the animal was positioned in dorsal recumbency and entered the abdomen through caudal mid ventral incision. The terminal colon was identified and rectal prolapse was reduced by gently pulling the mass. Descending colon was fixed to the abdominal wall at two sites using interrupted sutures and the laparotomy incision was closed in routine manner. Postoperatively, the animal was treated with antibiotic (Ceftriaxone @20mg/kg bwt) orally bid for five days and analgesic (Meloxicam @0.5mg/kg bwt) orally for three days. Skin sutures were removed after 10 days. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Rectal Prolapse, Colopexy

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.



Paper ID 12129

CAS UG 16

LOCKING COMPRESSION PLATING FOR TIBIAL FRACTURE IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

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An one year old male Spitz dog was presented to the Small Animal Surgery unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of automobile accident one month back and it was treated for the fracture of left tibia with Plaster of Paris cast applied by field Veterinarian. Clinical examination revealed crepitation at the midshaft of left tibia with non-weight bearing lameness, abnormal mobility and POP induced pressure wounds in lateral aspect of the metatarsal and interdigital region. Radiographic examination revealed radiolucent line at the fracture site and diagnosed the case as non-union of the midshaft tibia. It was decided to perform the fracture repair by open reduction and internal fixation with bone plating under general anaesthesia. Postoperatively, Ceftriaxone 250mg orally for seven days and Tramadol 20mg orally for three days and sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day. Fracture healing was evaluated based on clinical and radiography. Postoperative care made the animal uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Tibial Fracture, LCP, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.A.Kumaresan , Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.S.Kathirvel , Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12135

CAS UG 17

FOREIGN BODY OBSTRUCTION OF ILEUM AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

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A 6-month old Neapolitan Mastiff weighing 25 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of anorexia and scanty faeces for the last three days. On clinical examination animal was found active and alert. On abdominal palpation a mass could be detected in mid-abdomen.



Contrast radiograph of abdomen revealed demarcation of foreign body in the lumen of intestine. The condition was tentatively diagnosed as foreign body obstruction and it was decided to perform exploratory laparotomy. The animal was premedicated with Atropine Sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg b.wt. and Xylazine at @ 1mg/kg b.wt. I/M. General anaesthesia was induced with Ketamine @ 5mg/kg b.wt. I/M and anaesthesia was maintained with Isoflurane 2%. Right flank laparotomy was performed and the affected segment of intestine was exteriorised and isolated by laparotomy sheet. An incision was made on the antimesenteric border of intestine over the mass and the foreign body (mango kernel) was removed. As the obstructed segment was devitalised, enterectomy and intestinal anastomosis was performed in continuous suture pattern using Vicryl no.3-0. The laparotomy incision was closed in routine manner. Postoperative restriction of oral food and water was advised for 72 hours and animal was maintained with intravenous fluids, antibiotics and analgesics. The dog was introduced gradually to mashed diet and water from 4th day onwards. Skin sutures were removed on 8th postoperative day and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Foreign Body, Intestine, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12139

CAS UG 18

DYNAMIC COMPRESSION PLATING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF OBLIQUE FEMORAL FRACTURE IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

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A 2.5 year old non-descript male dog weighing 19 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of an automobile accident. On clinical examination, all physiological parameters were within the normal range. Animal was showing non weight bearing lameness of right hind limb. Orthopaedic examination revealed crepitus of femur and oedema over thigh region. Radiography confirmed long oblique fracture on the distal 1/3rd of femur. It was decided to perform Dynamic Compression Plating to stabilise the fracture. The animal was premedicated with Atropine Sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg b.wt. and Xylazine @ 1mg/kg b.wt. I/M. General anaesthesia was induced with Ketamine Hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg b.wt. I/M and anaesthesia was maintained



with Isoflurane 2%. A longitudinal incision was made in the cranial aspect of distal 1/3rd of femur. The fracture fragments were reduced into normal alignment and was stabilised with Dynamic Compression Plating using 3.5mm screws. The muscle and skin incision were apposed in routine manner. The limb was immobilised with Robert Jones bandage. Postoperatively, animal was orally administered with antibiotic Ceftriaxone Sodium @ 20mg/kg for five days and analgesic Meloxicam @ 0.2mg /kg for three days. The animal started bearing weight on affected limb on fourth day. The sutures were removed on day 14 and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dynamic Compression Plating, Femur, Fracture, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12171

CAS UG 19

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CYSTORRHEXIS IN A DOG –A CASE STUDY

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A 4 years old Doberman Pinscher, weighing 30kg was presented to TVCC, RIVER with the history of anuria for the past 2 days and treated with Inj. Lasix by a practitioner. Clinical examination revealed fluid filled distended abdomen with pain on palpation. Haematological examination showed neutrophils 80%, lymphocytes 17% and eosinophils 3%. Radiological examination of the abdomen confirmed the presence of multiple urethral calculi behind the os penis. The animal was premedicated with Diazepam @0.5 mg/kg i/v and sedated with Xylazine @1mg/kg i/v and Ketamine @5mg/kg i/v administration. Under aseptic condition urethrotomy was performed and the urethral calculi were removed. Since there was no normal urine flow upon catheterization of urinary bladder, an abdominocentesis was performed and confirmed the presence of urine in the abdominal cavity. About one litre of urine was drained from the abdomen using an infant feeding tube and a caudal celiotomy was performed. Further examination revealed the rupture of bladder on its dorsal aspect and presence of cystic calculi were removed from the bladder neck and the bladder was flushed with Gentamicin in NS. Abdominal lavage was done with metronidazole and NS. Cystorrhaphy was performed and the celiotomy incision was sutured in routine manner and an urinary catheter was fixed. Post-operatively, Inj. RL @10ml/kg i/v, Inj. Cefotaxime @25mg/kg i/v and Inj.



Pantoprazole @1mg/kg i/v administered daily for five days and Tab. Meftal spas bid for five days and Tab.Nephrotec bid for 30 days. Cutaneous suture was removed on 10th day, animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Urethral Calculi, Cystic Calculi, Cystorrhexis, Dog.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.B.Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr. N.Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12173

CAS UG 20

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC DILATATION AND VOLVULUS IN A GREAT DANE DOG

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A two year old Great Dane bitch was presented to the Clinics of the Veterinary Hospital, Visakhapatnam (Affiliated to Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati) with a complaint of abdominal distension, respiratory distress and anorexia for the past three days. The animal appeared recumbent with rapid respirations and increased heart rate. A lateral abdominal plain radiograph disclosed double bubble appearance of the distended gas filled stomach. Based on the findings of clinical examination and radiography the condition was diagnosed as Gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) and the treatment was started immediately. Gastrotomy under general anesthesia was performed to decompress the stomach as the stomach tube failed to enter the lumen of stomach. Gastrorraphy was performed to close the gastrotomy wound and the procedure was followed by gastric derotation. The complete gastric derotation was confirmed by passing the stomach tube. Incision gastropexy was performed to prevent the recurrence of the condition. The laparotomy wound was closed as per the standard procedure. Meanwhile, the animal was stabilized with the administration of crystalloids and colloids. The animal was monitored for the next four hours and then discharged from the ward. Postoperatively, antibiotics and analgesics were given besides administration of supporting drugs which showed an uneventful recovery and no complications were recorded.

Keywords : Gastric Dilatation And Volvulus, Gastric Decompression, Gastric Derotation, Gastropexy, Great Dane Dog.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary Hospital, Visakhapatnam, SVVU.
Dr.Ch.Mallikarjunarao, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary Hospital, Visakhapatnam, SVVU.



Paper ID 12184

CAS UG 21

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SCROLLED T-CARTILAGE AND PROLAPSED NICTITANS GLAND IN A GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUP

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five and a half month old Golden Retriever, intact male dog was presented to the Ophthalmology Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of visible mass noticed in the medial canthus of the right eye since two months. On ophthalmic examination, the left eye was found to be normal and the right eye had congested conjunctival mucus membrane. Prolapse of nictitans (third eye) gland and eversion of T-cartilage was observed. The patient was subjected to surgical intervention for correction of the everted T-cartilage and the nictitating gland was repositioned by Morgan pocketing technique. Post operatively topical antibiotics, systemic analgesics and supplements were administered for a week. The patient made an uneventful recovery following surgery. Prolapse of nictitans gland is a common pathology in dog. But sometimes the defect of the T-cartilage also could cause prolapse. Hence, along with the repositioning of the gland, the cartilage also should be addressed to achieve good outcome. The tear production, ocular reflexes and visual status of the patient was found normal immediately post surgery.

Keywords : Nictitans Gland, Scrolled T- Cartilage , Morgan Pocketing Technique

Faculty Advisor : Dr.C.Ramani , Professor, Dept. of VSR, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12193

CAS UG 22

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OCULAR CHORIOSTOMA (OD) IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A 14 month old male German Shepherd dog was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of chronic epiphora in the right eye (OD) and nasal discharges since two weeks. On examination the vital parameters were normal. Detailed



ophthalmic examination revealed positive menace reflex, PLR, STT 20 mm/min and negative FDT. No vision impairment in both the eyes. On indirect ophthalmoscopy the case was diagnosed as Ocular Choriostoma (OD). Under general and topical ocular anaesthesia Choriostoma was surgically removed. Sutures were removed on 9th postoperative day. The details of medical, surgical and post operative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Ocular Choriostoma, Epiphora, German Shepherd Dog

Faculty Advisor : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, Proddatur.

Paper ID 12199

CAS UG 23

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL ULCERS BY NICTITATING MEMBRANOPLASTY IN A SPITZ CROSS DOG

Sharmila Latchubhukta

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A one year old male Spitz cross dog was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of unable to open both the eyes (OU) since one week. On clinical examination the vital parameters were normal. Detailed ophthalmic examination has revealed that positive menace and PLR, mild congested sclera and conjunctiva, normal lens, purulent discharge and positive FDT from both the eyes (OU). Haematological and Serum biochemical parameters were normal. First one week it was treated with medical management but no improvement was seen so, later nictitating membranoplasty was performed under general and topical ocular anaesthesia. Sutures were removed on 12th postoperative day. Follow up after two months revealed restoration of vision with complete corneal wound healing. The details of medical, surgical and post operative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Corneal Ulcer, Nictitating Membranoplasty, Spitz Cross Dog.

Faculty Advisor : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, Proddatur.



Paper ID 12203

CAS UG 24

A RARE CASE OF URINARY BLADDER ATONY DUE TO VAGINAL FIBROMA

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A 12 year old canine, Spitz, female with abdominal distension for the past one month, with a history of stranguria followed by anuria was presented at MVC Teaching Hospital, TANUVAS. On clinical examination, the animal had a distended abdomen but evinced no pain on palpation and had marked tachycardia. Vaginal examination revealed a nodular structure about 3cm in diameter palpable cranial to the urethra. Serum-biochemistry revealed mild azotemia and haematology revealed mild anaemia with leukocytosis. Under general anaesthesia, episiotomy was performed, mass identified, dissected and removed after ligation of blood vessels. The bladder was catheterized prior to the excision of the mass. The incision was closed in a standard pattern. Patient on the third post operative day developed bladder distension and dysuria. Physical examination of the abdomen, revealed distended bladder and urine that could be relieved by manual pressure. It was diagnosed as a case of incomplete voiding (or) urinary incontinence due to detrusor atony. Patient was treated with bethanechol @ 5mg (total dose) orally for seven days. Patient gradually improved in condition and gained bladder tone and was able to void urine and made an uneventful recovery by the third week.

Keywords : Urinary Bladder Atony, Vaginal Fibroma, Episiotomy, Bethanechol

Faculty Advisor : Dr. M. G. Mohamed Ali, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12211

CAS UG 25

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PROSTATIC ABSCESS BY OMENTALISATION IN A CRYPTORCHID DOG

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An 8 year old German Shepherd dog was presented with a history of dysuria, stranguria and hematuria of three weeks duration. Clinical signs noticed were reduced appetite, lethargy, purulent discharge from prepuce and abdominal



discomfort. The pet was treated with antibiotics and analgesics by the regular veterinarian and the pet was presented to Small Animal Clinics – Surgery Unit of Madras Veterinary College, Teaching Hospital by the owner as no improvement in condition was noticed. Physical examination revealed purulent discharge from the urethra, mild fever, dehydration and stiff gait with pain on palpation of caudal abdomen. The pet was a bilateral cryptorchid. Radiography revealed prostatomegaly and ultrasound confirmed anechoic areas with thick walls in prostatic parenchyma consistent with prostatic abscess and presence of retained testicles. Haematology revealed mild leukocytosis and anaemia and biochemistry revealed mild azotemia. A midline ventral laparotomy incision was made under general anaesthesia and abdominal cavity explored. The undescended testicles were identified, blood vessels ligated and the testicles removed. The prostate was then identified. Prostatic abscess was incised and contents drained and cavity was flushed with normal saline. The prostatic abscess was then omentalised. Surgical incision was closed following standard techniques. The pet made an uneventful recovery with complete resolution of clinical signs.

Keywords : Prostate, Abscess, Cryptorchid, Omentalisation

Faculty Advisor : Dr. M. G. Mohamed Ali, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12216

CAS UG 26

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL CORNEAL DERMOID AND KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS SICCA (OD) IN A SHIH -TZU DOG: A RARE CASE REPORT

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A nine month old female Shih-Tzu dog was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of exophthalmos, impaired vision, Dermoid in the right (OD) eye since birth. On clinical examination the vital parameters were normal. Detailed ophthalmic examination has revealed that negative menace and PLR, no discharge, normal sclera and conjunctiva, pigmented cornea and no visibility of lens. Haematology and serum biochemistry results were normal. On indirect ophthalmoscopy the case was diagnosed as congenital corneal dermoid and Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (Dry eye). Under general and topical ocular anesthesia dermoid was surgically removed and sliding blepharoplasty technique was performed. The histopathological examination of dermoid revealed the invasive normal corneal epithelium and the dermoid contain normal skin such as hair



follicles, cornium and blood vessel. Grid keratotomy technique was used for KCS. Sutures were removed on 12th postoperative day. Follow up after five months revealed restoration of partial photopic vision with complete corneal wound healing. The details of medical, surgical and postoperative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Congenital Corneal Dermoid, Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca, Sliding Blepharoplasty, Grid Keratotomy, Shih-Tzu Dog.

Faculty Advisor : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, Proddatur.

Paper ID 12220

CAS UG 27

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF BILATERAL ECTROPION IN A LABRADOR PUP BY V-Y BLEPHAROPLASTY

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Ectropion is the condition in which eversion of eyelid occurs, mainly lower eyelids. Ectropion requires surgical correction only when it causes secondary lesions like conjunctivitis, keratitis, and exfoliative blepharitis due to epiphora or when it exacerbates Keratoconjunctivitis sicca. A four month old male Labrador pup weighing 18 kg was presented to surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of drooping lower eye lids from birth itself. The animal was active and alert with normal food and water intake. Examination of both eyes revealed slight drooping of lower eye lid, over flow of tears and congested palpebral conjunctival mucous membrane. The condition was diagnosed as bilateral lower eye lid ectropion and surgical correction was resorted to. Prophylactic antibiotic therapy with ceftriaxone (25 mg/kg bwt) intravenously and pre-emptive analgesia using meloxicam (0.2 mg/kg bwt) intramuscularly was given. V-Y blepharoplasty was performed in both affected bilateral eyelids under general anaesthesia, induced using Dexmedetomidine (0.005mg/kg bwt), Midazolam (0.2mg/kg bwt), Ketamine(3mg/kg bwt) combination and maintained with isoflurane. The suture material used was Polygalactin of size 5/0. Routine postoperative care was followed. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Pup, Ectropion, V-Y Blepharoplasty

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Sooryadas, S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr. Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12221

CAS UG 28

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHERRY EYE USING MORGAN'S POCKETING TECHNIQUE IN A FOUR MONTH OLD ROTTWEILER PUP

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Cherry eye is a protrusion of the gland of the third eyelid which occur secondary to inflammation and weakness in the connective tissue attaching the gland to its normal position. A four month old male Rottweiler weighing 16 kg with a reddish protruding mass on right eye was brought to surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Pookode. Anamnesis revealed that the condition was observed since four days and the dog had no other problems related to vision. Upon clinical examination the physiological parameters were within normal ranges. The animal was alert and active with normal food and water intake. The medial canthus of right eye had a reddish protruding mass which was diagnosed as prolapse of nictitans gland. Surgical correction of the condition was planned under general anaesthesia using a combination of acepromazine, butorphanol, midazolam and ketamine maintained with isoflurane. Morgan's pocketing technique 'which preserves the hypertrophied gland' was employed for correcting the condition. Postoperatively, ciprofloxacin and flur ophthalmic drops were administered twice daily for seven days. Performing Morgan's pocketing technique helps to conserve the nictitans gland, which produce 40% of tears, thereby preventing complications like dry eye disease.

Keywords : Male Rottweiler, Cherry Eye , Morgan's Pocketing Technique

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Sooryadas, S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr. Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12225

CAS UG 29

MANGO KERNEL CAUSING INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION BY ENTEROTOMY AND ITS SURGICAL CORRECTION

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Ingestion of foreign bodies are common in companion animals. A male Rottweiler pup aged 8.5 months was presented with a history of vomiting, yellowish urine, anorexia and constipation for past eight days at TVCC, pookode. On abdominal palpation revealed a palpable hard lump in the cranial abdomen. USG revealed a hyperechoic structure caudal to the stomach. General anaesthesia was induced using 1% propofol 1.1ml i/v and maintained on 2% isoflurane. Laparotomy was performed through a caudal midventral incision. Peritoneal cavity was explored to identify a hard ileal segment. The site of obstruction was identified and the intestinal loop was exteriorized and packed off. Enterotomy was performed cranial to the obstructed part and the foreign body was removed. The intestinal part was washed with normal saline and enterotomy incision was closed by PGA size 3-0 in cushing's pattern. Abdominal cavity was lavaged with normal saline. Laprotomy incision was closed in a routine manner. Postoperatively, the pup was maintained on fluids along with antibiotics: Campilox @ 16mg/kg bw i/v, analgesics: melonex @ 0.2mg/kg bw i/m, antacids: pantoprazole @ 0.7mg/kg i/v for five days. After five days it was shifted to liquid diet for three days followed by semisolid diet for three days and normal diet thereafter. The animal showed complete recovery after 10 days of postoperative treatment.

Keywords : Mango Kernel, Foreign Body Obstruction, Enterotomy.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Jineesh Kumar N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Dinesh P.T, Assistant professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12226

CAS UG 30

GRADE FOUR BILATERAL MEDIAL PATELLAR LUXATION IN A DOG AND IT'S MANAGEMENT BY TIBIAL TUBEROSITY TRANSPOSITION AND LATERAL RETINACULAR IMBRICATION

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Grade IV medial patellar luxation is the permanent, irreducible displacement of patella associated with pain, lameness and deformities. A seven month old female Labrador dog weighing 18kg was presented to TVCC, COVAS, Pookode with a complaint that the animal cannot extend it's hind limbs. The animal had a crab like posture with pain on palpation of stifle joint and medially luxated patellae. Skyline view radiograph confirmed bilateral medial patellar luxation and rotation of tibia. The condition was diagnosed as gradeIV bilateral medial patellar luxation. Surgical correction was resorted to. The animal was premedicated with atropine and xylazine @ 0.04mg/kg IV and 1mg/kg IV. Ketamine and diazepam @ 3mg/kg IV and 0.2mg/kg IV were given for induction and maintenance. Following aseptic preparation of stifle joint, a lateral parapatellar incision was made and extended into the synovial cavity of stifle joint. As the trochlear sulcus was deep enough, patella was brought back into position by releasing the quadriceps tendon from adhesions. Partial osteotomy of tibial tuberosity was performed without transecting the distal periosteal attachment. The tuberosity was transpositioned and fixed to normal position in alignment with patella by tension band wiring with a K-wire and stainless steel wire. The surgical site was sutured in routine. Postoperatively, ceftriaxone @20mg/kg IV, meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg IV, tramadol @ 5mg/kg IV, immobilization with soft bandage for four weeks, physiotherapy by flexion extension exercise after four weeks and swimming was advised. Same surgical procedure was performed on the other limb after two months. The animal had an uneventful recovery after the staged realignment procedures.

Keywords : Grade IV Bilateral Medial Patellar Luxation, Tibial Tuberosity Transposition, Tension Band Wiring, Crab Like Posture, Lateral Retinacular Imbrication

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Dinesh, P.T., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12227

CAS UG 31

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A LARGE VAGINAL LEIOMYOMA IN A SIX YEAR OLD FEMALE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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Vaginal leiomyoma is a benign tumour that forms on vaginal smooth muscle cells. A six year old female German Shepherd dog weighing 35kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with an ulcerated mass protruding from the vulva. The animal had normal food and water intake, normal urination and defaecation. A similar mass was operated out when the animal was three years old. Physiological parameters were found to be within normal limits. Haematological analysis revealed blood values within normal range. Serum blood urea nitrogen and creatinine were also within normal limits. On per-vaginal examination, a deep seated mass attached to the lateral vaginal wall with no differentiation of base could be palpated. Examination of Leishman stained impression smear overruled the possibility of transmissible venereal tumour. It was decided to excise the tumour under general anaesthesia. Urethra was catheterised to keep the urinary tract patent. Since the mass was deep seated, episiotomy was performed to get access to the space occupying mass. The vaginal wall was incised to expose the mass. The mass was bluntly dissected from the vaginal wall. Bleeding points were arrested. Vaginal wall was then apposed in a continuous pattern using 1/0 poly-glycolic acid. Episiotomy incision was apposed with vaginal mucosa, muscle and skin in three separate layers. Post-operatively, cephalixin @ 20mg/kg was administered orally thrice a day for seven days, meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg was given once a day for three days. Sutures were removed on tenth postoperative day. Recovery was uneventful. Histopathology reports confirmed it as vaginal leiomyoma.

Keywords : Dog, Episiotomy, Vaginal Leiomyoma

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Dinesh, P.T., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12235

CAS UG 32

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CATARACTOUS LUXATED LENS IN A NON DESCRIPT MALE DOG

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Cataract is opacity of lens. The intraocular hypertension that may accompany cataract results in stretching of the ocular tunics finally causing luxation of lens. A 7 year old non-descript male dog was presented to the Surgery and Radiology unit of College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with complaint of visual deficit past three months. Examination revealed severely buophthalmic, dry, completely keratinized eye (OD) and normal sized eye (OS). Examination of the left eye revealed negative menace, transparent cornea with focal pigmentation, injected scleral vessels and dilated non responsive pupil and opaque lens masking the fundus, with an aphakic crescent, phacodonesis and iridodonesis were also noticed, intra-ocular pressure was 32 mmHg. Posteriorly luxated cataractous lens was confirmed and surgical correction was resorted to. Under general anaesthesia and following a clear corneal incision near limbus, intracapsular cataract extraction was performed and the luxated lens was removed. Corneal incision was apposed by interrupted sutures using 10-0 ophthalmic silk. Animal had an uneventful recovery with partial regaining of vision. Coexistent cataract and ocular hypertension occur in dogs. If not treated timely, the lens may get dislocated causing further increase in intraocular pressure and complete loss of vision.

Keywords : Male Dog, Cataractous Luxation, Intra Capsular Cataract Extraction

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Sooriyadas, S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12236

CAS UG 33

TRAUMATIC DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN PUP

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Diaphragmatic hernia is the movement of abdominal organs into the thoracic cavity or vice versa through an opening in the diaphragm. A three month old



female Spitz was presented with complaints of anorexia and difficult breathing after being hit and run by a vehicle three weeks back. The animal had rapid, shallow breaths and exhibited a slightly crunched posture with extended neck. The difficulty in breathing was temporarily relieved when the animal was made to stand upright on its hind limbs. On lateral thoracic radiography, the dome of the diaphragm could not be visualized. A ventro-dorsal radiograph revealed soft tissue density inside the thoracic cavity. From clinical and radiographic findings, the condition was diagnosed as traumatic diaphragmatic hernia. General anaesthesia was induced using a combination of butorphanol-midazolam-ketamine-propofol and maintained on isoflurane using a custom modified non-rebreathing circuit. Cranial midventral laparotomy was performed and a defect in the diaphragm towards right side through which lobes of liver had herniated was found. The hernia contents were repositioned and the rent in the diaphragm was closed in simple continuous pattern using prolene. Laparotomy wound was closed by standard procedures. On immediate post-operative radiograph, normal contour of the diaphragm was found reestablished. Post operatively the pup was given Meloxicam at 0.2mg/kg BW OD and Tramadol at 5mg/kg BW TID and Cephalexin at 20mg/kg BW BID for five days. Activity was restricted to aid faster recovery. Radiograph on 7th day confirmed complete recovery with well distinct diaphragmatic border. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Traumatic Diaphragmatic Hernia, Laprotomy, Pup

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Dinesh, P.T., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Dr.Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12241

CAS UG 34

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO MATTED FLOOR MAT FIBERS IN A NON DESCRIPTIVE DOG

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Foreign bodies are common causes for intestinal obstruction in dogs. It may lead to fluid and electrolyte imbalances, hypovolemia and toxemia. Most foreign bodies can be removed through enterotomy. A six year old non descriptive female dog weighing 18.6 Kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, with a history of anorexia and vomiting for past three days. Animal was dull, weak



and dehydrated. Physiological parameters were within normal range with slight congestion of mucous membrane. Animal evinced pain on palpating the abdomen. Plain abdominal radiograph revealed a radio dense material in the intestinal loops. Contrast radiography revealed a filling defect in the small intestine confirming it as foreign body obstruction. Surgical correction was performed under general anaesthesia. Animal was given intravenous fluids to correct the electrolyte imbalance and dehydration. A mid-ventral celiotomy was performed to enter the abdominal cavity. The intestinal loops were examined to identify the obstruction. An incision was put on the anti-mesenteric border posterior to the obstruction. The mass was exteriorised through the incision. Incision was closed in double layer of Cushing's suture using 3/0 polyglactin. Omentalization was also performed to reinforce the incised intestinal wall. The loops were washed and abdominal cavity was lavaged using normal saline. Abdominal cavity was closed in a routine manner. Post operatively, Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg/kg BID was given parenterally for seven days. Fluid therapy was continued for the next 3 days. The animal made an eventful recovery.

Keywords : Enterotomy, Female Dog, Foreign Body Obstruction

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr. Reji varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12249

CAS UG 35

INTUSSUSCEPTION CONCOMITANT WITH TELESCOPING OF INTESTINE THROUGH ANUS IN A LABRADOR PUP AND ITS SUREGICAL MANAGEMENT

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Intussusception is the invagination of one segment of intestine (intussusceptum) into another (intussusciens). Rarely a telescoped portion of bowel may protrude through the anus. A four month old Labrador pup was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology of the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode, with a history of anorexia, diarrhoea and a mass protruding through anus. Physical examination confirmed prolapse and intussusception through the anal opening. The animal was weak and was stabilised with fluids. Emergency surgery was resorted to. Animal was premedicated with Buprenorphine @ 0.02mg/kg and Meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg. General anaesthesia was induced with Midazolam – Ketamine combination @ 0.2mg/kg and 5mg/kg



respectively and anaesthesia was maintained on 2% isoflurane. Abdomen was approached through caudal midventral incision. The protruded mass was pushed back into the abdominal cavity and the telescoped segment was milked out. A portion of segment was found non-viable and was resected. Anastomosis of cut ends was performed in Mounsel pattern. Laparotomy incision was apposed in routine pattern. The animal was postoperatively maintained on fluids for seven days, along with Campilox for five days and Meloxicam for three days. The animal recovered after one week therapy uneventfully. The eversion of small intestine and rectal prolapse can be differentiated by passing a blunt object through the protruded mass/segment. Surgical correction through laparotomy incision is ideal for intussusception.

Keywords : Intussusception, Intussusceptum, Intussusciens, Mounsel Pattern

Faculty Advisors : Dr. S Sooryadas, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Dinesh, P.T., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12251

CAS UG 36

EMERGENCY THORACOCENTESIS FOR MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC THORACIC EFFUSION IN A CAT

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Thoracocentesis is a life saving procedure indicated in clearing the thoracic cavity of thoracic effusion. A two year old cat was presented to TVCC Mannuthy with the history of being chased by a dog. On clinical examination severe respiratory distress, Tachypnoea and open mouth panting was noticed with elevated rectal temperature of 40.0°C. On auscultation, exaggerated tracheal rales with no lung sounds on left side was observed with muffled heart sounds. Left lateral chest radiograph revealed radio-opaque cranial mediastinum and fluid filled radiolucent thoracic cavity with hazy cardiac silhouette. Dorso-ventral radiograph revealed radiolucent left thoracic cavity with apparently normal right thoracic cavity. The condition was diagnosed as thoracic effusion and an emergency thoracocentesis was performed. A 20G needle pierced at 8th intercostal space aseptically at the mid way of the chest wall with the tip of needle directed ventrally and cranially and 80 ml milky fluid was removed which gave immediate relief to the animal. The fluid was later confirmed as chyle by cytology. The procedure was repeated twice at 24 hour interval and about 20ml and 10ml effusion respectively was drawn out. The systemic antibiotic therapy



(CEFTIOFUR @ 2.2mg per kg b.wt, s/c) was carried out for one week along with DERIPHYLLIN (@ 4mg/kg b.wt, i/m) and FRUSEMIDE (@ 2mg per kg b.wt, i/v) for a week. Animal responded the treatment and symptomatic recovery was observed in two weeks.

Keywords : Thoracocentesis, Thoracic Effusion

Faculty Advisors : Dr.(Maj)Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.Soumya Ramankutty, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12254

CAS UG 37

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF EXTENSIVE PERIORBITAL WOUND DEFECT BY TRANSPOSITION SKIN FLAP IN A CAT

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A four year old non-descript free roaming queen cat was brought to Madras veterinary teaching hospital SAC-OP-surgery unit with the history of extensive wound on right periorbital region. Clinical examination of wound revealed offensive odour, purulent exudation and brownish colour. Ophthalmic examination revealed no abnormalities in the vision and had normal eye health. Wound was lavaged with normal saline and amikacin after mild sedation following lavaging wet to dry bandage was applied on alternate days. A routine hemato-biochemical, radiological examination was performed to evaluate body health status. Since there was no abnormalities detected in the routine hemato-biochemical analysis and wound was extensive to be opposed by standard suturing protocols, transposition skin flap was planned and performed. Prior to the surgery a colour Flow Doppler ultrasound was performed on the donor site to assess the vascularity. The surgical procedure and post operative care, the uneventful recovery of queen cat will be discussed.

Keywords : Cat, Right Periorbital Wound, Transposition Skin Flap

Faculty Advisor : Dr. M. Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, MVC, Chennai.



Paper ID 12257

CAS UG 38

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FIBROSARCOMA THROUGH WIDE MARGIN EXCISION WITH CARBON-DIOXIDE LASER FOLLOWED BY SKIN GRAFT IN A DOG

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An eight year old female (intact) cross bred dog was brought to SAC-OP-Surgery ward Madras Veterinary college teaching hospital with the history of extensive ulcerative non-pedunculated painful mass on the lateral hock region of the right hind limb. Impression smear revealed fibrosarcoma. Survey radiograph of thorax and abdomen was performed to rule out any metastasis. A right lateral radiograph of the right hind limb from the stifle joint to the digit was done to rule out any bony involvement which revealed absence of any abnormalities. A routine hemato-biochemical analysis revealed an increase in ALP, an altered Calcium phosphorus ratio and neutrophilia. A wide margin excision was planned and performed using carbon dioxide laser since the tumour was highly vascular, carbon dioxide laser would provide homeostasis and would seal the nerve endings thereby reducing post operative pain perception. Standard opposition methods to approximate the post excision defect was performed. Hence an autogeneous skin graft from the lateral flank was planned and performed. Surgical procedure, graft uptake and post operative care will be discussed in the presentation.

Keywords : Carbon Dioxide Laser, Dog, Fibrosarcoma, Skin Graft

Faculty Advisor : Dr. M. Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12259

CAS UG 39

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MAST CELL TUMOUR BY TRANSPOSITION SKIN FLAP IN A DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A six year old female (intact) Boxer was brought to Small animal outpatient unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of progressive swelling at the left hind limb below the caudal posterior stifle region. On clinical examination, the mass was non pedunculated , non ulcerative and



painless on palpation. A Survey radiograph was taken to rule out the metastasis if any and bony involvement. Fine needle aspiration revealed Mast cell tumour. In addition, a routine hemato-biochemical analysis was done. An increase in ALP level and an altered Ca:P ratio with marginal increase in neutrophils were observed. Since excision of mast cell tumour needs wide margination, the deficit created post excision would be challenging to be opposed by standard suturing techniques. Hence a transposition skin flap was performed. Preoperatively a course of antibiotics and antihistamines were administered to reduce histamine release from a mast cell tumor. The surgical procedure, postoperative care and the recovery of the dog will be discussed.

Keywords : Dog , Mast Cell Tumor, Transposition Skin Flap

Faculty Advisor : Dr. M. Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12265

CAS UG 40

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL PERINEAL HERNIA WITH RECTAL PROLAPSE IN A MALE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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Perineal hernia results from failure of the muscular pelvic diaphragm to support the rectal wall, which stretches and deviates. The exact cause of muscle weakness is unknown but some factors have been proposed, such as neurogenic or senile muscle atrophy, myopathies, prostate enlargement, hormonal alterations and chronic constipation. A male German Shepherd dog was presented with a history of protrusion of mass from the anal opening and a large swelling on either side of the anal opening, anorexia, not passing faeces and urine since 2 days. Dog had a history of chronic constipation. Ultrasonography of the swelling revealed presence of anechoic content inside indicating urinary bladder. Based on history, clinical signs, ultrasonography and laboratory examination the case was diagnosed as “Bilateral Perineal Hernia with Rectal Prolapse”. Site was prepared for aseptic surgery. Anaesthesia was induced and maintained using 2.5% Thiopentone Sodium. Curvilinear incision was made lateral to the anus. Urinary bladder and pelvic fat was reduced to normal position and herniorrhaphy was performed by traditional technique using Polyglycolic Acid size 1. Prolapsed portion of the rectum was excised. Animal made uneventful recovery.



Keywords : Perineal Hernia, Rectal Prolapse, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Naveen, M., M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
 Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.

Paper ID 12311

CAS UG 41

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN BODY OBSTRUCTION DUE TO A TRICHOBEZOAR IN A SIX MONTH OLD GOLDEN RETREIVER

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A six month, 21 kg male Golden Retriever was presented with history of vomiting since three days and was not responding to medical management of ceftriaxone, metronidazole, antiemetics and fluid therapy. Abdominal palpation revealed presence of a hard mass. Ultrasonographic examination revealed “acoustic shadowing” around the mass. Contrast radiography of the GIT revealed “Pooling of barium sulphate in mid abdomen”. Blood sample examination revealed TLC 15800 cells per cubic mm, Haemoglobin 10.8 g %, Total plasma protein 5.3 g %, SGPT 38.3 IU per Lit, Serum creatinine 0.85 mg %. The ventral mid abdomen was prepared for aseptic surgery and enterotomy was performed and trichbezoar removed. Enterotomy wound was closed in single layer of interrupted buried knots using chromic catgut size 2-0. Linea alba was sutured in simple interrupted pattern, fascia with simple continuous and sub dermal sutures using polyglactin 910 size 1. Postoperatively solid food was with held and was kept on fluid therapy for three days. Ceftriaxone with tazobactam 20 mg per kg IV BID for 10 days, Metranidazole 10 mg per kg IV SID for 10 days. Multivitamin drops PO to reestablish gut microflora. Liquid food was started from 4th to 7th day. Normal food was given after one week. Animal made uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Foreign Body Obstruction, Dog, Ultrasonography

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
 Dr. Chandrashekharappa, M., M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.



Paper ID 12317

CAS UG 42

FABRICATION OF A LOW COST INDIGENOUS WHEEL CART USING PVC PIPES FOR A CASE OF POSTERIOR PARESIS IN A SIX YEAR OLD COCKER SPANIEL

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A male Cocker Spaniel dog with a body weight of 17 kgs, aged six years was presented with a complaint of unable to walk on the hind limbs since three months. It was treated by a local veterinarian with methyl prednisolone for four weeks without any notable improvement. Physical examination of the caudal thoracic spinal region showed pain sensation by the dog. Patellar reflex and gastrocnemius reflexes were normal. Panniculus reflex was absent from L2 vertebral region. Lateral and ventrodorsal radiographs showed compression of intervertebral disc between L1 and L2. A low cost wheel cart was designed using PVC pipes, T piece and connectors for the dog. About three metre PVC pipe of size one inch diameter was used. As per the measurements the pipe was cut and connected with the T-pieces and connectors using PVC gum. Assemble was fixed to the animal body by adhering Velcro straps at thorax and pelvic region. Owner was advised to fix the wheel cart to the animal daily for 2-3 hours. Animal was kept on Inj. methyl prednisolone 40 mg IM once a week and Susp. Neurokind Pet 10ml SID PO for one month. Dog slowly showed improvement and started bearing weight on the hind limbs after one month of using the wheel cart. A low cost wheel cart can be prepared using PVC pipes with a approximate cost of 1500 Rs. The details of fabrication of wheel cart using PVC pipes will be discussed by photos and videos in presentation.

Keywords : Cart Wheel, Posterior Paresis, Cocker Spaniel

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Naveen, M., MVSc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Sindhu G Nair, MVSc, Assistant Professor (Contract), Dept. of TVCC, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.

**Paper ID 12318****CAS UG 43****MULTIPLE FIBRO EPITHELIAL VAGINAL POLYPS AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT IN A LABRADOR BITCH****Rahul B**

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A 10 year old uniparous female Labrador Retriever was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with the history of an extensive pedunculated mass hanging from vulva since three weeks of presentation. On clinical examination, the animal was anorectic, dull with tenesmus and intermittent sero-sanguineous vaginal discharge. The large mass was found closely adhered to the dorsal vulval wall. Per-vaginal examination revealed multiple intraluminal polyps obliterating the vaginal cavity. Haematological examination showed leukocytosis, neutrophilia and lowered haemoglobin count of 4.8 g/dl. The animal was stabilized with fluid therapy and was premedicated with Atropine sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg body wt intramuscularly followed by Xylazine @ 1mg/ kg body weight intramuscularly. General anaesthesia was induced and maintained with 2.5 % Isoflurane. Ovario-hysterectomy was performed in routine manner and the large mass protruding from the vulval wall was excised . The vestibular tract was carefully explored and three polyps of varying sizes 2- 5cm were also removed which was later confirmed as fibro-epithelial polyp histopathologically. Postoperatively, the animal was given ceftriaxone @ 20 mg/kg body weight intravenously and Meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/ kg body wt orally for five days along with adjunctive fluid therapy and vitamin supplements. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Fibro Epithelial Vaginal Polyp

Faculty Advisors : Dr. (Maj) Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr. Soumya Ramankutty, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.



Paper ID 12319

CAS UG 44

OPEN REDUCTION & INTERNAL FIXATION (ORIF) OF RIGHT HUMERAL DISTAL THIRD OBLIQUE / SPIRAL FRACTURE IN A 38 KG FEMALE ROTTWEILLER BY PLATE ROD TECHNIQUE

Kanika Yadav

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Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

A two year old, 38 kg female Rottweiler was presented with history of vehicular trauma sustained two days ago. Physical examination revealed high body temperature (105.2 ° F), dropped right elbow, deformity and crepitation at distal right humerus. Radiography revealed “Oblique / spiral fracture of distal third right humerus” ie AO13A1 (Distal, extra articular, simple fracture) as per AO classification of long bone fractures. The fracture patient assessment score (FPAS) was 9/10. Animal was presented for internal fixation after 02 days and site was prepared for aseptic surgery. A distal cranio-lateral approach was done for distal right humerus and the fractured ends were aligned by a 2mm IMP by retrograde method by exiting cranio-laterally on proximal aspect and IMP seating in the medial condyle distally. A seven hole 3.5 mm LCP was used for caudal plating of distal humerus in a neutralization mode. Two LHS for proximal fragment and two LHS were used for distal fragment with one LHS as lag screw through the plate in the centre. Muscles and fascia were apposed in simple continuous pattern and subdermal sutures were placed using Polyglactin 910 size 1. Postoperatively, animal was advised to be kept on Tab. Cefpodoxamine @ 5 mg per kg SID, PO for 10 days, Tab. Carprofen @ 4 mg per kg SID, PO for eight days, Tab. Chymoral forte (Serratiopeptidase) 01 BID PO for five days and Multivitamin and Calcium syrup BID PO for two months. No postoperative dressing was done.

Keywords : Humerus, ORIF, Fracture Repair, Plate Rod Technique

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head,
Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Naveen, M., MVSc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of
VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.



Paper ID 12321

CAS UG 45

OPEN REDUCTION & INTERNAL FIXATION (ORIF) OF 13 DAY OLD LEFT HUMERAL PROXIMAL THIRD TRANSVERSE FRACTURE BY PLATE ROD TECHNIQUE IN A 21.5 KG MALE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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A 13 month old, 21.5 kg male GSD with poor body score was presented from a small town SIRSI 135 Km away with history of vehicular trauma sustained seven days ago. Physical examination revealed normal body temperature (102 ° F), pale conjunctival mucous membrane with swelling, deformity and crepitation at proximal left humerus. Radiography revealed “Transverse fracture of proximal third Left humerus” i.e. AO11A2 (Proximal, extra articular, simple fracture) as per AO classification of long bone fractures. Laboratory exam suggested of a low haemoglobin count. The fracture patient assessment score (FPAS) was 6/10. Animal was presented for internal fixation after eight days and site was prepared for aseptic surgery. On shaving of the site, animal showed severe contusions / bruises all over left arm inspite of being 13 day old trauma. A cranial approach was done for proximal humerus and the fractured ends were aligned by a 2mm IMP by retrograde method by exiting cranio-laterally on proximal aspect and IMP seating in the medial condyle distally. A eight hole 3.5mm LCP was used for cranial plating of proximal humerus in a neutralization mode. Two LHS for proximal fragment and three LHS were used for distal fragment. Muscles and fascia were apposed in simple continuous pattern and subdermal sutures were placed using Polyglactin 910 size 1. Postoperatively animal was advised to be kept on Tab. Cefpodoxamine @ 5 mg per kg SID, PO for 10 days, Tab. Carprofen @ 4 mg per kg SID, PO for eight days.

Keywords : Humerus, Orif, Fracture Repair, Plate Rod Technique

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Naveen, M., MVSc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.



Paper ID 12325

CAS UG 46

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF LONG OBLIQUE DIAPHYSEAL FRACTURE OF LEFT FEMUR BY TITANIUM NAIL AND WIRING IN A JUVENILE DOBERMANN

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A six month old, 17 kg male Mudhol hound was presented with history of vehicular trauma sustained three days ago. Physical examination revealed normal body temperature, pulse and respiration with pain, deformity and crepitation at midshaft right femur. Radiography revealed “Long Oblique midshaft fracture of right femur” i.e. AO32A2 (diaphyseal, simple oblique fracture) as per AO classification of long bone fractures. The fracture patient assessment score (FPAS) was 8/10. Site was prepared for aseptic surgery. A craniolateral approach was done and the fractured ends were aligned by a 3mm Titanium nail by retrograde method. Long oblique fracture was stabilized with three cerclage wiring using stainless steel wire gauge 24. *Tensor fascia lata* was apposed in simple continuous pattern and subdermal sutures were placed using Polyglactin 910 size 1. Postoperatively animal was kept on Tab. Cefpodoxamine @ 5 mg per kg SID, PO for 10 days, Tab. Carprofen @ 4 mg per kg SID, PO for eight days, Tab. Chymoral forte (Serratiopeptidase) 01 BID PO for five days and Multivitamin and Calcium syrup BID PO for two months. No post operative dressing was done. The details of successful repair will be discussed by photos, videos, radiographs and lameness evaluation scores.

Keywords : Femur, Fracture Repair, Titanium Nail

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head,
Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Sindhu G Nair, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor (Contract), Dept.
of TVCC, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.



Paper ID 12328

CAS UG 47

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A 23 DAY OLD CHRONIC RIGHT COXOFEMORAL LUXATION IN A 25 KG MALE GSD BY FEMORAL HEAD OSTECTOMY (FHO)

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A 20 month old, 25 kg highly ferocious male GSD was presented from a small town Mudigere, Chikmangalur district 126 km away with right hind lameness since 15 days sustained during mounting a female in heat. Radiography revealed “Craniodorsal luxation of right femur”. Based on the animal’s temperament, far away place of residence, chronicity of the case, the owner was advised femoral head ostectomy (FHO). Animal was presented for FHO after eight days and site was prepared for aseptic surgery. The curvilinear skin incision was made slightly cranial to the greater trochanter. The biceps femoris, tensor fascia lata, and gluteal musculature were identified and minimally disrupted. The plane between the tensor fascia lata and biceps femoris were incised and separated. The tensor fascia was then retracted cranially, whereas the biceps musculature was retracted caudally. The superficial and middle gluteal muscles were identified and retracted dorsally without excision of the musculature or tendinous insertions. The deep gluteal muscle was identified. Vastus lateralis was incised to expose the head of the femur which was outside the joint capsule. The limb was rotated outwards 90° and a cut was made using osteotome for osteotomy of femoral head. The bellies of vastus lateralis was reattached with single mattress suture using polyglactin 910. Wound closure was routine. Ventrodorsal radiographs were obtained immediately after surgery to determine the orientation of the osteotomy plane. Postoperatively animal was kept on Tab Cefpodoxamine @ 5 mg per kg SID, PO for 10 days, Tab Carprofen @ 4 mg per kg SID, PO for eight days, Tab. Chymoral forte (Serratiopeptidase) 01 BID PO for five days.

Keywords : FHO, Femoral Head Ostectomy, Coxofemoral Luxation, Excision Arthroplasty

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Naveen, M., MVSc., Assistant Professor (OPG), Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.



Paper ID 12329

CAS UG 48

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A SELF MUTILATED LIMB TO SALVAGE THE LIFE OF A NON-DESCRIPT DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five year old male non-descript dog was presented to the TVCC, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with the history of lameness and pain in the right forelimb following an accident that happened one month before. On clinical examination of the right forelimb, the portion distal to the Radius-Ulna was self-mutilated exposing the bone with purulent discharge. Considering the welfare of the animal, amputation was performed. Pre-operatively, the animal was stabilised with fluids and antibiotics. The animal was pre-medicated with Buprenorphine @ 0.005mg/kg i/m and induced with Ketamine @ 3mg/kg and Midazolam @ 0.2mg/kg intravenously and maintained on 2% Isoflurane. The region was aseptically prepared. Following a U-shaped incision in the lateral and medial aspect of the humerus, the skin was flapped dorsally and underlying muscles were reflected. The nerves were resected and the blood vessels were severed between double ligation. Minor haemorrhages were controlled with electro cautery. The bone was exposed and muscle attachments were separated using periosteal elevator. The midshaft of the humerus was cut using an oscillating saw and bone wax was applied to control bleeding. The bone stump was covered by apposing the muscles over it with Polyglactin 910 2/0 and skin was sutured with horizontal mattress sutures using nylon. Post operatively, Amoxicirum Forte @ 10mg/kg i/v for 5 days, Meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg i/m for 3 days, and Pantoprazole @ 0.75mg/kg i/v for 5 days. The skin sutures were removed on the 10th post-operative day. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Limb Amputation, Dog

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12346

CAS UG 49

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GLAUCOMA WITH SECONDARY LENS LUXATION IN A LABRADORE RETRIEVER

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Glaucoma is a disease of eye in which ocular pressure rises due to reduced outflow of aqueous humour through trabecular meshwork of irido-corneal angle if left untreated, the patient may lose vision and even become blind. A male Labrador Retriever of 11/2 years age, was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a history of progressive bulging of eyes for past one month, along with a complaint of visual deficit. The animal has treated earlier for discolouration and swelling of eyes with no improvement. Visual function tests were negative. Clinical examination revealed severely buphthalmic eyes and severely injected scleral vessels (OU), central corneal opacity (OD), 46 mm Hg IOP(OD) and 36 mm Hg(OS). In the right eye lens was found luxated anteriorly while in left eye it was found luxated and remaining in the posterior chamber. Topical anti-hypertensive eyedrops were initiated and surgical management was decided. Animal was presented on 5th day for surgery. There was marked reduction in IOP (OD-12 mmHg, OS-36mmHg). Anteriorly luxated lens was found to be escaped into the posterior chamber accompanied with miotic pupil. Under general anaesthesia, trabeculectomy(OS) was performed with limbal based triangular scleral incision. The two sides of the triangular incision were cauterised using electro-cautery and the incised edges of bulbar conjunctiva was apposed over the sclera. Recurrence was noticed 2 months later. Animal was posted later for anterior chamber shunt surgery.

Keywords : Glaucoma, Lens Luxation, Male Dog, Trabeculectomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Sooryadas, S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.
Dr. Reji varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12347

CAS UG 50

DESIGNING LOW COST CART - AN ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PARAPLEGIC ANIMALS

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A three month old Spitz was presented to TVCC, Pookode with a complaint of paraplegia since two days. Anamnesis revealed that animal had met with an automobile accident two days before. Neurological examination revealed that proprioception, voluntary movement, superficial and deep pain was absent. Panniculus was observed to be absent at L1-L2 region localizing the lesion at thoracolumbar junction. Radiographic examination revealed spinal compression on L4 vertebra. Though the prognosis was grave, surgical correction was attempted owing to the love for the animal. Dorsal spinal stapling was performed under general anesthesia. The sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day. Animal was subjected to physiotherapy for the next three weeks after suture removal with no positive response neurologically. Since the animal began to develop toe ulcers, it was decided to design a cart so that the animal can have a pain free life. A cart was designed with locally available materials using PVC pipes, PVC bents, aluminum rods, plastic bottle lids and acrylic. The animal was trained to get used to the cart. Once acclimatized, the animal got comfortable with the cart which provided mobility to the animal. Later the dog was adopted by an animal lover and is presently having a hassle free life. Animal carts for paraplegic animals can easily be designed at low cost with locally available materials so that an improvement in the quality of life can be ensured.

Keywords : Dog, Female, Paraplegia, Cart.

Faculty Advisor : Dr. Jinesh Kumar, N.S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12404

CAS UG 51

HIP LUXATION DUE TO DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT WITH EXCISION ARTHROPLASTY IN A DOG

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Hind limb lameness due to degenerative joint disease of hip joint is a common condition in adult dogs. Acute pain and lameness are usually due to luxation of femoral head. Diagnosis and successful management of such condition is presented. A six year old, male, intact, Pomeranian dog was presented with acute pain and lameness on right hind limb. Physical and radiographic examination confirmed luxation of right hip joint with degenerative joint changes. Under general anesthesia, femoral head excision arthroplasty of right hip joint was performed. Robert Jones bandage was done for 10 days postoperatively with restricted movement. As the radiograph revealed complete luxation of femoral head out of acetabulum and crepitus was evident on palpation of hip joint, excision arthroplasty was performed. Piermettei *et al.*, 2006 also advocated excision arthroplasty as an effective treatment option in chronic hip luxation cases. Berzon *et al.*, 1980, also studied the efficacy of femoral head and neck excision in dogs and cats and reported good clinical outcome. The dog started partial weight bearing on 3rd postoperative day and normal limb usage by 30th day. Luxation of hip joint due to degenerative joint disease could be successfully treated with excision of femoral head with good clinical outcome.

Keywords : Degenerative Joint Disease, Hip Luxation, Excision Arthroplasty, Canine

Faculty Advisors : Dr. M. Raghunath, Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Tirupathi.
Dr. N.V.V. Hari Krishna, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Tirupathi.



Paper ID 12408

CAS UG 52

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SINUS TRACT FORMED IN NON-DESCRIPT DOG DUE TO PORCUPINE ATTACK

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A four year male non-descript dog presented to the Department of Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan. History revealed quills of porcupine struck into the right shoulder region leading to purulent discharge from 2 to 3 sites since one year. Lameness was noticed at the time of presentation. The quills are said to be non-poisonous but can cause pain and deep seated infection leading to septic wound, sinus and even abscess. Clinical examination revealed matted appearance of skin along the right scapular region at 2 to 3 sites. Lameness was noticed at the time of presentation. Radiographic examination revealed radio dense mass on the right shoulder region of affection. Patient was stabilized and prepared for surgery. General anaesthesia was induced by injecting Xylazine at 1 mg/kg, IM and 2.5% Thiopentone Sodium at 10 mg/kg, IM for induction and for its effects. Patient was intubated with endotracheal tube. The sinus tract along with fibrous mass was traced and removed surgically with partial myectomy. Suturing of muscle and skin were performed with catgut 1-0 and linex 1-0 respectively and regular bandaging was done. Wound healed without any complication and the dog was relieved from pain and suffering.

Keywords : Porcupine Quills, Dog, Sinus Tract

Faculty Advisors : Dr. N. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.
Dr. B. R. Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.



Paper ID 12417

CAS UG 53

RADIOGRAPHY, PLAIN CT, CONTRAST CT AND MRI FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL INTRADURAL AND EXTRAMEDULLARY SPINAL TUMOUR IN A DOG

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A six year old Labrador Retriever male dog was referred from Delhi Private Hospital with the history of paraplegia for the last one month to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, SAC Orthopaedic unit. The dog was treated using Inj. Methylprednisolone succinate and Inj. Rernerve plus at Delhi. On presentation, the animal had normal appetite, urination by catheterization and voided regular motion. Haematological and Serum biochemical parameters were within the normal range. Neurological exam revealed lesion localization at C6 and T1 level. Survey radiography and plain Computed Tomography revealed no abnormality. Contrast CT (Myelography through cisterna magna puncture) revealed spinal cord compression at the level of C6 as flow of dye delayed at that level and later on slowly crossed caudally. This gave an indication that it is not an extradural compression. Further MRI studies revealed that it was an intradural and extramedullary tumour at the level of C6-T1 vertebrae. Meningioma is the most common tumour at that level. After the diagnosis, prognosis was explained to the owner.

Keywords : Myelography, Contrast CT, Cisterna Magna, Intradural, Extamedullary, MRI, Meningioma

Faculty Advisors : Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, MVC, Chennai.
Dr.H.Pushkin Raj, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, MVC,
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Abstracts of
**Companion
Animal Surgery**

PG

*“If you decide to become a veterinary surgeon you will never grow rich, but you will have
a life of endless interest and variety”*

-James Herriot

**Paper ID 12219****CAS PG 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FELINE LOWER URINARY TRACT DISEASE (FLUTD) IN A PERSIAN CAT

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A one year old male Persian cat was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with a history of anorexia, restlessness, depression and anuria for the past two days. The bladder was distended, and physical examination and ultrasonography revealed an enlarged anechoic urinary bladder with hyperechoic contents. Serum BUN and creatinine were elevated and blood gas analysis revealed metabolic acidosis, hyperkalemia and post renal azotemia suggestive of obstructive urolithiasis. Emergency cystotomy was performed under general anaesthesia to relieve urine as well as the stones present in the bladder. Electrolyte imbalance was corrected with intravenous sodium bicarbonate and fluid therapy. Catheterization of bladder could be done only on the second day of surgery by retrograde urohydropropulsion using cat catheter. Postoperatively, the animal was given amoxicillin clavulanate at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg body weight, meloxicam at 0.2 mg/kg bodyweight and polybion parenterally for five days. Skin sutures were removed on tenth postoperative day and the animal had an uneventful recovery. Microscopic analysis of urine sediments revealed struvite crystals and Fourier Transform Infra Red Spectroscopy of the stone confirmed it as a combination of struvite and calcium oxalate dihydrate uroliths.

Keywords : Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease, Struvite Urolithiasis, Cystotomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Syam K Venugopal, Professor and Head, University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12229**CAS PG 2**

DIAGNOSIS AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF ADHESIVE PERITONITIS IN A DOG

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Adhesive peritonitis in dogs is challenging to diagnose and treat. The present case report puts on record ultrasonographic features and successful treatment of a case of adhesive peritonitis in a dog. A four year old neutered male German



Shepherd was presented with a history of dysentery, vomiting, anorexia along with gradual reduction in body weight since one month. Physical examination, hemato-biochemistry, radiography and ultrasonography were done and suitable treatment was initiated. Physical examination revealed fever, tachycardia, tachypnoea, congested mucous membrane and cachexia. Blood picture showed elevated TLC and neutrophilia. Radiograph revealed localized loss of serosal detail caudal to the stomach. Ultrasonography showed loss of layering and thickening of small and large intestine along with corrugated and non motile small intestine segments which were diagnostic of adhesive peritonitis and ileus. Based on ultrasound findings, the treatment for irritable bowel syndrome was initiated with GIT motility modifiers, antibiotics, steroid, plasma extenders and amino acids. The dog recovered and started taking food within three days of initiation of treatment and showed slow and uneventful recovery. Irritable bowel syndrome might resulted in adhesive peritonitis which was manifested by severe abdominal pain, irregular defecation, passage of blood in stools, elevated blood counts. Adhesive peritonitis posed a diagnostic challenge due to ileus and stagnation of gas in the GIT. Treatment with GIT motility modifiers and steroids resulted in successful outcome in such cases. Ultrasonography was reliable for diagnosis of adhesive peritonitis and could be treated successfully with GIT motility modifiers.

Keywords : Ultrasonography, Diagnosis, Adhesive Peritonitis, GIT Motility Modifiers, Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Jitender Mohindroo, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, GADVASU, Ludhiana.

Paper ID 12313

CAS PG 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MASSIVE PROSTATIC ABSCESS IN A DOG

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Prostatic abscess is commonly reported in uncastrated old male dogs in the recent past. This is easily diagnosed by rectal palpation and confirmed by the radiography. In this paper, a massive prostatic abscess in a Labrador Retriever has been successfully treated and presented. A male, eight year old, intact, Labrador Retriever dog was presented with severe abdominal distention, anuria, constipation, dehydration and loss of condition since three weeks. Survey radiograph revealed an abnormal fluid filled sac with uniform density in caudal abdomen in addition to another fluid filled sac within the rib cage which was



confirmed as urinary bladder after pneumocystography and ultrasonography. Laparotomy disclosed abnormally distended both lobes of the prostate pushing the urinary bladder upto the rib cage. Suction apparatus was used to drain approximately two litres of pus. Partial prostatectomy and castration were done adopting SOP. Soon after surgery, the dog started urinating through catheter. Oral feeding and normal defecation were observed on second postoperative day. It resumed normal urination two weeks postoperatively without any recurrence up to an observation period of six months. Langston (2011) also observed similar signs. Smith (2008) suggested pen rose drain, partial prostatectomy and marsupialization as treatment options but Freitas, *et al.* (2007) observed recurrence in 50% cases after drainage. Drainage and partial prostatectomy can be recommended for prostatic abscessation in dogs. Massive prostatic abscess can be successfully treated by laparotomy, complete drainage of abscess and partial prostatectomy along with castration procedures.

Keywords : Prostatic Abscess

Faculty Advisors : Dr.M.Raghunath, Professor, TVCC, C.V.Sc., Tirupati.
Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R C.V.Sc.,
Gannavaram.

Paper ID 12324

CAS PG 4

RETRIEVAL OF THORACIC OESOPHAGEAL FOREIGN BODY VIA GASTROTOMY IN A DOG

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Bones are the most common agents causing oesophageal obstruction in dogs. Signs like vomiting and odynophagia noticed in this condition, are also observed in several other diseases. Pets are presented for surgery, only after lapsing of considerable time and development of metabolic alkalosis and dehydration. In this paper, a delayed case of thoracic oesophageal obstruction due to a bone was presented. A female Spitz dog aged about seven years was presented with signs of projectile vomiting for the previous 20 days. It was treated with antibiotics, antiemetics without any favourable results. Haemogram revealed anaemia, neutrophilia. Serum creatinine, BUN values slightly elevated. Lateral thoracic radiograph showed a radio-opaque structure in the thoracic part of the oesophagus caudal to the cardiac shadow. Barium swallow confirmed the obstruction. After stabilization, gastrotomy was performed under general anaesthesia and a piece of bone was retrieved. Thoracic oesophageal foreign bodies in the caudal part of thoracic oesophagus could be retrieved via gastrotomy. This avoids tedious



thoracotomy and need for maintenance of positive pressure ventilation. Oral endoscopy or esophagotomy were found to result in stricture formation (Leib *et al.*, 2008). Burton *et al.* (2017) reported that, the long time entrapment of the foreign body and the method of treatment will decide the outcome. Correction of metabolic alkalosis and electrolyte imbalances together with hydration therapy could increase the chances of favourable outcome. A chronic thoracic esophageal obstruction due to a bone piece was diagnosed by radiography and was retrieved via gastrotomy.

Keywords : Oeophageal Foreign Body, gastrotomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr.V.Deviprasad, Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R C.V.Sc., Gannavaram.
Dr.P.Vidya sagar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R C.V.Sc., Gannavaram. 1

Paper ID 12364

CAS PG 5

ENTEROANASTAMOSIS AND ENTEROPLICATION FOR TREATMENT OF INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A ROTTWEILER PUP

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A two month old Rottweiler pup was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, with the history of passing blood tinged mucoid faeces for the past one month and treated for parvoviral gastro-enteritis. On physical examination, sausage shaped mass was felt in the mid abdominal region and ultrasonography of transverse section of the intestine showed bull's eye appearance. Plain and contrast radiographs were conclusive of intussusception. The RBC count was 3.1×10^6 and dehydrated hence stabilized for two days, on third day laparotomy was performed under general anaesthesia and on exploring the abdomen, intussusception of intestine at the ileo-colic junction was noticed and manual reduction of the intussusceptions was performed. Owing to the questionable viability of the intestinal segment, it was resected and anastomosed and enteroplication was performed. Laparotomy incision was closed in a routine manner. Postoperative antibiotics, fluid therapy and analgesics were administered for five days and no food *per os*. Liquid diet was recommended after five days and semisolid food after seven days. Resumed normal diet after ten days postoperative and animal had an uneventful recovery.



Keywords : Intussusception, Laparotomy, Ileocolic, Parvoviral Gastro Enteritis

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Syam K. Venugopal, Professor and Head, University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr. Dileep Kumar, K. M., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12368

CAS PG 6

EXTRA SKELETAL OSTEOSARCOMA OF RADIUS AND ULNA AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN AN ADULT GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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A two year old GSD dog was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy, with history of hard mass adhered to its forelimb close to the right carpal joint. Clinical examination of the animal revealed pain and non-weight bearing lameness of the forelimb. Radiographic evaluation revealed large radio dense mass at the level of carpal joint with extensive periosteal reaction and cortical lysis of the distal part of the radius and ulna. Lateral thorax radiograph revealed multiple metastatic nodules in the lung. Haematology revealed leucocytosis, decreased haemoglobin count of 4.1g/dl and RBC value of $1.67 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$. The serum alkaline phosphate value was 162IU/L. Axial lymph node needle aspiration revealed reactive lymph node and neoplastic cell noticed. The animal was premedicated with atropine at the rate of 0.045mg/kg and xylazine at the rate of 1mg/kg and anaesthesia was induced with ketamine at the rate of 5mg/kg intramuscularly and maintained using 2% isoflurane. Amputation of the right forelimb was performed at the level of midshaft of humerus. On histopathology examination, islands of eosinophilic osteoid surrounded by malignant osteoblasts cells was noticed suggestive of extraskeletal osteosarcoma. Postoperatively the animal was treated with ceftriaxone at the rate of 20 mg/kg intravenously BID for five days along with meloxicam at the rate of 0.2mg/kg for three days. The animal had an uneventful recovery and survived four month postoperatively.

Keywords : Extra Skeletal Osteosarcoma, Cortical Lysis, Periosteal Reaction.

Faculty Advisors : Dr. (Maj) Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.



Paper ID 12383

CAS PG 7

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PENETRATING WOUND INTO THE THORACIC CAVITY IN A CAT – A CASE REPORT

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A two year old queen, weighing 4kg, was presented with dog bite wounds over thoracic and abdominal regions. Anamnesis revealed that the cat was bitten by a stray dog on that day morning. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dyspnoeic and there was breach in continuity of thoracic cavity between 7th and 8th rib. The lungs were protruding out through the wound. The animal was anesthetized with 0.1mg of Atropine (Tropine®, Neon Laboratories Ltd.), 4mg of Xylazine (Xylaxin®, Indian Immunologicals Ltd.), 20mg of Ketamine (Aneket®, Neon Laboratories Ltd.). The skin wound was extended dorsally and ventrally to completely view the breach. The inter-costal muscles were sutured with Polyglactin 910 (Vicryl® No 2-0, Ethicon Inc.) in simple continuous pattern. Three reinforced interrupted sutures were put involving 6th and 7th rib with Polyglactin 910 (Vicryl® No 2-0, Ethicon Inc.). The air was sucked out before putting the final knot. The subcutaneous tissue was sutured with Polyglactin 910 (Vicryl® No 2-0, Ethicon Inc.). The skin was sutured with polyamide (Trulon® No 1-0 Sutures India Ltd.) in cruciate pattern. Postoperatively a course of systemic antibiotic, Ceftriaxone (Monocef®, Aristo Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) and anti-inflammatory drug, Meloxicam (Melonex®, Intas Pharmaceutical Ltd.) was injected intra-muscularly SID for two days along with routine postoperative wound management. A complete course of post-bite rabies vaccination (0, 3, 7, 14th day) was advised. Obligation of proper surgical technique and post-operative management rewarded with uneventfully recovery on 10th postoperative day.

Keywords : Penetrating Wound, Cat, Dog Bite, Thoracic Cavity

Faculty Advisors : Dr. I. Nath, Professor and Head, Department of Surgery and Radiology, C.V.Sc. & A.H., OUAT, Bhubaneswar – 3.
Dr. S.S. Behera, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology, C.V.Sc. & A.H., OUAT, Bhubaneswar – 3

**Paper ID 12393****CAS PG 8**

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT TO REMOVE TWO POINTED NAILS FROM GASTROINTESTINAL TRACTS OF A DOG

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A one and half year old female dog, weighing 15 kg, presented with a history of inappetence, fever, vomiting and mild abdominal colic. Clinico-pathological examination revealed leucocytosis with left shift. Animal was then subjected to lateral radiographs which revealed presence of two numbers of pointed nails in colon. Emergency surgery was carried out under general anaesthesia which was achieved by administration of Atropine (@ 0.04mg/kg BW), Xylazine (@ 1 mg/kg BW) and Ketamine (@ 5mg/kg BW). Mid ventral laparotomy was performed to exteriorise large intestine. Soft milking manoeuvre was performed to locate the two nails inside the large intestine. Upon localization, enterotomy was performed over the anti-mesenteric border of colon. Two nails were found buried inside the faecal matter without inflicting much injury to intestinal wall. Intestinal viability test was performed to ascertain the viability of intestinal segment. Enterotomy opening was closed by cushing pattern suture and laparotomy opening was closed in routine manner. Patient was maintained under fluid therapy for two days postoperatively. Animal recovered within seven days uneventfully.

Keywords : Pointed Nail, Dog, Enterotomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr. I. Nath, Professor and Head, Department of Surgery & Radiology, C.V.Sc. & A.H., OUAT, Bhubaneswar-3.
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Paper ID 12421**CAS PG 9**

MAMMARY TUMOUR WITH PANMETRITIS AND UTERINE SEROSAL INCLUSION CYST IN A POMERANIAN BITCH

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A ten year old nulliparous Pomeranian bitch was presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with bilaterally enlarged caudal mammary



glands having the history of repeated episodes of purulent vaginal discharge since few years. Animal had abnormal serosanguinous vaginal discharge noticed on presentation and clinical examination revealed rise in temperature and pale mucus membrane. Haematology showed lowered haemoglobin level and normal serum biochemical values. On ultrasonographic evaluation, revealed multiple fluid filled hypoechoic areas close to the uterine body. Presurgical stabilisation of animal was carried out followed by surgical excision of mammary gland tumours along with ovariohysterectomy using ketamine hydrochloride @ 5 mg/kg bodyweight and diazepam @ 0.4 mg/kg body weight intravenously after premedicating the animal with atropine sulphate at the dose rate of 0.045 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly followed by xylazine hydrochloride at the dose rate of 1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. Macroscopically, the uterus appeared normal except for one large and several smaller cysts attached to its antimesometrial aspect of both horns. Histopathological evaluation of the uterus confirmed panmetritis and endometrial hyperplasia. Postoperatively the animal was administered with fluid therapy, astymin @ 1 ml/kg bodyweight and, ceftriaxone sodium @ 25 mg/kg body weight as antibiotic for seven days. Sutures were removed on 8th postoperative day. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Mammary Tumour, Panmetritis

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Sudheesh S.Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Abstracts of
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“A dog is the only thing on earth that will love you more than you love yourself.”

-Josh Billings



Paper ID 12070

CAR UG 1

UNIHORN OPEN CERVIX PYOMETRA IN A LABRADOR BITCH

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Canine pyometra is a common endocrine and clinical disorder of uterine origin affecting mid to old aged sexually intact bitches with clinico-pathological events ranging from purulent vaginal discharge to a fatal syndrome. An eight years old nulliparous intact Labrador bitch was presented in lateral recumbency to the TVCC, VCRI, Tirunelveli with an anamnesis of distended abdomen, anorexia and purulent vaginal discharge for the past seven days. Clinical examination revealed vital parameters were elevated with distended abdomen and purulent vaginal discharge. Skiagram of abdomen revealed uteromegaly and ultrasonographic examination revealed uterine anechoic sacculations. Total blood count and biochemistry revealed neutrophilia and elevated levels of BUN and Creatinine. Based on the clinical examination, USG and blood picture the case was diagnosed as open cervix pyometra. Ovariohysterectomy was opted over empirical treatment due to its age and systemic illness. Exploration of abdomen revealed unilateral pyometra characterized by distinct sacculations of right uterine horn. Left uterine horn was devoid of any sacculations except for gross thickening of endometrium. The affected right cornua was found to be weighing 4.5 kg with 4 litres of pus. Histopathology of both right and left cornua revealed cystic endometritis. As a post operative management fluid losses were replaced by crystalloids, colloids, antibiotics and analgesics. Skin sutures were removed on 10th post operative day. The blood and biochemical parameters were returned to normal physiological limits. It was concluded that prompt diagnosis and early interventions in such clinically complicated cases will always confer favorable prognosis.

Keywords: Unihorn Pyometra , Dog , OHE , Analgesics

Faculty Advisors: Dr.A.Ganesan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr.M.Murugan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12074

CAR UG 2

SINGLE PUP SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH FETAL MUMMIFICATION IN A KANNI BITCH

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In polytocous species fetal mummification/resorption is often common and does not impede with sustaining the gestation and viability of normal fetuses, however mummification of all the fetuses is often rare. A two year old nulliparous Kanni bitch was presented to the SAC-OG-OP, VCC, VCRI, Tirunelveli with a breeding history that animal was bred once before 63 days and showed signs of parturition before seven days. After onset of futile whelping, the bitch showed brownish vaginal discharge for next 7 days with a collapsed abdomen and anorexia. Clinical examination revealed all the vital parameters are within the normal limits. Abdominal palpation and pervaginal examination revealed no distinct palpable foetal structures. Radiographic examination revealed two foetal skeletons present midway between the abdominal and pelvic cavity. Exploratory celiotomy was performed under general anaesthesia. Four mummified fetuses characterized with brownish black in appearance with intact placenta was removed after exteriorization of incised gravid cornua. Animal recovered uneventfully following normal post-operative management. It was concluded that selection of diagnostic imaging techniques is highly imperative for appropriate diagnosis and decision on therapeutic approach.

Keywords: Single Pup Syndrome, Fetal Mummification, Exploratory Celiotomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A. Ganesan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. S. Sathesh Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12140

CAR UG 3

PROSTATIC CYST IN A DOG, A CASE REPORT

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The most important prostatic diseases of dogs are prostatitis, prostatic cyst, benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic neoplasia. A 2 years old male Spitz



was referred to small animal unit of the Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics of RIVER for inappetance, stranguria and hematuria for one week. On clinical examination, the dog was dull, depressed and weak. The heart rate and respiratory rate were normal. The conjunctival mucous membrane was pink and the temperature was 104° F. Digital rectal examination revealed enlarged bilobed prostate and animal evinced pain on palpation. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed distended bladder with anechoic content. The neck of the bladder was compressed by the enlarged prostate. The enlarged prostate had an area of 5.1 cm² with anechoic content 10.2 mm in diameter, suggestive of prostatic cyst. Based on the ultrasonographic images, it was diagnosed as a case of prostatic cyst. The dog was treated with Tab. Ciprofloxacin @7.5 mg/Kg BW for 21 days. Periodic review of the dog revealed reduction in the size of prostate (4.2 cm² area after a week; 3.2 cm² after 21 days). The bleeding from the penis reduced within one week after the initiation of the treatment and the dog had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords: Spitz, Prostatic Cyst, Ciprofloxacin

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S. Kantharaj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Dr. K. Murugavel, Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12141

CAR UG 4

SECONDARY UTERINE INERTIA IN A SPITZ BITCH

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Dystocia due to uterine inertia is a commonly encountered condition in canine patients. A spitz bitch (8years) was presented to small animal Obstetrics and Gynaecology section of Veterinary Clinical complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of persistent straining and greenish vaginal discharge after delivery of two life fetuses. On abdominal palpation fetal mass was palpable and on per-vaginal examination fetal head could be palpated. Distended mammary gland with milk secretion was also observed. Ultrasonography confirmed the viability of the fetuses and the number of fetuses (3) was ascertained by radiography. The case was diagnosed as dystocia due to secondary uterine inertia. The bitch was administered with oxytocin (1 IU/kg body weight) along with 250ml of Dextrose Normal Saline intravenously. Two live male fetuses were delivered within a period of 45 minutes. In order to relieve the third fetus second dose of oxytocin along with



DNS was administered again. Since there was no progress in whelping, Calcium gluconate (0.2ml/kg body weight) was administered in addition to oxytocin which eventually resulted in delivery of live female fetus after 30 minutes. The dam and offspring were monitored till their complete recovery. It is concluded that timely intervention of diagnostic imaging techniques will aid in deciding appropriate therapeutic measures in canine obstetrical cases.

Keywords : Bitch, Secondary Uterine Inertia

Faculty Advisors: Dr.M.Murugan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr.S.Sathesh Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12204

CAR UG 5

DIAGNOSIS OF OVARIAN REMNANT SYNDROME IN A QUEEN CAT AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Madras Veterinary College

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A 2 year old domestic short hair queen cat was presented to the Small Animal Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynaecology with the history of showing estrus signs after being spayed at a NGO in April, 2018. The owner reported that the cat started showing intermittent estrus behavior such as roaming and increased vocalization from the month of July. In order to confirm our tentative diagnosis of ovarian remnant syndrome (ORS), the cat was administered 2 μ g of GnRH intramuscularly and the serum progesterone and estrogen levels were estimated on the 7th and 14th day post injection. Progesterone levels of more than 2 ng/ml and estrogen levels of less than 20pg/ml were confirmative of the presence of a corpus luteum on the ovary. Based on the hormone assays, the case was confirmed as ovarian remnant syndrome. An exploratory laparotomy using anaesthesia was performed, and the left ovary was excised and removed. Post-operative treatment was given and the cat recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Ovarian Remnant Syndrome, Feline, Hormone Assay, Exploratory Laparotomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. P. Sridevi, Professor, Department of Clinics.
Dr. N. Arunmozhi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12214

CAR UG 6

DOPPLER ASSESSMENT OF PREGNANCY STATUS IN PHARMACOLOGICALLY INDUCED ABORTION IN A PUG BITCH

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A three year old pug bitch was brought to the SAC OG unit of MVC with the history of inappetance and milk secretion for the past three days. On clinical observation, bitch found to be normal in appearance and a tensed abdomen was felt on abdominal palpation. Suspecting for pregnancy, an ultrasound examination was performed and viable fetus with gestational age of 46 days was visualized. Radiographic examination revealed the presence of two fetal skeletons. Since the owner was unaware of the pregnancy and was not willing to continue the pregnancy, medical termination was adopted using a combination of Cabergoline (5 µg/kg BID PO) until resorption /fetal expulsion, Mifepristone (2.5 mg/kg BID PO) for 4.5 days and Misoprostol (PGE) @ 400 µg intravaginally twice at 48 hrs interval. Color and pulsed-wave Doppler examinations of maternal and fetal arteries were conducted before the initiation of the protocol and then every alternate day until abortion or resorption of all the fetuses. The blood waveforms of the uteroplacental artery, fetal abdominal aorta, and umbilical artery were examined and the measurements of Peak Systolic Velocities (PSV), End Diastolic Velocities (EDV), Resistive Index (RI) and Pulsatility Index (PI) were recorded in order to predict the outcome of termination. Re-examination by Doppler ultrasound on day 3 of treatment, an increase in RI value was recorded and on vaginal examination, bloody discharge was noticed. By day 4, all fetuses were expelled out which was conformed by ultrasound indicating termination was complete.

Keywords: Cabergoline, Doppler Ultrasound, Misoprostol, Pregnancy Termination

Faculty Advisors: Dr. J. Umamageswari, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.
Dr. P. Sridevi, Professor, Department of Clinics.



Paper ID 12223

CAR UG 7

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR IN A FEMALE NON-DESCRIPT DOG

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Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) is unique tumour of dogs characterized by its nature of spread and cellular constituents. The tumour spreads by contact and chemotherapy with vincristine sulphate is the most widely practiced. A six year old female, non-descript dog, weighing 14kg was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Pookode, with a complaint of a soft friable cauliflower like haemorrhagic mass protruding from the vulva, since one month. The animal was active and alert with normal food and water intake. Stained impression smear of the mass revealed the presence of pleomorphic, round vacuolated cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and moderately acidic cytoplasm suggestive of TVT. Chemotherapy was initiated with Vincristine at the dose rate of 0.025mg/kg intravenously at weekly intervals for four weeks and supportive therapy with antacids and haematinics. The lesion started subsiding after the initiation of treatment and recovered completely by fourth dose. TVT arises from an allogenic cellular transplant and consists of non-neoplastically transformed canine cells, which have 59 ± 5 chromosomes differing from normal canine cells. The surface antigen characteristics of TVT cells suggest an origin from a single, original canine tumour. Transplantation of neoplastic cells occurs during coitus or by licking of affected genitalia of self or other dogs. Although several modes of therapy like radiation, combination therapy and surgery are advised, vincristine alone proved successful based on rate of recurrence, ease of administration, cost-effectiveness and drug availability. Chemotherapy with vincristine sulphate was effective for control of vaginal TVT.

Keywords : Transmissible Venereal Tumour, Hyperchromatic Nuclei, Vincristine

Faculty Advisors: Dr.Hiron M Harshan, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr.Lekshmi Bhai K, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12300

CAR UG 8

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CLOSED CERVIX PYOMETRA AND ASSOCIATED TOXAEMIA IN A FEMALE NON-DESCRIPT DOG

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Pyometra is the accumulation of purulent material within the uterus, which manifests both local and systemic symptoms and demands surgical or medical interventions. A six year old, female, non-descript dog weighing 16 kg with a history of an abortion a year back, was presented at TVCC, College of veterinary and animal sciences, Pookode with a complaint of anorexia and recumbency since three days. Physical examination revealed tensed abdomen. On ultrasound scanning, enlarged uterus with hyperechoic pus filled sacculations were observed. Serum biochemistry showed elevated creatine level (2.44mg/dL). Complete blood count showed leucocytosis ($79 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), neutrophilia (19%) and elevated HCT (66%). The condition was diagnosed as closed cervix pyometra with associated toxaemia. The animal was given ceftriaxone (30mg/kg i/v), pantoprazole (1mg/kg i/v), cabergoline (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$ PO), mifepristone (3.5mg/kg of body weight BID PO) and supportive fluid therapy for 5 days. On the second day of treatment, cervix was relaxed with expulsion of purulent discharge. By 5th day, creatine level reached normal level (1.245mg/dl) and ultrasound images revealed involution of uterus. Appetite was normal and the animal had an uneventful recovery. Parity, age and endocrine imbalances are significant risk factors in the development of pyometra.

Keywords: Dog, Female, Closed Cervix Pyometra

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. Manju K Mathew, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical medicine, ethics and jurisprudence.

Paper ID 12309

CAR UG 9

OPEN PYOMETRA IN NON-DESCRIPTIVE BITCH

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Pyometra is accumulation of pus in uterine lumen in intact bitches typically occurring during or immediately following period of progesterone dominance.



A non descriptive, eight year old bitch having pyometra presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex with a history of pus discharge from vagina since one month. Physical examination reveals animal is dull, conjunctiva mucous membrane congested, reddishbrown pus discharge from the vagina, temperature 101°F, heart rate 96 BPM. Hematology parameters reported as TLC-50000cells/ μ l, Hb-9.8g%; SGPT-11.53U/L; Creatinine-1.12 mg/dl. The pus sample showed gram positive cocci in bunches on standard Gram's staining procedure. This case was diagnosed as acute pyometra based on presence of pus at vulva and haematological examination. Medical therapy started with Injection Intacef Tazo 500mg IV, Injection Tribivet 1.5ml IV, Injection RL 150ml and Injection DNS 150ml. Advised medical therapy to be continue for four consecutive days. Ovariohysterectomy was done under general anaesthesia to save animal life from pyometra due to septicaemia and toxemia. It was concluded that prognosis and recovery was better with surgical therapy than medical therapy for pyometra.

Keywords: Pyometra, Bitch, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr.B.P. Ravikumar, Associate Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12316

CAR UG 10

TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR IN A LABRODOR BITCH

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A five year Labrador female dog was presented with a history of bleeding from vagina since one week, reduced feed intake and was mated 6 months back. The physical examination revealed dull general appearance, excessive salivation, conjunctival mucus membrane pale pink and normal body temperature. On per vaginal examination, hard mass was observed along with multiple nodules (0.5-1cm, tendency to bleed) which were confirmed by vaginoscopy. Further, the impression smear was done by swab method, stained with standard Giemsa staining technique. The cytology reported that neoplastic cells having single prominent round nucleus, cytoplasm is pale blue, vacuolated along with plenty RBCs and few neutrophils. This case was diagnosed as Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) based on physical examination and cytological findings. The bitch was treated with injection Vincristine Sulfate @ 0.025mg/kg body weight I/V for three weeks consecutively which showed that bleeding stopped from vulva after first week, complete regression of the tumor mass appreciated after three weeks. Canine TVT also called Canine Transmissible Venereal Sarcoma, Sticker tumor or Infectious sarcoma is a naturally occurring tumor in sexually active



dogs, gets transmitted during mating and licking of external genitalia of infected dog. The prognosis and recovery of TVT is good with chemotherapeutics. Stray dogs serve as a reservoir. Control measures are avoiding contact with stray dog and adopting animal birth control procedures.

Keywords: Vaginal Bleeding, Multiple nodules, vacuolated cells

Faculty Advisors: Dr.B.P. Ravikumar, Associate Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12348

CAR UG 11

A CAESAREAN SECTION IN QUEEN CAT

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One year old pregnant non-descript queen cat was presented with the history of straining since 3 days, found recumbent, dull and anorectic for past 2 days. Blood tinged vaginal discharge was seen and pet was comatosed since yesterday. On clinical examination, conjunctival mucous membrane was congested. Pet evinced severe pain on abdominal palpation, foul smelling bloody vaginal discharge noticed. On ultrasonography, fetal skeleton and ribs of 3 fetuses visualized, heart beat found for one kitten. As the pet was comatosed and birth canal was not dilated, it was unable to assist per vaginal queening and it was decided to go for caesarean section using 1 % propofol as anaesthetic and RL as intravenous fluids. Pre operative preparation was done, standard procedure of caesarian were followed, 3 fetuses were removed, among which one was live. Uterus was sutured with cushings pattern and abdominal layers with peritoneum were sutured with catgut no 1. Skin was sutured with nylon. Post operative antibiotic and anti inflammatory therapy followed for 5 days. After 8 days of post operative care, animal was again presented to the clinics with complaint of broken sutures and mesentery part outside the body piping out from the incised area. Wound and mesentery was washed carefully with diluted iodinated saline water. Mesentery was pushed inside the abdomen opening and closed the opposite edges by suturing with polyglactin suture. Skin was sutured with simple interrupted sutures. Again daily dressing and antibiotic follow up was done for 5 days. Pet recovered eventually.

Keywords: Queen, Dystocia, Ultrasonography, Caesarean

Faculty Advisors: Dr.R G Bijurkar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Dr.M K Tandle, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.1



Paper ID 12431

CAR UG 12

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT OPEN CERVIX PYOMETRA IN AN AGED DOG

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CEH-Pyometra complex is a common disease entity of bitches observed with endometrial hyperplasia and accumulation of pus in uterus. A female spitz, aged 14 years was presented at University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with history of purulent vaginal discharge and inappetence since two days. Haematological analysis showed leucocytosis with monocytosis, lymphocytosis and granulocytosis. Serum BUN and creatinine were normal. Trans-abdominal sonography revealed anechoic sacculations with thickened uterine walls. Based on the above findings, the condition was diagnosed as open cervix pyometra. Animal was treated with antibiotics, supportive therapies and prolactin antagonist, cabergoline @ 5 µg/kg b.wt for 5 days and improvement was noticed. Five months later, the dog was again presented in recumbence with anorexia and blood tinged purulent vaginal discharge since two days. Haematological analysis showed granulocytosis and anaemia. Elevated BUN and creatinine were recorded. Trans- abdominal sonography revealed anechoic sacculations and CEH. Animal was treated with antibiotics along with progesterone antagonist, mifepristone @ 3.5 mg/kg daily and other supportive therapies for 7 days followed by oral antibiotic therapy for five days. Drastic improvement was noticed with normal food intake, mobility and evacuation of uterine contents. However, the condition recurred three weeks later. Even taking into account age related risks, an ovariohysterectomy was performed under induction with propofol and maintenance with two percent isoflurane. An uneventful recovery following post surgical antibiotic and supportive therapies was noticed. This highlights the initial preference of ovario-hysterectomy even in geriatric patients with open cervix pyometra compared to medical management.

Keywords : CEH-Pyometra Complex, Geriatric, Ovario-hysterectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C.Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr M. O. Kurien , Professor and Head , Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12433

CAR UG 13

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PYOMETRA ALONG WITH PARA OVARIAN CYST IN A CAT

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The present abstract describes the surgical management of pyometra along with para ovarian cysts in a queen. Rosy, an eight months old domestic short haired queen was brought to Small Animal Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College, with the history of purulent discharge from vagina since one and half a month. On general clinical examination the cat was dull and depressed. Gynaecological examination revealed foul smelling thick purulent discharge from vagina. Ultrasonographic examination revealed anechoic sacculations in the uterus suggestive of pyometra and the case was confirmed as an open cervix pyometra. Since the owner was not interested in future breeding of the cat, it was decided to go for ovariohysterectomy. Laparotomy was performed under ketamine and diazepam anaesthesia and up on entering into the abdominal cavity it was observed that both the uterine horns were distended along with multiple cysts around and inside the ovary. Ovariohysterectomy was performed by adopting standard surgical procedure. Histopathological report of the uterus confirmed chronic cystic endometritis with endometrial hyperplasia. Post operative treatment with antibiotic and intravenous fluids and supportive therapy was continued for seven days. On day seven the skin was completely opposed without any lesion and the cat had an uneventful recovery

Keywords: Laparotomy, Ovariohysterectomy, Open Cervix Pyometra, Endometrial Hyperplasia, Para Ovarian Cyst

Faculty Advisors: Dr.N. Arunmozhi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr.P.Sridevi, Professor, Department of clinics.

Abstracts of
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“A dog is the only thing on earth that will love you more than you love yourself.”

-Josh Billings



Paper ID 12170

CAR PG 1

ENDOSCOPIC GUIDED TRANSCERVICAL ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN A SHIH TZU BITCH

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A one and a half year old Shih Tzu bitch in heat and a three and a half year old Shih Tzu male were presented to Small Animal Gynaecology and Obstetrics unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Chennai for Artificial insemination (AI) due to lack of libido in the male. Vaginal Exfoliative Cytology of the bitch revealed more than 80% of superficial and cornified cells confirming estrum. Serum progesterone concentration of the bitch estimated by chemiluminescence assay showed a level of 4.32 ng /ml suggestive of ovulation. Semen was collected from the male by digital manipulation and the sperm rich fraction was deposited in the uterus through endoscopic guided transcervical catheterization. A repeat insemination was performed 48 hours later. Ultrasound examination 30 days post AI confirmed pregnancy. Hence, AI would be the ideal procedure to achieve conception in a bitch while using a male with low sperm concentration / lack of libido.

Keywords: Canine, Transcervical AI

Faculty Advisors: Dr.P.Sridevi, Professor, Department of Clinics, Madras veterinary College, TANUVAS.
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Paper ID 12232

CAR PG 2

UNILATERAL UTERINE PROLAPSE FROM INAPPROPRIATE MANUAL INTERVENTION DURING WHELPING IN A DOG

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Unilateral prolapse of the uterus in an 18 month old Great Dane, which is an uncommon incidence, is recorded. The bitch had a history of whelping in the previous day and was assisted for vaginal delivery of nine live puppies by repeated traction and medical management with ecbolics for a period of 14 hours.



On presentation, the prolapsed mass was oedematous with mild haemorrhage and discolouration but without any laceration. The condition was identified as cervico-vaginal prolapse. The clinical parameters were within the physiological limits. As the owner declined an ovariohysterectomy, replacement of the prolapsed uterine horn in the abdominal cavity per vaginum was performed under aseptic precautions. Animal was maintained under broad spectrum antibiotic and supportive therapies for the following days. During the follow up, trans-abdominal sonography of the reproductive tract revealed thickening of the uterus with anechoic accumulations. Four days after replacement, recurrence of prolapse of the left uterine horn occurred with severe bleeding. An emergency ovariohysterectomy was performed under standard anaesthetic and surgical procedures that revealed rupture of broad ligament of the uterus as well as purulent accumulation within the uterus. An uneventful recovery followed post-operative antibiotic and supportive therapy for a week. Histopathology of the uterine tissue revealed endometrial denudation, haemorrhage and inflammatory cells in connective tissue of endometrium and myometrium. The post parturient complications encountered in this case signifies the potential dangers of inappropriate obstetrical technique of repeated manual intervention during whelping that advanced to metritis, uterine ligament laxity and resultant uterine prolapse.

Keywords : Canine, Uterine Prolapse

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C. Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. R. S. Abhilash, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12337

CAR PG 3

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SINGLE PUP SYNDROME IN A ROTTWEILER WITH MIFEPRISTONE

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A singleton litter is usually a high-risk pregnancy in dog which forms a probable cause of dystocia due to fetal oversize, uterine inertia and fetal death. A three year old rottweiler, with a history of breeding 52 days back was confirmed with a singleton fetus on radiographic examination. Trans-abdominal sonography confirmed the viability of fetus with a fetal heart rate (FHR) of 242 bpm and head diameter of 2.13cm. The estimated date of whelping calculated on the basis of fetal head diameter (HD) was 62nd day of last mating. However, on 62nd day,



there was no temperature drop or no signs of impending parturition on vaginal examination with a sigmoidoscope. The serum progesterone level was still high (11.4 ng/ml) and the FHR on ultrasound examination was 228 beats/min. Medical induction of whelping was carried out with mifepristone at the rate of 5mg/kg BW, twice daily orally. Following four doses of the mifepristone, greenish vaginal discharge was noticed and a viable pup weighing 550g was delivered with mild traction. The time interval for initiation of whelping following first dose of mifepristone was 49 hours and the duration from expression of greenish vaginal discharge to expulsion of the puppy was 1 hour. The pup was vigorous on 7th day of follow up. The successful neonatal outcome in this case assured the safety and reliability of medical induction of whelping with mifepristone to be accomplished in whelping management of high risk pregnancy with single pup syndrome.

Keywords: Single Pup, Rottweiler, Medical Induction, Mifepristone

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12338

CAR PG 4

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF OPEN PYOMETRA IN AN INTACT QUEEN CAT

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Pyometra is considered as a serious and life threatening condition that must be treated quickly and aggressively. If pregnancy does not occur for several oestrous cycles, the uterine lining increases in thickness until cysts form in the uterus termed as cystic endometrial hyperplasia and this cystic lining secretes fluids that create an ideal environment in which bacteria can grow. A three year old queen cat was presented at UVH, Kokkalai with a history of brownish discharge for the past three days. The cat was housed with a male cat for the past one month. Animal was having normal food and water intake. On examination brownish foul smelling discharge was noticed from vulva and temperature recorded was 102°F with pale mucus membrane. On ultrasonographic evaluation, endometrial hyperplasia with hypoechoic areas inside lumen, suggestive of pus, could be detected. On complete blood count, leucocytosis, lymphocytosis, monocytosis, granulocytosis and anaemia were observed. The animal was treated with intravenous antibiotic medications with amoxicillin @ 10 mg/kg bid along with oral administration of mifepristone @3.5 mg/ kg for 5 days. On examination during following days, the animal showed improvement with



considerable reduction in the discharge. On the 5th day there was no discharge from the vulva and further medication including antibiotics and haematinics were continued orally. The animal made an uneventful recovery. The owner was advised ovariohysterectomy in case of recurrence of the condition. The present case revealed that feline pyometra could effectively be treated with antibiotics and mifepristone

Keywords: Open Pyometra, Endometrial Hyperplasia, Mifepristone,

Faculty Advisors: Dr. R. S. Abhilash, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. Amritha Aravind, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12339

CAR PG 5

DYSTOCIA IN A QUEEN CAT WITH UTERINE UNICORNIS

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Uterine unicornis is a rare type of uterine abnormality, which is caused by agenesis of one uterine horn. In such cases only one uterine horn has lumen and the other will be a narrow flat band, however the ovaries may develop normally and animal may show normal cyclic behaviour. A one year old non-descript queen cat was presented to the UVH, Kokkali with a complaint of difficulty in kitting. Animal had started kitting since previous day evening and the local veterinarian had attempted to relieve the dystocia unsuccessfully. The cat had normal body temperature (101.5° F) and pale-roseate mucous membrane. Foetal parts could be felt by abdominal palpation and per vaginal examination detected a presented foetus along with dam's intestine. The foetus was evaluated as dead by sonographic examination and radiography detected presence of three foetal skeletons. As no progression was observed after medical management with Calcium Sandoz, 25% dextrose and oxytocin, a caesarean-section was planned. Surgery was performed under general anaesthesia with xylazine (1mg/kg), ketamine (20mg/kg) and midazolam (0.2mg/kg) combination with mid-ventral approach. Examination of the reproductive tract during the surgery revealed a rudimentary left uterine horn, with the gravid right horn having three dead foetuses. Ovariohysterectomy was done due to uterine damage. The surgical incision was closed in standard procedure. Post-surgical antibiotic and



supportive therapy were given. The incision site healed normally and the animal had an uneventful recovery. The present case revealed the possibility of felines with uterine unicornis condition conceiving normally.

Keywords: Uterine Unicornis, Dystocia, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. R. S. Abhilash, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12341

CAR PG 6

MANAGEMENT OF COMPLETE UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A CAT

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Uterine prolapse is a rare obstetrical emergency in feline species and usually occurs during or within 48 hours of normal parturition, prolonged parturition or abortion. A one year old primiparous, non-descript cat was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with protrusion of a mass through the vulvar lips. Two days back, cat had delivered three live normal sized kittens without assistance and the mass was noticed one day after parturition. The cat was alert and responsive, but lethargic. Dehydration score was 8-10% and hypothermic at 99.5°F. Haemato-biochemical parameters were within normal range. The everted mass was 'Y' shaped suggestive of the prolapse of two uterine horns. The prolapsed tissue was oedematous, discoloured and ulcerated on some areas. Based on the clinical findings, bilateral uterine horns prolapse was confirmed. A surgical removal of the prolapsed uterus was decided. The prolapsed mass was cleaned with normal saline. The animal was anaesthetized with a combination of xylazine hydrochloride (1 mg/kg, IM) and ketamine hydrochloride (20 mg/kg), and maintained with two per cent isoflurane in oxygen. A ventral midline laparotomy was performed and ovariohysterectomy executed after manual reduction and repositioning of the organ with a combination of traction from within the abdomen and external manipulation. Post-surgical antibiotic and supportive therapies were provided for a week. Seven days after the operation, the skin sutures were removed and recovery completed uneventfully. Though rare, uterine prolapse should be managed as an emergency and when the prolapsed uterus is damaged or necrosed, ovariohysterectomy should be the adopted technique.



Keywords: Bilateral Uterine Horns Prolapse, Manual Reduction, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C. Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and obstetrics.
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Paper ID 12363

CAR PG 7

ELECTIVE CEASAREAN SECTION IN A DOG WITH HIGH RISK PREGNANCY

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High-risk pregnancies are those in which the incidence of maternal, fetal or perinatal mortality is expected to be higher. Fewer complications are associated with planned cesarean over unplanned emergency cesareans. A four year old female beagle was presented to university veterinary hospital, Kokkalai, KVASU on 8th day of proestrous bleeding. High risk pregnancy was recognized taking into account the history of complete primary uterine inertia, unsuccessful medical response followed by emergency cesarean with loss of complete litter and brachycephalic nature of the breed and so a planned cesarean was considered. Based on serum progesterone assay indicative of ovulation (5.4ng/ml), breeding was advised. Pregnancy was confirmed on the 30th day of crossing. On day 60 of ovulation and with sonographic confirmation of gestational age more than 60 days, a dose of dexamethasone provided for induction of foetal maturation. Following day, animal was subjected to cesarean section under propofol induction with isoflurane maintenance and seven healthy pups were successfully delivered. Before rupturing the foetal bags, amniotic fluid was collected and bubble test was carried out to assess the foetal lung maturity. All puppies showed positive result for bubble test indicating lung maturity. The neonatal survival up to one month of cesarean section was 100 percent and the dam uneventfully recovered following post surgical treatments. The intervention made in this case established the reliability of planned cesarean over other obstetrical interventions in dogs with high risk pregnancy, as evident from the lowest stillbirth rate and highest neonatal survival rate during the neonatal period.



Keywords: High Risk Pregnancy, Elective Cesarean Section, Dexamethasone, Bubble Test, Foetal Lung Maturity.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C. Jayakumar, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. M.P.Unnikrishnan, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12375

CAR PG 8

DIAGNOSIS OF FOETAL ANASARCA BY REAL TIME ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN A PUG AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

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Anasarca is a generalized oedematous condition of the body. Fetal anasarca or hydrops foetalis is also known as ‘water baby’, ‘walrus baby’ or swimmer puppy is characterized by generalized subcutaneous oedema and fluid accumulation throughout the body. The condition is most commonly reported in ruminants and less common in dogs. In such cases dystocia happens mostly due to foetal oversize. Diagnosis of foetal abnormalities is rarely reported during ultrasound examination in small animals. The present report describes the ultrasonographic diagnosis of foetal anasarca in a pug and its successful medical management. A four year old female pug, which had been crossed 59 days back was presented at University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, for pregnancy diagnosis. All the clinical parameters were normal and on abdominal palpation, foetal parts could be detected. Ultrasound evaluation detected the presence of a single large non-viable foetus having generalised fluid accumulation inside the body. Radiographic examination revealed the presence of a single foetal skeleton. Single large foetus with generalised oedema suggested the case as foetal anasarca. Since the size of the foetus was abnormally large, it was decided to terminate the pregnancy. Medical termination of pregnancy was done with mifepristone (3.5mg/kg bwt BID) till foetal expulsion and misoprostol (200µg BID, PO) after 24 hours of initiation of mifepristone. Animal expelled anasarcatous foetus, 36 hours after the initiation of treatment. The present case suggests the possibility of a normal delivery in an anasarca foetus after timely diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: Anasarca,ultrasonography,medical Termination

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Amritha Aravind, Assistant Professor Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. R. S. Abhilash, Assistant Professor Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12422

CAR PG 9

SIMPLIFIED TECHNIQUE FOR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SECOND DEGREE VAGINAL HYPERPLASIA IN BITCH

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Vaginal fold prolapse in dogs is an infrequent condition occurring in the young bitch under the influence of oestrogen, with high recurrence at subsequent oestrus. A three year old Labrador that exhibited proestrous bleeding for 10 days was presented with complaint of mass protruding from vagina since three days. Clinico-gynaecological examination revealed protrusion of tongue shaped vaginal mucosa through vulva. Exfoliative vaginal cytology was suggestive of oestrous stage and vaginitis. The condition was diagnosed as second degree vaginal fold prolapse. Medical management with 500 I.U of Chorulon to induce ovulation and oral antibiotic medication for five days was provided. Review after five days indicated met-oestrous stage. Surgical amputation of the prolapsed vaginal mass was performed. Following pre-anaesthetic medication with Atropine sulphate and Xylazine, anaesthesia was induced with Ketamine @ 5mg/kg body weight and maintained with 2% isoflourane. Bladder was catheterized and artery forceps was applied at the base of the protruding mass posterior to urethral orifice. A large needle threaded with two strands of 1-0 polyglactin was inserted and transverse about 1.5 cm distal to urethral orifice through the base of the fold prolapse. Individual sutures were tied on both sides of the base of the prolapse. Further, both the sutures were brought around the whole prolapse and were secured again. Amputation of the prolapsed mass carried out and the vaginal wound edges were not apposed. Post-surgical antibiotic and supportive therapies were provided for 5 days. Dog recovered without any complication and didn't exhibit vaginal prolapse in the subsequent oestrus.

Keywords: Vaginal Hyperplasia, Oestrous, Estrogen

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C. Jayakumar, Assistant professor, Department of ARGO.
Dr.K. Magnus paul, Assistant professor, Department of ARGO.



Paper ID 12429

CAR PG 10

A RARE CASE OF HYDROALLANTOIS IN A BITCH

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Hydrallantois, a placental dropsical condition seldom occurs in canine species. A primiparous Rottweiler, aged 2 years was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with history of pronounced abdominal distension, anorexia and dyspnoea. The dog was crossed three times during the oestrus on alternate days with 56 days of pregnancy according to last crossing date. Abdominal sonography revealed fully developed, normal viable foetuses with no evidence of distress and an estimated gestational age of 60 days. However, abnormal accumulation of fluid within the foetal membranes was noticed. Treatment was initiated with fluids and antibiotics to stabilise the bitch. Follow up after two days, the respiratory distress was pronounced with the clinical and haematological parameters observed as alarming. Trans-abdominal sonography revealed all puppies to be distressed with feeble heart rates. Immediately the patient was submitted to elective caesarean section under general anaesthesia. The uterus was found to be exceptionally distended with accumulation of considerable volume of fluid within allantois. Though fluid and steroid therapies were instituted before and during the surgical procedure, the bitch collapsed during the procedure. All puppies were dead on recovery from uterus and no fetal anomalies were evident. Precise amount of fluid could not be accessed due to the surgical procedure. No gross changes were evident in the placenta on macroscopic evaluation and on histological examination, the placenta appeared normal except for the presence of oedema. Other causes like decreased active transport of sodium and increased permeability of chorio-allantois as well as a reduced placental vasculature might be attributed.

Keywords: Hydroallantois, Bitch

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12340

CAR PG 11

SUPPURATIVE METRITIS WITH CYSTIC ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA IN A BITCH

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Cystic endometrial hyperplasia (CEH) is a common diestral disorder in intact bitch. It is due to a chronic exaggerated progesterone stimulation of the uterus during the luteal phase, leading to abnormal accumulation of fluid in uterine lumen. A eight year old intact nulliparous and regularly cycling German shepherd bitch weighing 25 kg was presented to Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics ward of Veterinary Clinical Campus with the history of foul smelling vaginal discharge, dullness, inappetance, vomition and polydipsia for over a week. One and a half months earlier the bitch had its last proestral bleeding. Clinical examination revealed distended abdomen, pale mucous membrane, rapid respiration, increased pulse rate and a rectal temperature of 102.1°F. Abdominal Ultrasonography images revealed multiple anechoic pockets in the uterus. The distension of the uterus was 38.2mm diameter. The hemogram revealed absolute neutrophilia(88.5%), hyperprotenemia(8.3gm/dl) and hyperglobunemia (6.1gm/dl) the blood urea nitrogen and creatinine were 17mg/dl and 0.7mg/dl respectively. Ovariohysterectomy was performed under general anesthesia with propofol. Routine post operative care with antibiotics and supportive treatment, the animal recovered uneventfully and the sutures were removed on day 9 after surgery. Histopathology of the uterus revealed Cystic endometrial hyperplasia (CEH), subepithelial fibroplasia, infiltration of polymorphs, mononuclear cells and predominantly by plasma cells. Based on, ultrasonographic images and histopathology report, the case was diagnosed as Suppurative metritis with cystic endometrial hyperplasia.

Keywords: Pyometra, Cystic Endometrial Hyperplasia, Subepithelial Fibroplasia, Bitch.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S.Kantharaj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr.D.Antoine, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Medicine**

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“The greatness of a nation can be judged by the way its animals are treated”

-Mahatma Gandhi



Paper ID 12008

FAM UG 1

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRYPANOSOMA THEILERI INFECTION IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE: A CASE REPORT

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A four year's old Holstein Friesian cattle had a history of weakness, intermittent fever, anorexia since last 20 days, lacrimal discharge, head pressing and sudden drop in milk production. Clinical examination revealed high body temperature, enlargement of prescapular lymph node, anemia, swelling of throat and salivation. Parasitological examination showed high number of circulating *Trypanosoma theileri* based on morphological characteristics (Soulsby, 1982). Complete blood count and serum biochemistry revealed decreased Hb, Packed cell volume, glucose and albumin whereas values of lymphocytes, globulin, total protein and bilirubin abruptly increased. The Case was successfully instituted with isometamidium chloride hydrochloride (Surral®) @ 0.5 mg/kg B.W I/M along with oral haematinics and liver supportive care. The blood smear stained with giemsa was found to be negative on 3rd, 7th and 14th day of post treatment with increased in vital paramters after one month of post treatment.

Keywords : *Trypanosoma Theileri, Holstein Friesian, Lymphocytosis, Isometamidium Chloride*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Bhupamani Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.
Dr. R. M. Patel, Professor & Head, Department of Clinics.1

Paper ID 12046

FAM UG 2

ASCITES IN A KANGAYAM BULL-A CASE REPORT

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A fourteen years old Kangayam bull was presented to the large animal medicine unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary college and research institute, NAMakkal with the history of dullness and not voiding dung for a period of 15days. It was reported to be treated at their home town for anorexia and achezia but without any improvement. Clinical examination revealed absence of rumination, expiratory dyspnoea, doughy rumen, bilateral abdominal distension and empty rectum. Haematobiochemical examination depicted elevated packed cell volume, neutrophilia, hypoalbuminemia, elevated creatine phosphokinase



and elevated aspartate aminotransferase. Paracentesis abdominis was performed as per standard procedure. Abdominocentesis showed serosanguinous exudates and cytology of the fluid confirmed the presence of mesothelioma. A rare case of mesothelioma is placed on record.

Keywords : Mesothelioma, diffuse Peritonitis, kangayam Bull, abdominocentesis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K. Mohanambal, Assistant professor,. Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr. G.Vijayakumar, Professor and Head,. Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12059

FAM UG 3

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF THEILERIOSIS AND BABESIOSIS IN UMBALACHERRY CALF

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An Umbalacherry calf aged about a month was presented with the clinical signs of anorexia and lethargy. Clinical examination revealed enlarged prescapular and pre crural lymph nodes. Rectal temperature: 103.8° F, heart rate: 92 bpm, respiratory rate: 42 breaths per minutes with weak pulse and pale conjunctival mucus membrane. Blood smear examination was found positive for *Theileria* spp. and was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline 10 mg/kg b.w i.v for five days and had an initial recovery with normal vital parameters. After a week, calf again become anorectic, pale mucosa with a rise in temperature of 103.3° F. Blood smear was found positive for *Babesia* spp. Haematological investigation showed PCV- 11%, Hb- 4.8 g/dl, TLC- 5150/mm³, DLC: (N- 30%, L- 62%, E- 1%, M- 7%). Calf was treated with one dose of Diminazine aceturate (Berenil®) 5 mg/kg b.w i.m. Further calf was transfused with 350 ml blood from a healthy donor. Calf was supported with Inj. Tribivet - 2 ml i.m E.O.D. Calf completely recovered on the 5th day of treatment with an improvement in haematological parameters. Calf was closely observed and clinically examined daily morning and evening for vital parameters, clinical signs and behavioural changes for two months. Animal recovered and post treatment blood smear examination confirmed absence of both the blood parasites. Email Id: narayananveterinarian@gmail.com

Keywords : Calf, *Theileria* Spp, *Babesia* Spp, Oxytetracycline, Diminazine Aceturate

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K.Rajkumar, Assistant Professor (StageIII) Department of Veterinary Medicine.



Paper ID 12069

FAM UG 4

JOWL EDEMA IN A EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD COW-A CASE REPORT

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A jersey cross bred cow age 18 years was presented to large animal medicine unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of dullness and enteritis for a period of 10 days. It was reported to be treated at their home town for enteritis but without any improvement. Clinical examination revealed presence of submandibular edema and watery dung. Haematobiochemical examination depicted elevated packed cell volume, hypoproteinemia, hypoalbuminemia, elevated gamma-glutamyltransferase and elevated aspartate aminotransferase on the day of presentation. Ultrasonography of abdomen revealed mild ascites and the ascitic fluid was transudate. No parasitic ova was detected in dung. Animal was treated with intravenous fluids, plasma volume expanders and aminoacids. Animal shows improvement from 2nd day of treatment and haematobiochemical values become near normal on 3rd day and discharged on 5th day

Keywords : Submandibular Edema, Watery Dung, Hepatic Disorder

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Mohanambal, Assistant professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr.G.Vijayakumar, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine .

Paper ID 12072

FAM UG 5

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS IN A KANGAYAM COW - A CASE REPORT

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A Kangayam cow aged about 4 years with the history of recent calving was presented with distension of jugular vein and brisket edema. It was subjected to haemato-biochemical and echocardiographic examinations. The case was diagnosed as pericarditis. Fourth intercostal space was aseptically prepared and lignocaine (2%) was infiltrated. Pericardiocentesis and pericardial lavage



was done using supra catheter. About 2 litres of purulent foul smelling fluid was drained through supra catheter. Cattle had been administered with streptopenicilin, frusemide and flunixin meglumine. The pericardial cavity was lavaged with warm saline followed by metronidazole. The cow showed improvement in feeding habit, brisket edema reduced markedly and animal showed clinical improvement following therapy.

Keywords : Pericardiocentesis, Pericardial Lavage, Kangayam

Faculty Advisor: Dr . R .Ravi, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. G.Vijayakumar, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12099

FAM UG 6

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF NUTRITIONAL HAEMOGLOBINURIA IN A BUFFALO

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

Nutritional haemoglobinuria is a metabolic disorder that we encounter in large animals especially in buffaloes. Recently calved animals under 2-4 weeks age are more prone to this condition but it is observed rarely in pregnant buffalo. A nine year old non- descriptive female buffalo weighing around 400 kg was brought to the department of Veterinary clinical complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of passing dark red colour urine since two days with normal feed intake. The animal was seven months pregnant. On clinical examination the animal showed normal temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate, mild dehydration and dark red coloured urine. Urine analysis revealed haemoglobinuria. Haemato-biochemical parameters revealed reduced haemoglobin level in blood, normal calcium and decreased phosphorus levels in serum on day one. Based on clinical signs and laboratory examination, the present case was diagnosed as nutritional haemoglobinuria (Hypophosphatemia). The animal was treated with IV fluids, Inj. Novizac, Inj. Tribivet, Inj. Melonex at standard dose rate for 7 days. The owner was advised to give mineral mixture supplement for 15 days orally. The animal showed complete recovery after seven days of treatment.

Keywords : Nutritional Haemoglobinuria, Hypophosphatemia, Pregnant Buffalo, Dark Red Urine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Revathi, Assistant professor (VMD) Department of veterinary clinical complex.
Dr.S.Sunandadevi, Contract teaching faculty (VMD) Veterinary clinical complex.



Paper ID 12106

FAM UG 7

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF VAGAL INDIGESTION, TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS AND DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN CROSS BRED JERSEY HEIFER

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A two years old cross bred Jersey heifer was presented to VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of chronic emaciation and bloated abdomen since a month. On distance examination animal had papple shaped abdomen, with abducted fore limbs. Physical examination revealed positive jugular pulse, bradycardia and ping sound was heard at left 12th inter-costal space on simultaneous percussion and auscultation. Positive pulse and bradycardia confirmed by atropine test. Rectal examination revealed distended intestine loops and rumen. Ferrosopic examination was positive. ECG revealed low amplitude waves. Ultrasonographical examination revealed presence of fluid in pericardium. Radiography revealed presence of 12 cm long linear radiopaque metallic foreign body within reticulum and irregular diaphragmatic border suggestive of TP with DH. Based on Clinical examination and special diagnostic techniques the case was tentatively diagnosed as vagal indigestion with TP and DH. Rumenotomy was done under left paravertebral block and metallic foreign body from reticulum retrieved. Diaphragmatic dissect was corrected under double drip anaesthesia. Routine post operative care resulted in an uneventful recovery.

TP- Traumatic pericarditis, DH- Diaphragmatic hernia

Keywords: Vagal indigestion, Traumatic pericarditis, Diaphragmatic hernia, Rumenotomy

Faculty Advisor: 1.Dr.P. K.Ramkumar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary clinical complex, VCRI, Orathanadu.
2.Dr.T. Arulkumar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary clinical complex, VCRI, Orathanadu.

Paper ID 12112

FAM UG 8

A CASE REPORT OF SURRA IN RED SINDHI COW

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A six year old Red Sindhi Cow was presented to clinics, with a history of high fever, sudden decrease in milk yield. Clinical examination revealed high



body temperature (105 0F) , submandibular edema, tachycardia, tachypnoea and ocular discharges. Wet blood film examination revealed streaming trypanosomes , reduced haemoglobin (8g%) and faecal sample was found to be negative for parasitic ova.The animal was treated with quinapyramine (Triquin) @2.5mg/kg b.wt,S/C. Fluid therapy and haematinics were administered as supportive therapy for 3 days and uneventful recovery was observed by the 3rd day of post-treatment. The blood smear was found to be negative for trypanosomes and the animal showed recovery signs like normal body temperature, revival of rumination and milk production

Keywords : Red Sindhi Cow-wet Blood Film-trypanosomes-surraquinapyramine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Pavan Kumar, Assistant professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 12119

FAM UG 9

MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN A CROSS BREED CALF-A CASE REPORT

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A one year old Jersey Sahiwal heifer calf was presented to the veterinary clinical complex with complaint of anorexia, passing of coffee coloured urine for the last two days. Clinical examination revealed , pale conjunctival mucous membrane, tachycardia, ocular discharges and ticks on the body surface. Peripheral blood smear examination revealed Babesia organisms intracellularly in erythrocytes. Haematological findings revealed severe anaemia (Hgb-6gm/dl, TEC-2.8 x106/μl and PCV-19%). The calf was treated with imidocarb (Imicarb)@1mg/kg bwt, I/M and supportive treatment with analgesics (Flunixin), haematinics (3-D Red). Uneventful recovery was observed by the 4th day of post treatment and peripheral blood smear found to be negative and haematological parameters were on improving side by the 5th day of post treatment.

Keywords : Jersey-sahiwal Heifer-babesiosis-haemoglobinuria-imidocarb

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine .



Paper ID 12122

FAM UG 10

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF COCCIDIOSIS IN ONGOLE BULL

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A bull aged 2 years was presented to the department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary science, Proddatur with the history of bloody watery diarrhoea with decreased feed and water intake since 2 days. Clinical examination revealed dullness, depression, pale mucous membrane and temperature within the normal range. Ruminal physiology (pH- 7.1, rumen motility-2/3 minutes, rumen protozoal motility- ++++) was normal. Hematological parameters revealed reduced Hemoglobin, Packed cell volume and leukocyte count. Biochemical parameters revealed reduced total protein in serum on day 1. Gross examination of faeces revealed foul smelling, watery bloody diarrhoea and microscopic examination of faecal sample revealed severe Coccidial infection. Hence the condition was diagnosed as coccidiosis. The animal was treated with IV fluids, Inj. Antibiotic (Sulphadiazine + Trimethoprim), Inj. Anti inflammatories, styptics and Liver extract injection at standard dose rates for five days. Owner was advised to give Pul. Amprolium and Pul. Sulpha-trimethoprim orally for 7 days. On day 3, bloody diarrhoea was reduced. Animal recovered completely with normal feed and water intake, normal defecation on day 5 of post treatment.

Keywords : Coccidiosis, Ongole Bull, Bloody Diarrhoea, Antibiotic.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S.Sunandha devi, Contract teaching faculty, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr. P.Revathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12126

FAM UG 11

ULTRASOUND GUIDED PERCUTANEOUS PERICARDIAL DRAINAGE AS PALLIATIVE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR 'TRP' IN A DAIRY COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A 3.5 year old crossbred Jersey cow weighing around 300 kg, was referred to the Large Animal Medicine Referral Clinic, VCRI, Orathanadu. It had



a history of jowl and brisket edema and reduced milk yield for past 20 days. Clinical examination confirmed jowl & brisket edema, positive jugular venous stasis with pulsation. Temperature was within normal range. On auscultation, muffled heart sound with low intensity was heard. Special examinations with Ferroscopy, X-ray and Trans-thoracic ultrasonography helped in confirmation of presence of piercing foreign body in the thorax along with pericardial effusion. Farmer was not willing to do rumenotomy/ pericardectomy and want to manage without surgery and hence palliative care was planned. Therapeutic and Prognostic Percutaneous Pericardiocentesis was done; Around 2 liters of foul smelling serosanguinous pericardial fluid was drained. Pericardial lavage done with 500ml of Normal saline and 400ml of Metronidazole by infusing it intra-pericardially. Drainage was done every week for one month period. Cow was parentally treated with Inj. Procaine Penicillin - 5g IM, Inj. Flunixin meglumine 2.2mg/kg b.wt. IV, Inj. Furosemide - 2mg/kg b.wt. IV, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate - 10ml IM, inj. Vit B1 B6 B12 - 10ml IM for 3 days during procedure time every week. After one month of palliative care, jowl and brisket edema was reduced and the animal's feeding and voiding habits had improved. Farmer was happy. Weekly followup of health status and repeated palliative treatment are still continuing. This clinical case documents the utility of pericardial drainage for management of TRP cases.

Keywords : Trp, Pericardial Lavage, Palliative Care, Dairy Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Venkatesan, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr.P.Selvaraj, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 12154

FAM UG 12

AUTOGENOUS VACCINATION AS A TREATMENT METHOD FOR BOVINE PAPILLOMATOSIS

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Bovine papillomatosis is a cutaneous viral disease of cattle caused by Papilloma virus. A female vechur calf of 1.5 years was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of recurring wart like lesion all over the body. Upon clinical examination papillomatous growth was observed on the neck, abdomen, lower jaw, pole and lateral side of thigh region, all other physical parameters were normal. The wart was collected aseptically using sterile blade and inactivated in 4% formalin for 21 days. Five ml of



autogenous vaccine was injected intramuscularly. Uneventful recovery was noticed fourteen days post therapy.

Keywords : Bovine Papilloma Virus, Autogenous Vaccine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Amal Dev P, Teaching Assistant, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr.S.Ajith kumar, Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12156

FAM UG 13

AN EMERGENCY CLINICAL MANAGEMENT AND MANUAL REMOVAL OF OESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION (CHOKES) IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

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Choke is a condition in which the oesophagus is blocked usually by food material. A six year old crossbred jersey cow weighing about 256 kg was brought to Large Animal Medicine unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with a history of anorexia, distended abdomen, profuse salivation and restlessness for the past one day. Clinical examination revealed profuse watery salivation, bloated rumen, dyspnoea and tachycardia. All other vital sign parameters were within the normal range. Haematological parameters were within the normal range. Serum biochemical examination revealed total protein (6.8 g/dl), albumin level (2.8 mg/dl), sodium 134 mmol/dL and moderately reduced level of potassium 3.1 mmol/dL. Palpation of cervical part of oesophageal region (2nd to 4th cervical part) revealed palpable and movable hard mass. The animal was restrained manually and mouth gag was applied. By introduction of hand, the non perforated foreign body (wood apple dried fruit) was removed. Then, stomach tube was passed and relieved free gas from the rumen. The animal was administered with Inj. Ringer's lactate 2Liters IV, Inj. Meloxicam 0.2mg/kg b.wt IM, Inj. Gentamicin 4mg/kg b.wt IM, Inj. B complex 10ml IM, antibloating agent 100ml and probiotics orally. The case was successfully managed. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Choke, Emergency Condition, Manual Removal, Cbj

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.A.Enbavelan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr.R.C.Sundara Rajan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.



Paper ID 12159

FAM UG 14

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A CALF

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Leptospirosis is a zoonotic bacterial infection caused by *Leptospira* sp with worldwide distribution. A two month old female bovine calf weighed 42kg was presented to the Medicine Unit, TVCC Mannuthy with a history of weakness and emaciation of one week duration. Animal also had a history of being fed with paddy straw contaminated with the excreta of rodent. Clinical examination revealed fever(103.5F) and icterus of visible mucous membranes. Haemato-biochemical results revealed leucocytosis(49800/microlitre), lymphocytosis(39500/microlitre) and hyperbilirubinemia(19.1mg/dL). On Microscopic Agglutination Test, serum sample was found to be positive for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Javanica. The animal was treated with Benzyl penicillin @ 40,000IU/kg b.wt as IV twice daily along with other supportive therapy. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : *Leptospirosis, leptospira Interrogans Serovar Javanica, benzyl Penicillin*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head , Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12161

FAM UG 15

MEDICINAL MANAGEMENT OF HAEMOGALACTIA IN A KHILLAR COW

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Maharashtra Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

A five year old Khillar cow was referred to the Department of Veterinary Medicine, COVAS, Parbhani with a complaint of blood in milk since fortnight. The cow was earlier treated at Veterinary Dispensary. Physical examination of the udder revealed generalized swelling and hardening particularly more on left half. The MCMT on milk sample of left fore, left hind, right fore and right hind quarters revealed infection grade as +++++, +++++, +++, ++ respectively. All the four quarters were positive for mastitis and left fore manifested haemogalactia. Haemogram revealed decrease in haemoglobin (7.6g/dl), decrease in haematocrit (19.6%), leucocytosis (17000/ μ l), with neutrophillia(55%), and



lymphopenia(36%). The cow was treated with Inj. Ceftriaxone tazobactam @ 10mg/kg BW IM, Inj. Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg BW IM, Inj. Ascorbic acid @ 7500 mg IV and Inj. Adrenaline 3 ml mixed in 15 ml of NSS was infused intramammary into left forequarter. Antimastitis paste preparation containing Aloe vera pulp (200g), turmeric (50g) and lime(5g) was applied externally over the udder twice daily for 5 days. Supportive regimen comprising of Inj. Iron sorbitol citric acid (Feritas) @ 10 ml IM, Inj. Calcium borogluconate @ 225 ml IV and Tranexamic acid @ 10 mg/kg BW IM. The parenteral and supportive therapeutic regimen was continued for 5 days. The cow showed response to intramammary vasoconstrictor and ceftriaxone therapy on fifth day. Owner was advised to practice full hand milking. Subsequently the milk samples from the affected quarter were subsequently examined at weekly interval for one month which confirmed recovery.

Keywords : Haemogalactia, Mastitis, Adrenaline, Mcmt

Faculty Advisor: Dr S.U. Digraskar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr M.F.M.F. SIDDIQUI, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12174

FAM UG 16

MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS OF MYCOBACTERIUM PARATUBERCULOSIS IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Paratuberculosis also known as Johne's disease is a chronic granulomatous disease affecting gastrointestinal tract of ruminants, caused by an obligate intracellular pathogen, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* (MAP). A two year old crossbred jersey cow weighing about 156 kg was brought to Large Animal Medicine Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of foul-smelling watery and mucoid diarrhoea for the past six months and was not responding to the treatment. Clinical examination revealed dullness, depression, emaciation, dehydration, thickened rectal mucosa. The vital parameters were within the normal range. Haematological examination showed decreased haemoglobin (7.3g/dl), PCV (22.6%), RBC (4.45×10^6 /cumm), lymphocytes (40%) and elevated neutrophils (51%). Serum biochemical examination revealed decreased total protein (4.1 g/dl), decreased albumin level (2.7 g/dl) and increased A/G ratio level (1.9). On faecal examination no parasitic eggs could be detected. Rectal pinch was taken from the animal and stained with Ziehl Neelsen stain



which revealed the presence of acid fast organisms. Polymerase chain reaction was performed targeting IS 900 region of MAP and confirmed by the detection of 229 bp amplicon. Supportive therapy with Inj. Sulphadimidine @ 100mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Ringer's lactate @ 10 ml/kg b.wt IV and Inj. Tribivet 10ml IM was given to the animal for five days. Persistent diarrhoea was reported. The owner was advised to segregate or cull the animal and vaccinate the other animals in the herd. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Johne's Disease, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*, Foul-smelling Watery And Mucoïd Diarrhoea, IS 900 Region Of Map

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. A. Enbavelan, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. E. Venkatesakumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 12194

FAM UG 17

ACCIDENTAL INGESTION OF ABRUS PRECATORIOUS SEEDS IN A DAIRY COW AND ITS SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY

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ACCIDENTAL INGESTION OF Abrus precatorious SEEDS IN A DAIRY COW AND ITS SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY K. Supriya (BVO 13038) A first lactation dairy cow was presented with the history of blood tinged feces and anorexia since a day. Owner reported that half a kilogram of freshly collected Abrus seeds were kept in a small basket, for making ornaments on the outer corridor of a rural farm house and this was ingested by the cow during the morning hours. After few hours of ingestion, the farmer observed red tinged fecal material which later on turned into blood mixed diarrhoeic episodes. On examination, the animal was found to be dull and depressed and had suspended rumination and tachypnoea. On rectal examination mucus shreds along with few uncrushed seeds of Abrus could be observed. Rumen fluid evaluation revealed sluggish protozoal motility with a pH of 7.0. Hematology revealed moderate reduction in leukocyte count and mild reduction in the total erythrocyte count. Biochemical analysis revealed hypoproteinemia, mild hypocalcemia, hypochloraemia and hyponatremia. Electrocardiography was unremarkable. Treatment was symptomatic and supportive care was given with fluid therapy. The cow made a gradual recovery over a period of 5 days. To the best of our knowledge, there are no clinical case reports on accidental ingestion of Abrus precatorious seeds in cows was available and the cow was recovering from the toxicity is the first of its kind report. The post treatment analysis at weekly



interval showed normalcy of Haemato-biochemical parameters indicated an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Abrus Precatorious ,suspended Ruminantion ,mucus Shreds, Supportive Care

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Yogeshpriya, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary medicine
Dr. P.Selvaraj, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary medicine

Paper ID 12196

FAM UG 18

MID-CISTERNAL HYPERPLASIA ASSOCIATED MILK FLOW DISORDER (MFD) AND SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN A DAIRY COW AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A 4.5 years old recently calved, cross bred Jersey cow weighing around 350 kg, was presented with history of reduction in milk from right fore quarter for past 15 days. On clinical examination, udder and teats were normal consistency except right fore teat which was swollen and had mid cisternal thickening. On milking of right fore quarter, it's hard for milking and milk flow was reduced. Visually milk doesn't have any discoloration and flakes. California mastitis test showed ++ gel formation. Ultrasonography examination of udder and teat was planned and it revealed, normal alveolar structure and bilateral hyperechoic teat wall thickening at mid cistern level. Owner reported that use of knuckling method of milking practice. Microbial examination of milk revealed *Staphylococcus* spp., and it was sensitive for Streptopenicillin and Enrofloxacin, intermediate sensitivity for Ampicillin and resistant to Oxytetracycline. Animal was parenterally treated with Inj. Streptopenicillin 2.5g IM, Inj. Meloxicam - 0.2 mg / kg IM, Inj. CPM - 0.5 mg/kg I.M, orally 2 nos. of bolus Serrakind on daily basis and Inj. Vit AD3E - 440 IU/kg IM at once for a week. Owner was advised to stop knuckling method of milking. Powder E-care see 50g per day was given orally for 14 days. On next day onwards there was ease of milking.

Keywords : : Milk Flow Disorder, Teat Fibrosis, Ultrasonography Of Teat, Dairy Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Venkatesan, Dr.M. Venkatesan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr.M. Veeraselvam, Dr.M. Veeraselvam, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.



Paper ID 12200

FAM UG 19

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF RETICULAR ABSCESS IN A CALF

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A Seven - month old female Kankrej calf was presented to Large Animal Clinics - Out Patient - Medicine Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Chennai, with the history of recurrent tympany for the past two months and the dung was scanty and pasty. On examination of the animal, bilateral distension of the abdomen noticed. Haemato-biochemistry revealed neutrophilia with leucocytosis and significantly elevated Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase values. In radiography, no change in the silhouette of reticulum could be appreciated other than mild bronchial pattern. Ultrasonography revealed anechoic encapsulated cavity with echogenic internal spots of the reticular wall. Based on the history of recurrent tympany, laboratory and ultrasound findings the case was diagnosed as abscess in the reticulum. Accordingly, the abscess has been drained and the animal has been treated with antibiotics and supportive therapy. The animal recovered uneventfully post-draining of abscess along with the treatment with specific antibiotics and supportive therapy.

Keywords : Recurrent Tympany, Ultrasonography, Reticular Abscess.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.S.Arunaman Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.

Paper ID 12208

FAM UG 20

MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS OF THEILERIA LUWENSHUNI, THEILERIA UILENBERGI AND ANAPLASMA OVIS AND ITS CLINICAL MANAGEMENT IN A PATTANAM SHEEP

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A 8 month old male pattanam sheep was presented to Small Ruminant Medicine Referral Clinic of VCRI, Orathanadu with a history of anorexia, cough, jowl and brisket edema and recumbency for 3 days; Physical examination revealed fever, pale conjunctival mucous membrane, erosive lesions on dental pad and bilateral enlargement of prescapular lymph nodes. Blood smear revealed piroplasm of Theileria sp and lymph node aspirate also showed Schizont stage of Theileria sp. Faecal examination revealed *Haemonchus* sp egg. The complete blood count



revealed macrocytic hypochromic anaemia (Hb 6.0g/dl, PCV 20% & RBC 3.24x10⁶). Serum biochemical analysis showed reduced level of Total protein (5.1g/dl) and Albumin (2.2g/dl). Ultrasonographic assessment of heart and liver appeared normal. The animal was treated with Inj. Buparvaquone @ 2.5mg/Kg and Oral suspension of Closantel @ 1.0 ml/10kg along with supportive therapy. The animal resumed feed intake, but at reduced level. The same animal again presented with haemoglobinuria after two weeks. The peripheral blood smear was found to be negative for haemoprotozoa. For further clinical assessment, polymerase chain reaction was carried out in blood sample before and after treatment and confirmed the presence of *T. luwenshuni*, *T. uilenbergi* and *Anaplasma ovis* in before treatment sample. *Anaplasma ovis* only detected in after treatment. The animal was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 10 mg/Kg along with supportive therapy for three days. The post treatment analysis was done after one week. Haemato-biochemical analysis revealed improvement in Hb, PCV and RBC count, total protein and albumin level. The animal had recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : *Theileria luwenshuni*, *Theileria uilenbergi*, *Anaplasma ovis*, Buparvaquone, Sheep

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Jayalakshmi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. B. Rubinibala, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Parasitology.

Paper ID 12209

FAM UG 21

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THEILERIOSIS IN A PREGNANT COW

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Theileriosis is an infectious non contagious disease that affects domestic and wild ruminants. Stress appears to be a major factor in precipitating the condition and therefore pregnant and recently calved cows are at high risk of developing clinical theileriosis. A six year old pregnant cow at sixth month of gestation of the University Livestock Farm, Mannuthy was presented with pyrexia, anorexia, haemorrhagic diarrhoea and dullness. General clinical examination revealed papery white mucous membrane and enlargement of superficial lymph nodes. Treatment was initiated with oxytetracycline @ 20 mg/kg BW as IV on the first day. Complete blood count evaluation revealed an erythrocytic count of 1.08 millions/ μ l, haemoglobin level of 1.3mg/dl and hematocrit of 6.1 percentage, suggestive of severe anaemia. Peripheral blood smear showed the presence of



Theileria spp piroplasms. The animal was treated with buparvaquone @ 2.5mg/kg BW intramuscularly. Blood transfusion was carried out from a donor animal in the same farm. Supportive therapy including fluids and liver supplements were continued for the next few days. Animal underwent abortion seven days later. Improvement in the condition was noticed from the third day of treatment. When the blood smear was examined two weeks later it was found to be negative for *Theileria*. Animal had an uneventful recovery and was inseminated again and got conceived.

Keywords : Theileriosis, Blood Transfusion, Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Shibu Simon, Professor and Head, University Livestock Farm and Fodder Research and Development Scheme.
Dr. Shyma V.H., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.

Paper ID 12231

FAM UG 22

MANAGEMENT OF NERVOUS FORM OF KETOSIS IN DAIRY CATTLE

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Ketosis is a disorder due to defective glucose metabolism in ruminants. An eight year old cross bred Jersey cow was presented at E-vet connect service, KVASU Mannuthy with a history of inappetence and ataxia since two days. Animal had calved one week back. On clinical examination, the animal was found dull, depressed, and head tilted towards right side with muscular twitching. Urine and whole blood were collected for laboratory examinations. Serum biochemistry revealed, reduced blood glucose level (10 mg/dl). Urine analysis was highly positive for Rothera's test indicating presence of ketone bodies. Blood smear and faecal sample examination results were found negative. System wise clinical examination revealed no abnormalities in body systems other than nervous system. This revealed the clinical diagnosis as nervous form of bovine primary ketosis. The animal was treated using 25% Dextrose IV, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate (20mg IM) and supplemented with Beplex forte intravenously. In addition to this propylene glycol was administered orally for two days. After two days urine analysis revealed negative Rothera's test. The animal made an uneventful clinical recovery.

Keywords : Ketosis, Rothera's Test, nervous Form

Faculty Advisor: Dr Ajith Kumar S , Professor and Head Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr Parvathy E.K, Resident PG scholar, E-Vet connect service.

**Paper ID 12248****FAM UG 23**

CONCURRENT COCCIDIOSIS AND STRONGYLOSIS IN A KID AND ITS MANAGEMENT WITH BLOOD TRANSFUSION

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Coccidiosis is a protozoan disease affecting the gastrointestinal tract of farm animals. It is one of the most important parasitic disease of small ruminants worldwide. The disease is more serious in young animals and also in animals which are kept under conditions of poor management. Strongylosis is a gastrointestinal nematodal infection causing parasitic gastritis and enteritis in goats. A two month old male kid was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of distended abdomen and diarrhoea since two weeks. Upon clinical examination hypothermia (99.1°F), papery white mucous membranes and enlarged lymph nodes were observed. Haematological examination revealed severe anaemia and leucocytosis. On faecal sample examination oocyst of coccidia and strongyle ova were observed. The animal was treated with sulphadiazine and trimethoprim @ 20mg/kg body weight BID for five days, Fenbendazole @ 7.5mg/kg body weight along with haematinics and multivitamin supplements. Blood transfusion was carried out @ 10 ml/kg/hr. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Coccidiosis, Strongylosis, Anaemia, Blood Transfusion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Madhavan Unny N, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. Amal Dev P, Teaching Assistant, TVCC.

Paper ID 12280**FAM UG 24**

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CUTANEOUS STREPTOTHRICHOSIS IN A COW

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Utaneous streptothrichosis or dermatophilosis is a contagious zoonotic skin disease. *Dermatophilus congolensis* which is aerobic actinomycete, a gram positive bacterium that produces motile zoospores. The disease is non-pruritic and is characterised by exudative, proliferative or hyperkeratotic dermatitis, accompanied by the production of crusts and folliculitis. The case was presented with the history of recurrent skin lesions on hind limbs, tail, loin and rump areas. The physical examination revealed thick circular dry scabs 2-3 cm in diameter,



hairs matted together as paint-brush lesions. Pain was elicited on palpation of lesion. The scabs were lifted, touch swab was collected and cultured in BHI agar. Microscopic examination of skin scrapings revealed no fungal spores or mites. Gram positive septate branching filaments with a typical tram-track like appearance suggestive of *Dermatophilus congolensis* were noticed in Gram's stained culture colony and circular greyish white raised colonies were observed in primary culture. According to antibiogram studies, isolates were found to be sensitive to Enrofloxacin. The animal was successfully treated with intramuscular administration of Enrofloxacin @ 5mg/kg body weight for 7 days and topical application of 5% povidone iodine.

Keywords : *Dermatophilus Congolensis*, Bhi Agar, Zoonotic Importance

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Amel Dev P, Teaching assistant, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr. Ajithkumar S, Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12303

FAM UG 25

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL COCCIDIOSIS IN A CALF

Anjitha Krishna B

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A one month old HF cross bred calf, weighing 40kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with the complaint of dysentery since three days. On general clinical examination, animal was emaciated, dehydrated and showed tenesmus. Body temperature was 102.5 °C and mucous membrane was pale. Gross examination of faecal sample revealed blood, sloughed off intestinal mucosa and microscopy revealed large number of coccidial oocyst. The condition was diagnosed as intestinal coccidiosis. The animal was treated with inj. sulphamonomethoxime @ 30mg/kg B.Wt IV twice daily for three days. The animal was supported with intravenous fluid therapy, haemostatics (etamsylate 250mg) and antispasmodics (dicyclomine hydrochloride at 0.5 mg/kg B.Wt). Clinical improvement was reported on third day. Parenteral drugs were stopped and oral sulphamonomethoxime was prescribed for 3 more days and case was discharged as cured and faecal sample examination revealed no oocyst.

Keywords : Calf, Dysentery, Intestinal Coccidiosis, Sulpha-trimethoprim, Dicyclomine, Etamsylate, Fluid Therapy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Rathish.R.L, Assistant Professor Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.
Dr. Deepa.P.M, Assistant Professor Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.

**Paper ID 12330****FAM UG 26**

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF COCCIDIOSIS IN A CROSS BRED JERSEY CALF

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*College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Coccidiosis in cattle is caused by protozoan parasite of genus *Eimeria*. Cattle become infected by oral ingestion of sporulated oocyst contained in faecal contaminated feed or water. A one month old cross bred jersey calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of inappetance and blood mixed diarrhoea for past 2-3 days. On general clinical examination the calf was found with rough hair coat, pale mucous membrane, pyrexia(103.9°F), and was having serosanguinous discharge through rectum. The animal had arched back and was straining during defaecation. On microscopical examination of the faecal sample coccidial oocyst was found(+++++). The affected calf was then treated with sulfa trimethoprim injection at a dose rate of 30mg/kg intravenously and supportive medication for five days and then continued with oral bolus of sulfa trimethoprim for two more days. Since sulphonamides have intracellular effects, it is the most preferred effective antibiotic for treating coccidial infection. The stool became normal in colour and consistency after one week of therapy. A case of intestinal coccidiosis in a calf and its successful therapy is being reported.

Keywords : Calf, Coccidiosis, Sulpha Trimethoprim

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sindhu O. K., Assistant Professor, Dept Of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. Manju K Mathew, Assistant Professor, Dept Of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12334**FAM UG 27**

SUCCESSFUL CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF MENINGITIS IN A GIR CALF- A CASE REPORT

Vivek Kumar

*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four days old gir calf was presented to the large animal medicine unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of not able to walk properly, not drinking milk for a period of 24 hours. Clinical examination revealed that the calf was



in lateral recumbency, subnormal temperature, tremors, shallow respiration, sunken eye balls with dehydration of 12%, tachycardia, cold extremities and ophisthotonus. The animal was unable to stand properly even with support. Haematobiochemical examination showed elevated packed cell volume with leukocytosis. Based on the clinical signs it was diagnosed as meningitis. The animal was treated with Dextrose normal saline (@90ml/kg iv), Flunixin (1.1mg/kg iv) and Ceftriaxone (15mg/kg im). The treatment was continued for five days and the calf recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Calf, Neonate, Meningitis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Sivaraman, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr.G. Vijayakumar, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12355

FAM UG 28

MIXED INFECTION OF MONEIZIA SPP., STRONGYLE SPP., AND STRONGYLOIDES SPP., IN A LAMB AND ITS SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

Anu G S

*Veterinary College, Shivamogga
Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

An eight months old male lamb weighing 22 kilograms was brought to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with a history of maggot wound, reduced feed intake and weakness. On observation, the lamb was found to be having rough hair coat, pale mucous membrane and soiled hind quarter. The faecal sample examination revealed eggs of *Moneizia* spp., *Strongyle* spp., and *Strongyloides* spp., by sedimentation technique. Quantitative faecal examination by Mac Master Technique revealed 11900 *Moneizia*, 25000 *Strongyle*, and 2000 *Strongyloides* eggs. The animal was treated with Fenbendazole (7.5mg/kg bw) and Praziquantel (5 mg/kg bw) (Fentas plus®) orally and Feritas bolus (half bolus on alternate days for 12 days,) Multivitamin liquid supplement {Brotan liq. 7ml/day for 10 days and Mineral mixture (Minfa®) 10gm/day for 10 days}. The animal was recovered from ailment when examined after 15 days and was found to be free from helminthiasis. The present case reported the mixed infection with high parasitic load in a lamb and its successful treatment.

Keywords : Lamb, Helminthiasis, Fentas Plus®

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Ganesh Udupa, Professor & Head Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. Tajunnisa, M, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex.



Paper ID 12358

FAM UG 29

PSEUDOANTHRAX IN A BUFFALO- A CASE REPORT

Surendra Raju

*College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

An eight year old non-descript female buffalo was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Proddatur with the history of bleeding from both the nostrils, ears, eyes, haematuria, reduced feed and water intake since one week. Clinical examination revealed pyrexia, congested conjunctival mucous membrane, jowl edema, haematuria, epistaxis. Hematological examination revealed reduced hemoglobin levels, neutrophilia, lymphocytopenia and severe thrombocytopenia. Microscopic examination of blood smear showed presence of anthracoid organisms. The animal was treated with intravenous fluids, antibiotics, Non Steroid Anti-inflammatory Drugs, styptics, liver extract at standard dose rates for five days. The owner was advised to give rumenotronics, haematinics, immunostimulants for ten days. The animal was eventually recovered on seventh day post treatment.

Keywords : Anthracoids, Pseudoanthrax, Haematuria, Epistaxis, Thrombocytopaenia, Styptics

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. Revathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex .
Dr. S. Sunandha Devi, Contract teaching faculty, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12365

FAM UG 30

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THIRD STAGE OF HYPOCALCEMIA IN A DAIRY CATTLE

Nitin Kumar R

*Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-600 007.
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A Jersey cross bred aged 6yrs was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital in lateral recumbency with a history of recent calving (two days before). Placenta was shed normally. Already treated with fluid therapy five hours before. Clinical examination revealed anorexia, reduced ruminal motility, dehydration, heart rate 100/min, dyspnoea, bloat, complete absence of PLR, urination, defecation and reduced intensity of heart sound on auscultation. Rectal temperature was 38.6° C. Blood samples were collected and sent immediately for hematology and biochemical profile. Haematology profile showed an increase



in PCV (48%), neutrophilia (89%) and lymphopenia (7%) on leucogram. Biochemical values revealed reduced calcium level (total calcium 3.85mg/dl), hypomagnesemia and mild increase in AST. Based on the history, clinical signs and biochemical profile, the case was diagnosed as 3rd stage of hypocalcaemia. The cow was treated with Inj RL-1500ml i/v, followed by Inj .DNS 1000ml i/v. Then Inj.Calcium borogluconate was administered @ 2g/100kg b.wt I/v and s/c. Vitamin supplementation (B complex and Vit AD3E) was given and advised oral calcium gel to prevent recurrence. Following treatment the animal was able to come to sternal recumbency, voided urine and dung also. There was an increase in the intensity of the heart sound and PLR became positive. The animal had an instantaneous recovery and the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Hypocalcemia, PLR Absent, Lateral Recumbency

Faculty Advisor: Dr. B.GOWRI,M.V.Sc.,Ph.D, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr.C.S.ARUNAMAN, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.

Paper ID 12372

FAM UG 31

TRAUMATIC RETICULOPERITONITIS WITH CONCURRENT INFECTION OF THEILERIOSIS

Anju Aravind

*College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A one and half year old crossbred female calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, Kerala with a history of respiratory distress and difficulty in walking since ten days. On clinical examination abducted forelimbs and brisket oedema could be observed. On reticular auscultation grunting sound could be heard. Venous stasis test, wither pinch test, slope test, pole test were found positive. Haematological analysis revealed granulocytosis (48.5%), anaemia (3.75x10⁶/μl). Blood smear examination revealed *Theileria* spp(++). Based on the history, clinical signs and physical examination findings the case was tentatively diagnosed as Traumatic Reticuloperitonitis(TRP) with concurrent infection of Theileriosis. The animal was treated with Buparvaquone @ 2.5mg/kg body weight i/m, flunixin meglumine @ 1.1mg/kg body weight i/m, ceftiofur @2.2 mg/kg i/m and chlorphenaramine maleate along with fluids and supportive therapy.

Keywords : TRP, venous Stasis, Theileriosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Vishnurahav R B , Teaching Assistant, TVCC.
Dr.S.Ajithkumar, Professor and Head, TVCC.



Paper ID 12426

FAM UG 32

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SUCKLING LOUSE IN A PIG

Sandeep Kumar

*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four month old piglet was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute Hospital, Namakkal with the history of dullness and not taking feed properly for a period of one week. Clinical observation revealed normal vital sign parameter and presence of numerous lice all over the body especially in the neck region. Blood picture revealed anaemia and microscopical examination of lice confirmed it to be *Haematopinus suis*. Treatment was done with fibronil spray and piglet had unevenful recovery.

Keywords : *Haematopinus Suis*, Neck Region, fibronil Spray

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Mohanambal , Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.R.Ravi, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12435

FAM UG 33

MIXED GASTRO INTESTINAL PARASITIC INFECTION-A CASE REPORT

Naveen C Kittur

*Veterinary College, Shivamogga
Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

Gastro intestinal tract is a preliminary site for development of many parasites and protozoa. A 2.5 year old cross bred cattle weighing 170 kg presented to Medicine unit, Veterinary Clinical Complex with a history of Bloody diarrhoea since one week .The body temperature was 101°F. The microscopic examination of the faeces by sedimentation and floatation technique revealed *Schistosoma bovis* egg , *Amphistome* spp egg , *Coccidia* oocyst and *Balantedium coli* with a grading of ++. The following animal was treated with specific anthelmintic like Neozide®(Oxyclozanide,1700 mg total dose) and Bolus Biotrim DS® 2.4 gm (Sulphadimidine 2000 mg and trimethoprim 400 mg) Orally for six days. Upon



follow up the animal recovered successfully. Recognizing Parasitic infections by fecal sample examination is important to establish early diagnosis and therapeutic treatment.

Keywords : Cross Breed Cattle, parasitic Mixed Infection, bloody Diarrhoea, Anthelminthic.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. PATEL SURESH REVANNA, Assistant Professor ,
Department of Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. Tajunnisa M, Assistant professor , Veterinary Clinical
Complex.

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Medicine**

PG

“The greatness of a nation can be judged by the way its animals are treated”

-Mahatma Gandhi



Paper ID 12079

FAM PG 1

HYPOKALEMIA PARESIS SUBSEQUENT TO MANAGEMENT OF RUMINAL LACTIC ACIDOSIS IN A COW - A CASE REPORT

Ammu P A

*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An adult cross bred cattle was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal Hospital with history of accidental ingestion of large quantity of boiled rice. Clinical examination revealed fluid splashing sound in rumen, distended abdomen with rumen fluid pH 5.0. The case was diagnosed as ruminal lactic acidosis. Haematobiochemical parameters were within normal range except for elevated packed cell volume. Cattle was treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate along with the supportive therapy. By the second day animal was recumbent and unable to get up. Haematobiochemical examination revealed hypokalemia. Cow was administered with potassium chloride (10 % IV) based on the Scott's sliding scale. The cow was given massage and supported by sling and aqua cow. The cattle had the uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cattle, Acidosis, Downer, Slings, Aqua Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G.Vijayakumar, Professor and Head Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12294

FAM PG 2

HAEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF AN ADULT CATTLE WITH EIMERIA SPP. INFESTATION

Santanu Ghorai

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Bovine Eimeriosis generally causes acute onset of mucus and/or blood mixed diarrhoea in young calves but occasionally it can also occur in adult cattle (Constable et al., 2017). The present case was a two years old 252 kg Jersey crossbred cow presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of bloody diarrhoea and anorexia for the past two days. The haematological and biochemical parameters revealed anaemia (PCV 18%, RBC Count $3 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ and Hb 6 gm/dl), hypoproteinemia (5.2g/dl), hypocalcemia (7.9 mg/dl) and hypophosphatemia (2.3 mg/dl). Fecal examination revealed presence of unsporulated oocysts of Eimeria spp. The animal was treated with potentiated



Sulfonamide, Metronidazole, intravenous fluids and haematinics for five days. The animal recovered uneventfully and the recovery was complete.

Keywords : Key Words: Eimeriosis, Pcv, Bloody Diarrhoea, Jersey Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K.K. Ponnuswamy, Associate Professor, Department of Clinics.

Paper ID 12342

FAM PG 3

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF SWINE POX IN A PIGLET

Riya Bakde

*College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Swine pox is a viral infection caused by suipox virus of the poxviridae family. Wild suids are considered as the reservoirs of infection. A one and half month old female large white Yorkshire piglet was presented at TVCC, Pookode with a complaint of skin lesions. The owner reported that the dam of the piglet had developed similar lesions and had to be euthanized because of severity of the lesions. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dull and depressed and was pyretic (104.80 F) with congested mucous membrane. Reddish raised circular lesions with a central depression filled with necrotic debris was found to be evenly distributed all over the body. Based on the clinical signs, the case was tentatively diagnosed as swine pox. Skin biopsy was taken and sent for histopathological examination. The piglet was treated supportively with amoxicillin sodium at the dose rate of 25mg/kg, intramuscular twice daily for 5 days. The owner was advised to apply neomycin-bacitracin ointment on open wounds and repellent spray was prescribed. Strict biosecurity measures were recommended for the farm. The animal made an uneventful recovery after 15 days of treatment.

Keywords : Piglet, Swinepox, Pock Lesions

Faculty Advisor: Dr, Rathish R. L , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Deepa P. M, Dr, Rathish R. L, Head of department,
Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

**Paper ID 12389****FAM PG 4****NUTRITIONAL HYPOPROTEINEMIA IN A CALF****Aswathy S**

*College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Nutritional hypoproteinemia is due to severe limitation of protein intake in the diet. A 4 month old male cross bred calf was presented to veterinary ambulatory clinic at Meenangadi, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a history of inappetence and jowl and facial oedema for the last 6 days. Owner reported that the ration given to animal consisted of only maize bran. The animal was dewormed 2 days before. Physical examination revealed weakness, pale mucus membrane and a body condition score of four. Routine faecal sample examination for internal parasites and blood smear examination for haemoparasites were found to be negative. Haematocrit result showed a low haemoglobin and RBC count. Serum total protein estimation showed a decreased total protein value of 4.82g/dL. Based on history of malnutrition, clinical signs and a low serum total protein value, the case was diagnosed as nutritional hypoproteinemia. The owner was advised to supplement the animal with protein powder, vitamin B complex, hematinics and protein rich calf feeds. Animal responded well to the treatment. The jowl and facial oedema reduced after one week. Animal was healthy with a body condition score of seven after 2 months. This case report shows the importance of awareness on proper supplementation of nutrients for livestock among the farmers.

Keywords : Nutritional Hypoproteinemia, Malnutrition, Calf

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Biju P Habeeb, Assistant professor and head (i/c), Department Of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.

Paper ID 12410**FAM PG 5****THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF DEGNALA IN A SHE BUFFALO****Emani Sri Sai**

*N.t.r College Of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram.
Vijayawada*

A graded Murrah she buffalo of 2 lactations was presented to the large animal ward of Veterinary clinical complex, Gannavaram with the complaint of severe excoriation of superficial layers of epidermis exposing the dermal layers. On clinical examination, the sloughing was noticed all over the body with severe intensity. Thorough laboratory examination ruled out the possibility



of dermatophytes and other parasites. Haemato biochemical parameters were evaluated and based on the feeding history and clinical signs, the disease was diagnosed as Degnala. The owner was advised to give fresh paddy straw and concentrates. The feed supplement Detox@100g/day orally was advised along with Inj.Toxol @20ml/day I.M. The buffalo showed remarkable improvement within 10 days. The details of the case will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords : Degnala

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Medicine.
Dr. Y.Chaitanya, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 12418

FAM PG 6

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF HEPATOGENOUS PHOTSENSITIZATION IN A JERSEY CROSS BRED COW

Sreelakshmi Pilladugula

*College Of Veterinary Science, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University
Tirupati*

A five year old female Jersey cross bred cow was reported to Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati with the history of anorexia, erythematous skin lesions, itching and grazing on green pasture. On clinical examination, animal had severe itching, icteric mucous membranes and erythematous lesions over the ears, muzzle, dorsal region, vulval region and on the udder. Skin scrapings were negative for external parasites. On haemato-biochemistry leukocytosis with neutrophilia and elevated liver enzymes were noticed. Animal was administered with normal saline, enrofloxacin, chlorpheniramine maleate and B complex vitamins with liver extract. Owner was advised to keep the animal under shade and topical application of zinc oxide ointment with neem oil. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cattle, Hepatogenous Photosensitization, Ggt, Therapy.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K. Sasikala, Assistant Professor (Contract basis), Department of Veterinary Medicine

Abstracts of
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UG

"I am fond of pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals"

- Winston S. Churchill



Paper ID 12060

FAS UG 1

UDDER ABSCESS AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN A COW

Sivaranjani Mathesh

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Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An abscess is an abnormal cavity containing pus; it may develop in any part of the body as a result of infection to the organ. A seven year old female Holstein Friesian crossbred cow was presented to the Large Animal Surgery Unit with an anamnesis of having mastitis and severe hard swelling in the right hind quarter for past four months. Treated medically by three field veterinarians and there was no improvement. On physical examination swelling on right hind quarter was observed and milking revealed serous watery discharge. Ultrasonography examination of the udder revealed anechoic with homogenic hyperechoic impedance was noticed on the caudal aspect of the right hind quarter. On fine needle aspiration, pus discharge was noticed. A stab incision of about 4cm was made on the dependant part of the abscess on right hind quarter and about 3 litres of pus was drained. The abscess cavity was flushed with potassium permanganate solution and packed with tincture iodine seton on first day. The animal was administered and maintained with inj. Streptopencillin, Flunixin meglumine and phenaramine maleate for the initial postoperative days. Culture and antibiogram of the pus revealed *E.coli* which was sensitive to enrofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, cefotaxitin and chloramphenical. From fourth day the antibiotic was switched over to Enrofloxacin @ 5mg/kg i.m. The 5% povidone iodine seton was replaced daily. The animal made uneventful recovery. The details of the case, diagnosis and treatment are presented.

Keywords : Mammary Gland, Abscess, Ultrasonography

Faculty Advisors : Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.



Paper ID 12067

FAS UG 2

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER

Anandhi Gunasekaran

Veterinary Clinical Complex

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A two years old Jersey crossbred heifer was presented to VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of not taking feed and not voiding dung for the past four days. Colicky signs, kicking at the abdomen and stretching were observed four days back. Detailed clinical examination was carried out. Rectal examination revealed empty rectum with a palpable intestinal mass cranial to pelvic inlet right of midline in the dorsal quadrant along with distended intestinal loops suggestive of intussusception. Transabdominal ultrasonography employing 3.5 MHz transducer revealed distended large intestinal loops (>5 cm). Based on clinical and ultrasonographic finding, the case was tentatively diagnosed as intussusception and surgical intervention was advocated. Preoperative stabilization of the patient was carried out. Right flank was prepared for aseptic surgery. Right paravertebral nerve block was done using 2% Lidocaine. Double drip solution containing Guaiphenesin 5% and ketamine 0.2% in DNS was administered “i.v. to effect” to facilitate surgical intervention. Right flank laparotomy was done and the intestinal mass causing obstruction was carefully exteriorized. Enterectomy followed by end- end enteroanastomoses employing no. 1-0 PGA with simple interrupted suture was done. The mesenteric defect was sutured and anastomosed intestine was carefully repositioned. The laparotomy wound closed routinely. The animal passed watery faeces seven hours after completion of surgical intervention. The animal was maintained on intravenous fluids, antibiotics and analgesics. Gradual introduction of water, rice gruel and roughage was started 48 hours of postsurgery. Routine postoperative wound care and antibiotic coverage for seven days resulted in uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Intussusception, Surgical Management, Heifer

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Senthil Kumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu.

Dr.A.Uma Rani, Professor and Head, Veterinary University Training and Diagnostic Centre, Madurai

**Paper ID 12076****FAS UG 3**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF HORN INJURY IN KANGAYAM BULLOCK A CASE REPORT

Radish Selvaraj

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A seven year old Kangayam bullock was presented to the large animal surgery unit, Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of foul smelling purulent discharge from middle of the left horn since two weeks. The bullock was previously treated by a field veterinarian. Clinical examination revealed the presence of necrotic horn cover with oozing of purulent discharge. Under left cornual nerve block, removal of necrotic horny cover just above and below the wound area was carried out. Post operatively Streptopenicillin 5gm (I/M), Meloxicam 15ml (I/M) and Chlorpheniramine maleate 15ml (I/M) were administered daily for 3 days. The horn wound was cleaned with Normal saline daily. Dressing was done with Quickheal ointment and Chlorhexidine medicated gauze and bandaged. The bullock had uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Horn, Cornual Nerve Block

Faculty Advisors : Dr.K.Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Namakkal.1

Paper ID 12093**FAS UG 4**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OCULAR LIMBAL TUMOUR (OD) IN AN INDIGENOUS SHE BUFFALO: A CASE REPORT

Gatta Madhuri

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A three year old she buffaloe was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of a hard swelling at lower right eye region (OD). Clinical examination of the mass revealed it's position at the junction of cornea and sclera junction i.e, limbus. Fine needle aspiration cytology was performed. No other abnormality was detected on the affected eye during detailed ophthalmic examination and



hence surgery was proposed to remove the growth. During the surgery complete excision of the limbal tumour was performed under tranquilization and local anaesthesia. There has been no recurrence during the subsequent months. The mass was histologically diagnosed as a squamous cell carcinoma. The details of surgery, anaesthesia, postoperative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Ocular, Limbal Tumour ,buffalo

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Teaching Assistant, C.V.SC., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12105

FAS UG 5

TRAUMATIC EVISCERATION OF RUMEN IN A SHE BUFFALO :A CASE REPORT

Navya Gongada

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College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A three year old cross bred, four months pregnant she buffalo was presented to Teaching veterinary clinical complex with a history of traumatic injury at the xiphoid region due to penetration of iron rod. Clinical examination revealed protrusion of soft tissue mass at the injured site which was semi hard on palpation. On further exploration, an opening was evident in the mass leaking ruminal contents. Based on the clinical evaluation, the eviscerated portion was identified as rumen and the condition was diagnosed as traumatic evisceration of rumen. Protruded rumen was aseptically cleaned and repositioned inside the abdomen under triflupromazine tranquilization and 2 % lignocaine local analgesia. Muscles were sutured in apposition pattern and nylon mesh was used as online graft to reinforce the suture line. Skin was closed in horizontal mattress pattern. Initially, recovery was good, but slowly the conditioned deteriorated and animal succumbed to injury on 3rd week post surgery.

Keywords : Traumatic, Xiphoid, Protruded, Rumen, Nylon mesh

Faculty Advisors : Dr.J.Devarathnam, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Teaching Assistant, C.V.SC., Proddatur.



Paper ID 12132

FAS UG 6

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN A COW

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Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five year old Jersey crossbred cow weighing about 280kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of anorexia, suspended rumination, recurrent ruminal tympany and scanty, pasty faeces for the past seven days. Clinical examination revealed ruminal tympany and ruminal hyper motility. Auscultation of the thoracic cavity revealed muffled heart sound and fluid splashing sound. Ultrasonography revealed reticular movements near heart. Plain radiography revealed unclear diaphragmatic border. All physiological parameters were within the normal limits. Exploratory laparorumenotomy was performed under left paravertebral nerve block and the case was confirmed as diaphragmatic hernia. The animal was maintained with intravenous fluids and restriction of oral feed and water for 48 hours. After 48 hours, animal was premedicated with dexmedetomidine and induction of anaesthesia was carried out with double drip (guaifenesin+ketamine) and maintained with isoflurane. Transabdominal diaphragmatic herniorrhaphy was performed as per standard procedure. Post operatively animal was maintained with strict intravenous fluids, broad spectrum antibiotics, analgesics and vitamin B complex. Wound care was given daily and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Diaphragmatic Hernia, Crossbred Cow, Laparorumenotomy, Transabdominal Diaphragmatic Herniorrhaphy

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Kathirvel, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.



Paper ID 12138

FAS UG 7

SUCCESSFUL MINIMAL INVASIVE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MASSIVE VULVAL TUMOUR IN PREGNANT HF COW WITH TIE

Uday, P.R.

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan
Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

A three year HF cross bred cow was presented to the Department of Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan with the history of huge mass on vulval region for past seven months. History revealed regrowth after excision at veterinary dispensary. Physical examination revealed ulcerative and necrotic tumour mass causing difficulty in defecation. The appetite was normal and it was in 8 month pregnancy. Preclinical examination revealed anaemia with haemoglobin level of 5.6 gm/dL. Biopsy was done to collect the sample. Histopathology study revealed leiomyoma and hyperplasia of fibrous tissue. Surgical procedure was performed under epidural anaesthesia using 7ml of 2% lignocaine. Multiple nick incisions were made around base of entire tumour mass and ties were passed from outside and tied. Ties were tightened everyday to strangulate blood supply to tumour. Observations on day one of operation were oedema, venous congestion and swelling. On day four tumour mass turned into bluish discoloration. On 15th day necrotic mass was hanging out with slight attachment which was sniffed off by scissors. By 18th day animal made uneventful recovery. Gave birth to the calf after 10 days.

Keywords : Tumor, Vaginal Leiomyoma, Multiple Tie, HF Cow, Hyperplasia.

Faculty Advisor : Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR,
Veterinary College, Hassan.

Paper ID 12163

FAS UG 8

DESIGNING OF INSTRUMENTATION FOR MINIMAL INVASIVE TECHNIQUE OF TUBE PERICARDIOSTOMY IN HF COW

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Veterinary College, Hassan
Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

Pericardiostomy and pericardiectomy are the surgical treatment for pericarditis, serofibrinous pericarditis and traumatic pericarditis. Tube pericardiostomy helps in prolonging the life of animal with severe conditions.



A case of serofibrinous pericarditis in a HF cow presented to the Department of Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College Hassan. Ultrasound diagnosis was done to confirm the pericardial effusions. It was treated by minimal invasive tube pericardiostomy using specially designed needle. A spinal needle was used to measure the site and distance for tube pericardiostomy. Spinal needle was inserted from the fifth inter-costal space. The spinal needle was stopped after the placement into pericardial sac. The needle was marked and the length was measured. A 316 G stainless steel stilet with bevelled edge of 5.5” along with the PVC catheter of 5.25” was designed. The one end of catheter was prepared to snugly fit on to the stilet without causing resistance during placement. An additional eye (Balu’s eye) was provided to the catheter at 1cm distance for drainage. The nick incision was made into the skin at 5th intercostal space on the right side. The catheter was placed by minimal invasive technique. The tube was fixed to the skin with Chinese finger trap. Tube pericardiostomy helped in draining the pericardial fluid, lavaging and administering the antibiotics with less stress at low cost prolonging the life of animal.

Keywords : Tube Pericardiostomy, HF Cow, PVC Catheter

Faculty Advisor : Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.

Paper ID 12164

FAS UG 9

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PHYTOBEZOARS INDUCED RUMINAL, RETICULAR AND ABOMASAL IMPACTION IN A PREGNANT COW

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A six years old pluriparous Jersey cross bred cow referred to Veterinary University Training and Diagnostic Centre, Madurai from Veterinary Polyclinic, Madurai with the history of anorexia and not voiding dung since six days. Anamnesis revealed that the animal was seven months pregnant and was fed with palm kernels. Clinical examination revealed dehydration, distended abdomen and doughy rumen with reduced motility. Per rectal examination did not reveal any obstructions. Radiographic examination of the reticulum revealed the presence of round to oval shaped foreign bodies with thin radiopaque lines in the periphery. Based on the history, clinical and radiological examination it was diagnosed as impaction due to phytobezoars. Under left paravertebral nerve block laparo-rumenotomy was performed and numerous hard phytobezoars and undigested fibre materials of palm kernels were removed from rumen and reticulum. Further examination of the abdominal cavity revealed the presence



of phytobezoars in abomasum too. Laparo-rumenotomy incisions were closed as per the standard procedures. It was decided to perform abomasotomy after three days if there is no improvement and the animal was maintained under i/v fluids and antibiotics. As the condition persisted, right-flank laparotomy and abomasotomy were performed under right distal paravertebral nerve block and numerous phytobezoars obstructing the pylorus were removed. Surgical wound was closed as per the standard procedure. Routine post operative care and management resulted in an uneventful recovery. Timely diagnosis, effective surgical treatment and proper post operative care could save the cow as well as foetus.

Keywords : Pregnant Cow, Phytobezoars, Impaction

Faculty Advisors : Dr. R. Uma Rani, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Veterinary University Training and Diagnostic Centre, Madurai.

Paper ID 12181

FAS UG 10

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PYLORIC AND INTESTINAL PHYTOBEZOAR OBSTRUCTION IN A COW

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A three year old Holstein Friesian cross bred cow was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia, bilateral distended abdomen, absence of rumination and not voiding dung for past seven days. Clinical and physical examination revealed bilateral distended abdomen with a ping sound in right paralumbar fossa on auscultation. Rectal examination revealed, empty rectum, distended intestine loops and symmetrical uterine horns. In haematology except neutrophilia and lymphocytopenia all other values were within the reference range. Ultrasound revealed distended intestinal loops. Under right paravertebral nerve block and inverted “L” block exploratory laparotomy was performed at right paralumbar fossa. On exploration uniform distension of intestinal loops with a hard mass in two places; one on the pyloric end of abomasum and another on the intestine were palpable. An oval shaped phytobezoar of 7cm diameter from pylorus by abomasotomy and 5cm diameter phytobezoar from ileal part of intestine by enterotomy were recovered. The surgical wounds were closed as per the standard operating protocol. The animal was maintained with fluids, antibiotics and analgesics for eight days. The animal recovered uneventfully. The diagnosis, surgical procedure and post operative management will be discussed in detail.



Keywords : Intestine, Phytobezoar, Obstruction, Cow

Faculty Advisors : Dr. S. Dharmaceelan , Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.
Dr.M.Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Tirunelveli.

Paper ID 12189

FAS UG 11

EXTIRPATION OF EYEBALL IN A BULLOCK

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A eight year old bullock was presented to the Department Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Bidar with a history of six months old injury of left eye. On clinical examination bulging of left eye and complete loss of vision was found. The physiological and haematological parameters were in normal range. The case was decided to treat by surgically that is extirpation of eye ball. The surgical area was prepared aseptically. The analgesia was produced by Peterson's, supraorbital and auriculopalpebral nerve blocks using 2% lignocaine. In addition the injection xylazine was used for sedation of the animal. The damaged all muscles of eye and eyeball contents were resected after putting ligation with chromic catgut No.2. The dead space was reduced by putting a prosthetic ball made up of Poly Methyl Methacrylate (PMMA). Then the upper and lower eye lids were trimmed off and apposed by using nylon with a vertical mattress sutures. Post-operatively antibiotic and anti-inflammatory inj.Intacef 3gm and inj.melonex -10ml were given parentally for 10 days and three days respectively. The stitches of eye were removed after 15 days. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Extirpation, PMMA, Vertical Mattress Suture

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Dilipkumar, D., Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Bidar.
Dr. Bhagavatappa, B., Assistant professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Bidar.



Paper ID 12191

FAS UG 12

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURE AND TONGUE LACERATION IN A HOLSTEIN FREISIAN COW

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A four year old Holstein Friesian cow was presented to the clinics with the history of automobile accident, profuse salivation, jowl swelling, bloody discharges from mouth and tongue and swelling at the lower jaw. Clinical examination reveals swelling at the left lower jaw, pain on palpation, dropping of lower jaw, bone discontinuity and tongue injury was also observed indicating mandibular fracture and tongue laceration. Animal was unable to take feed and water. Under local anesthesia with Inj. Lignocaine 2% solution and tranquilization with Inj. Siquil @ 0.01mg/Kg. B. Wt. Reduction and immobilization was done by using Stainless Steel (Size-21) orthopaedic wire. Tongue laceration was sutured with Polyglycolic Acid (Size-1). Postoperatively animal was fed with semi-solid diet, parenteral administration of antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs and regular cleaning of oral cavity by using antiseptic solution. Improvement was seen within two post-operative weeks.

Keywords : Holstein Friesian Cattle, Tongue Laceration, Mandible Fracture, Stainless Steel Wiring.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Teaching Assistant, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12197

FAS UG 13

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ASSOCIATED WITH FIBROSARCOMA OF HORN IN A BULL

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A 10 year old bull was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of broken horn, head shaking, foul smelling purulent discharges, restlessness, off feed and



rubbing horn to hard objects and bleeding. Clinical examination of affected horn revealed, painful swelling at its base and increased nasal discharges. Based on history and clinical signs, the case was diagnosed as horn cancer and surgical correction was decided. Horn amputation was performed by flap method under sedation, cornual nerve block. Metastasis extends deeply into sinus, surrounding frontalis muscle and skin. Intra operative heavy bleeding was noticed due to extensive metastasis. Tissue sample histopathology revealed Squamous Cell Carcinoma associated with Fibrosarcoma. Postoperatively the bull was administered antibiotics and analgesic daily for seven days. Sutures were removed on 12th postoperative day and healing was uneventful. No recurrence of horn cancer was observed till now.

Keywords : Horn Cancer, Amputation.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Rambabu kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Teaching Assistant, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12286

FAS UG 14

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CAECAL DILATATION AND TORSION IN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSS BRED COW

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A Holstein Friesian cross bred cow of aged six years presented to Department of Surgery and Radiology with a history of not passing a faeces since two days, passing only mucous discharge from rectum. Per rectal examination revealed enlarged caecum. Ultrasonography of abdomen revealed caecum showing reverberation. Cross bred cow was stabilised with fluids. Then right flank laprotomy was done under paravertebral nerve block, the gas and contents of caecum was evacuated and torsion was revealed and sutured with Inverting suture pattern (Lembert) using catgut no 1. The peritoneum with muscles sutured by using simple interrupted suture pattern. Antibiotic, analgesic and fluid therapy was performed for eight days. Cross bred cow was allowed to take feed after three days. Cross bred cow recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Paravertebral Nerve block , Laparotomy, Lembert, Antibiotics and analgesic.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.D.R. Manjunath, Assistant Professor, Department of VCC, Veterinary College, Hassan.
Dr. N. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.



Paper ID 12298

FAS UG 15

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TAIL NECROSIS AND GANGRENE IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO – A CASE REPORT

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An eight year old graded Murrah she buffalo was presented to the department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of sloughing of lower third of tail region due to crush injury that happened ten days back. Clinical examination revealed loss of pain sensation, swelling and coldness in remaining portion of tail. Based on clinical observation the case was diagnosed as necrosis and gangrene. To prevent further progression surgical excision of gangrenous portion was done at the third intercoccygeal space using caudal epidural block with 0.5% Bupivacaine and tranquilization with Triflupromazine. The animal recovered without any complications.

Keywords : Gangrenous Tail, Tail Amputation, Epidural Block.

Faculty Advisors : Dr.J.Devarathnam, Assistant Professor, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.
Dr.A.U.Hareesh, Teaching Assistant, Department of VSR, C.V.SC., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12310

FAS UG 16

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL REMOVAL OF A MACERATED FOETUS IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW

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A Holstein Friesian cow of six years weighing 480 Kg body weight was admitted to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir with a history of foul smelling purulent vaginal discharge since many days. On per-rectal palpation the uterus was tightly wrapped around the foetus with no foetal movement. Uterus was adhered to the pelvic muscles since it was a chronic standing case. Cervix was three fingers dilated and vaginal mucous membrane was pale. The case was diagnosed for macerated foetus and since it was a chronic case C-section was carried out immediately under local infiltration anaesthesia with 2% Lignocaine Hcl solution. The animal was restrained in right lateral recumbency and a linear skin incision was taken at



left ventro-lateral abdominal region. Muscles and peritoneum were incised and abdomen was opened. Uterus was exteriorised by pushing it per-vaginally and macerated foetus was removed successfully. Post-operatively animal was active and alert with no further complications and recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : C-section, Chronic, Holstein Friesian, Macerated Foetus, Purulent Vaginal Discharge

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Taksande Prachi E., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Udgir.
Dr. Waqar A.A. Razzaque, Assistant professor, Dept. of VGO, CVAS, Udgir.

Paper ID 12331

FAS UG 17

ENUCLEATION OF EYE BALL FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF RIGHT EYE IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW

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Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

A 06 year old, approximately 350 kg Holstein Friesian cow purchased seven months ago was presented with bilateral growth in the eyes and at base of the tail. Physical examination revealed cauliflower like growth in the right eye and small growth at the third eyelid in the left eye. The site was prepared for aseptic surgery. The animal was premedicated with xylazine @ 0.03mg per kg IM, long acting enrofloxacin @ 7.5mg per kg IM, meloxicam @ 0.2mg per kg IM. Four way block was done using 20ml of 2 % lignocaine. Temporary tarsorrhaphy was performed using silk size 2 and the tumour was dissected out. Dead space was obliterated with simple interrupted sutures using chromic catgut size 2. Subdermal sutures was done using polyglycolic acid 910 size 1. Leucoband was applied postoperatively to cover the surgical wound. No dressing was done on subsequent days. Long acting enrofloxacin was repeated every third day till 12 days and inj meloxicam for three days. The small growth on the base of the tail was also excised under 2 % lignocaine local analgesia. Animal recovered uneventfully. The animal was presented again after two months for the small growth on the third eyelid on left eye which was excised surgically.

Keywords : Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Holstein Friesian, Cow

Faculty Advisors : Capt. Dr. Ravi Raidurg, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.
Dr. Patel Suresh Revanna, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VCM, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Surgery**

PG

"I am fond of pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals"

- Winston S. Churchill



Paper ID 12071

FAS PG 1

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OESOPHAGEO-RETICULAR LINEAR FOREIGN BODY IN A COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A crossbred cattle aged eight years presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with history of sudden distension of abdomen after grazing and taking water, recurrent tympany, hyper salivation, difficulty in breathing and unable to take feed and water. On clinical examination no palpable mass could be felt in oesophageal region and ruminal hypermotility was observed. Stomach tube was passed to reduce the tympany and the stomach tube entered freely into the oesophagus and the tympany was reduced. On next day recurrence of ruminal tympany noticed again. Rumenotomy was done as per standard surgical procedure and a linear foreign body was identified near hiatus oesophagi with other end encircling the tongue with lacerated wound in base of the tongue and the linear foreign was removed. Postoperative administration of fluid therapy, antibiotic and analgesics continuously for five days made the animal uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Ruminal Tympany, Rumenotomy

Faculty Advisors : Dr.S.Kathirvel, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, VCC, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12081

FAS PG 2

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN ILEOCECOCOLIC INTUSSUSCEPTION IN CATTLE UNDER ISOFLURANE ANAESTHESIA - A CASE REPORT

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A nine months old pregnant cow presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex of Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of not passing dung and anorexia for past 1 week. Rectal examination revealed distended intestinal loops and an empty rectum with mucus shreds. Based on the history and clinical examination



the case was tentatively diagnosed as intussusception. Right flank laparotomy was performed under general anaesthesia. Animal was positioned in left lateral recumbency and right flank laparotomy confirmed the case as intussusception. Enterotomy and enteroanastomosis was performed after application of crushing and non-crushing clamps using Vicryl No.1 (Polyglactin 910) by simple interrupted suture pattern. Muscles and skin were closed as per standard surgical protocol after ensuring there is no leakage from intestine. Postoperative fluid therapy, antibiotics and analgesics were administered for five days with appropriate wound care. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Bovine, Intestinal Obstruction, Intussusception

Faculty Advisors : Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.S.Kathirvel, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12158

FAS PG 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FIBROPAPILLOMA OF TEAT IN A COW - A CASE REPORT

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A six year old HF cross bred cow weighing around 280 kg was presented to TVCC, RIVER with a history of growth on the right hind teat, for past six months which was progressively increasing in size and difficulty in milking. On clinical examination, a cauliflower like growth was noticed from the base to tip of the teat measuring about 6x3 cm. On ultrasonographical examination hyper echoic lesion noticed on the teat wall without involving the teat cistern. The physiological and haematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was sedated by using Inj.Xylazine administered @ 0.1mg/kg I/V and local analgesia was achieved by ring block with Inj.2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. Using thermocautery the growth was completely excised from the teat wall. The muscular layer were sutured using polyglactin 910 of size 2-0 in simple continues suture pattern. The skin was apposed using stainless steel disposable skin staples. Infant feeding tube of size 10 was fixed by applying stay suture along with a syringe. The surgical site was protected by applying adhesive (Dynafix) bandage. Postoperatively, Inj.Ceftriaxone administered @ 10mg/kg I/M for 7 days and 500 mg administered intramammarly for 5 days. Skin staples were removed on 10th day and healing was noticed. On ultrasonography hyper echogenicity of teat wall was evinced indicative of scar tissue formation. Histopathological examination of the excised mass confirmed



it as fibropapilloma. Autovaccine @ 5ml at weekly interval was administered s/c for four consecutive weeks and the animal didn't show any recurrence afterwards.

Keywords : Teat , Fibropapilloma , Staples, Cow

Faculty Advisors : Dr.N.ArulJothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER, Pondicherry.
Dr.T.P.Balagopalan , Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER,
Pondicherry.

Paper ID 12299

FAS PG 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN OESOPHAGEAL DIVERTICULUM IN GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

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Oesophageal diverticulum is one of the rare conditions reported in buffaloes. The diverticulum can result either from intramural obstructions or from periesophageal lesions. In both cases, either the mucosa alone or along with submucosa herniate through a defect in the muscularis layer. A case of oesophageal diverticulum has been presented in this paper. A graded Murrah she buffalo in its third lactation and aged about nine years was presented with a swelling at the lateral cervical region which was doughy on palpation. The stomach tube could be passed without any difficulty. The signs of oesophageal obstruction like bloat and salivation were not observed. When the animal was drenched with water, regurgitation was observed. Diverticulum was confirmed on contrast radiography. The diverticulum was excised using standard operative protocols under local anesthesia. Postoperatively it was maintained on intravenous alimentation for one week. Gruels were started on 4th postoperative day and it was made to resume normal feeding after three weeks. Oesophageal surgery is difficult due to lack of serosa and possible postoperative stenosis. There are a very few reports on oesophageal diverticulum in buffaloes. Rafee *et al.* (2015) reported a traction type of diverticulum in a three-year-old buffalo calf. Das *et al.* (2017) also successfully treated a case of oesophageal diverticulum by performing oesophagotomy in a buffalo. A rare case of oesophageal diverticulum of pulsion type was treated and was successfully treated by performing surgical excision. Postoperative intravenous alimentation and broad-spectrum antibiotics prevented recurrence.



Keywords : Oesophageal Diverticulum

Faculty Advisors : Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R C.V.Sc.,
Gannavaram.
Dr. P.Vidya Sagar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R
C.V.Sc., Gannavaram.

Paper ID 12323

FAS PG 5

A RARE CASE OF UPPER EYELID FIBROMA IN A GRADED MURRAH SHE BUFFALO

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Tumours affecting the eye are very common in bovine species but those affecting the eye lids are very rare. The lid tumours when extensive can mimic the squamous cell carcinoma of the eye. In this paper a rare case of upper eyelid tumour obscuring the vision of the animal and its successful treatment was presented. A graded Murrah she buffalo was presented with symptoms of a diffusely swollen upper eyelid and the eye ball was not visible. Vision was not present due to swollen palpebral conjunctiva of the upper eyelid. The condition was painful due to everted and oedematous conjunctiva. There were no discharges from the eye. The condition was diagnosed as tumour from the eyelid and was excised under local analgesia Following SOP for aseptic surgery the growth was carefully excised. The tumour did not involve the eye ball and the animal could see the objects in the immediate postoperative period. The squamous cell carcinoma is very frequently reported in white cattle, while occasionally reported in buffaloes. However, the tumour arising from the eyelid and obscuring the vision is rarely reported. However, the examination under anaesthesia disclosed the fact that, the eye ball was free from the lesion. The careful excision through the incision around the upper eyelid facilitated the restoration of normal appearance of the eye. Histopathology confirmed the tumour as fibroma. A rare case of upper eyelid tumour, (fibroma) in a she buffalo has been successfully treated and presented.

Keywords : Upper Eyelid Fibroma

Faculty Advisors : Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Professor, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R C.V.Sc.,
Gannavaram.
Dr. Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, N.T.R
C.V.Sc., Gannavaram.

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Reproduction**

UG

“Until one has loved an animal, a part of one’s soul remains unawakened”

- Anatole France



Paper ID 12092

FAR UG 1

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO UTERINE TORSION COMPLICATED WITH PERIMETRITIS AND PARAMETRITIS IN A HF CROSSBRED COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A full term pregnant pluriparous crossbred HF cow with the history of restlessness, inappetance, abdominal discomfort, frequent lying down and getting up for last one week was referred to Large Animal Obstetrical Unit, VCRI, Orathanadu by field veterinarian after unsuccessful treatment. Vaginal examination revealed one finger dilatation of cervix and rectal examination revealed crossing over of broad ligament in clockwise direction confirming right side pre-cervical uterine torsion. The uterine torsion was relieved by Schaffer's method as per standard procedure. After detorsion, pervaginal examination revealed one finger dilatation of cervix. Hence, Parturition was induced with intramuscular injection of 40 mg Dexamethasone and 500 µg of Cloprostenol and advised the owner to observe for parturition. After 48 hours of induction, vaginal examination revealed only two finger dilatation of cervix and rectal examination revealed crossing over of broad ligament in clockwise direction confirming recurrence of the condition. Rectal palpation also revealed adhesion of uterus with adjacent organs. Schafer's method was applied again in an attempt to relieve uterine torsion, however, it was futile due to delayed condition. Therefore, caesarean section was carried out as per standard procedure and a dead male fetus with fetal membranes were removed. During laparotomy, the uterus was cyanotic and adhesion of uterus with adjacent organs and peritoneum noticed. The adhesion of uterus was corrected during the surgery. Post operatively the animal was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, antihistamines, ecbolics and fluid therapy for 7 days. The animal had an uneventful recovery and discharged after 7 days.

Keywords : Uterine Torsion, Perimetritis, Parametritis, Caesarean Section

Faculty Advisors: Dr.R.Rajkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.M.Palanisamy,, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12102

FAR UG 2

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF FOLLICULAR CYST IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

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A pluriparous Jersey crossbred cow was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Hassan with the history of not conceiving even after repeated inseminations, short inter-estrus interval with nymphomaniac behavior. On per-rectal examination the uterus was not tonic and on right ovary multiple cystic structure were palpated. The cervical mucus was aspirated and white side test was performed to rule out uterine infection, but it was negative for white side test. Ultrasonography was performed to confirm the disease. Ultrasonography revealed the presence of multiple anechoic cysts with the diameter of more than 20mm and absence of corpus luteum on the right ovary. Re-examination was done after 10 days, revealed persistence of multiple cysts. Based on per-rectal and ultrasonographic findings the case was confirmed as follicular cyst. Animal was treated with standard G-P-G protocol. 0th day 20 μ g of GnRH, 7th day PGF2 α and 9th day 20 μ g of GnRH was given intramuscularly. Fixed time insemination was done 16 hr after second GnRH injection. Per rectal examination was performed after 3 month and confirmed as pregnant. Hence in conclusion G-P-G protocol could be used to treat follicular cyst in dairy cows.

Keywords : Follicular Cyst, G-p-g Protocol, Jersey Crossbred Cow.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A.Reshma, Assistant Professor , Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. A.J.Shankare Gowda, Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12104

FAR UG 3

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SUBCLINICAL ENDOMETRITIS IN A HF CROSSBRED COW

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Subclinical endometritis is the superficial inflammation of the endometrium without visible clinical signs but significantly impairing the reproductive performance. A pluriparous HF crossbred cow was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Hassan with the history of



repeat breeder, cycling regularly with clear mucus discharge. On per rectal examination uterus was tonic and dominant follicle on the right ovary. Transparent clear cervical mucus discharge hanging up to the hock. On ultrasonography revealed presence of fluid in the uterine lumen. Cervical mucus was collected by aspiration technique. White side test revealed intense yellow discoloration and the pH of the cervical mucus was 8. Based on the white side test, LES strip test and ultrasonography the case was diagnosed as subclinical endometritis. Animal was treated with intrauterine antibiotic, Cephalexin 4g intrauterine for three consecutive days and on seventh day after estrus 500µg of Cloprostenol injection was given. Insemination was done at 48 and 72 hours after prostaglandin injection. Per rectal examination was performed after 3 month and confirmed as pregnant. Hence in conclusion Cephalexin and Prostaglandin could be used for the treatment of subclinical endometritis in dairy cows.

Keywords : Subclinical Endometritis, Cephalexin, Cloprostenol, Hf Crossbred Cow

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A.Reshma, Assistant Professor (Contractual basis),
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. A.J.Shankare Gowda, Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12110

FAR UG 4

A RARE CASE OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO DORSO-TRANSVERSE PRESENTATION RELIEVED BY C-SECTION IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE BUFFALO

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A primiparous non-descriptive buffalo of 6 years old was presented to veterinary clinical complex with a complaint of dystocia since 2 days. On clinical examination animal was dull, depressed and recumbent with congested mucous membrane. Pervaginal examination revealed the emphysematous fetus in dorso transverse presentation. Hence, it was decided to perform C-section. The site of incision was prepared and surgery was performed under epidural anesthesia and local infiltration by using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. The left para median incision was made and skin, muscles were incised before reaching uterus. Emphysemated fetus was removed after taking incision on greater curvature of gravid horn carefully avoiding cotyledons. The placental membrane that was detached also removed. The uterus was sutured by using catgut No. 2 with Cushing followed by Lembert suture pattern and muscles by lock stitch sutures and skin closed with horizontal mattress sutures. The buffalo was treated



with antibiotics, (inj. Intacef @ 10mg/kgB.wt IM) anti-inflammatory (inj. melonex@0.5mg/kg B.wt IM), DNS 3 liters IV , RL 2 liters IV , metronidazole @ 20 mg/kg B.wt for next 2 days but the animal was succumbed to death. The dorso-transverse presentation is a rare cause of dystocia in cattle. A caesarean operation should be performed immediately when version cannot be achieved.

Keywords : Primiparous, Dystocia, Dorso-transverse Presentation, Caesarean Section

Faculty Advisors: Dr.Y.V. Prithvidhar Reddy, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
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Paper ID 12111

FAR UG 5

VULVOPLASTY TO CORRECT CONGENITALLY FUSED LABIA VULVA IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER

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In a normal cow, vulva comprises of two labia, which provides a protective barrier to protect vagina and uterus from ascending infection. Congenitally fused labia vulva syndrome is defined as a variable occlusion of the labia majora by connective tissue. Congenital defects result from either genetic factors or environmental agents. A three years old Jersey Crossbred heifer was presented to Large Animal Obstetrical unit of VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of full term pregnant and fused vulva from birth itself. On clinical observation, one small opening of only 2cm length at dorsal commissure was observed. On borescopic vaginal examination, cervix could be visualized with cervical seal and patent birth canal. Rectal examination revealed fetal parts in pelvic cavity, with positive fetal reflexes and intense fremitus. The case was diagnosed as congenitally fused labia vulva and it was approached for vulvoplasty as reconstructive surgery. Caudal epidural anaesthesia was performed using 2% Lignocaine HCL. The perivulvar area was prepared aseptically and infiltration of anaesthesia was performed at the vulval lips. Briefly, the band of fibrous tissue between the vulval lips was carefully incised to avoid any irregular incision on the vulval mucosa and ensured the patent birth canal. The vulval lips were closed separately using Polyglycolic acid 1.0 with the perfect vulvar contour. The animal was treated for 7 days and had an uneventful recovery followed by successful delivery of a male calf on post operative day 10.



Keywords : Borescope, Congenitally Fused Labia Vulva, Vulvoplasty

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Paper ID 12113

FAR UG 6

MANAGEMENT OF POST CERVICAL UTERINE TORSION BY MODIFIED SCHAFFER'S METHOD IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE BUFFALO

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A pluriparous non descriptive buffalo was presented to the veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of unproductive straining for last 24hours. The animal was inseminated 10 months back. The per vaginal examination revealed twisting of vaginal mucosal folds towards right side and cervix was inaccessible and the case was diagnosed as post cervical uterine torsion with more than 180 degree rotation. Animal was casted on the same side of torsion, the fore and hind limbs were secured separately and a wooden plank was placed on the dam's abdomen to fix the uterus. Then the dam was rolled to the other side. Per vaginal examination conducted to assess extent of correction which revealed partial detorsion of uterus and fetal fluids were expelled. One more rotation attempted to achieve complete detorsion. Upon per vaginal examination the fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position and lateral deviation of head was observed. A long hook was used to bring the head into the birth canal and traction was applied to both limbs and head to remove a dead male calf. Antibiotic (inj.Enrofloxacin@5mg/kg B Wt. IM) and analgesic (inj.Melonex@0.5mg/kg B Wt. IM) and supportive therapy with DNS 2 liters I.V were administered and advised to continue for next 5days. Recovery of animal was uneventful. A modified Schaffer's method recommended widely to effect detorsion in cattle as the plank fixes uterus while the body of the animal can be rotated slowly.

Keywords : Pluriparous, Vaginal Mucosal Folds, Post Cervical Torsion

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K. Jyothi, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics
Dr.B. Bala murugan, Contract Teaching Faculty, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12130

FAR UG 7

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS OF ADHESIONS DUE TO UTERINE TORSION IN BUFFALO AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT

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Uterine torsion can be successfully treated by rolling of dam or laparotomy. Ultrasonography has been extensively used for diagnosis in veterinary practice due to non invasive nature. Adhesions are formed as body tissue response to injury. A three year old primiparous buffalo at full term gestation was presented with a history of illness since last 10 days following fight with another buffaloes at farm and treated locally without improvement in condition. The buffalo was subjected to clinical examinations including trans-rectal, ultrasonography, haematology and plasma biochemical profile. The buffalo was diagnosed with right side post cervical uterine torsion (360°) with utero-omentum adhesion. The cesarean operation was performed in routine manner and medicated post-operatively. Per-rectally uterus was tense with frictional feel and difficulty in palpating greater curvature. The per-rectal and trans-abdominal ultrasonography revealed thickened uterine wall and free floating hyperechoic fibrins in abdominal cavity indicating adhesions of uterine horn with omentum, which were confirmed during cesarean section. During surgical intervention the adhesions were separated to allow detorsion of uterus. The buffalo resumed normal feeding-watering beside complete post-operative recovery. Ultrasonography along with clinical examination admitted to directly opt for cesarean section avoiding the ineffective corrective attempts with rolling in this case. Caesarean section is required to relive uterine torsion with utero-omental adhesions. The haemato-biochemical attributes are also important to adjudge patient health. Clinical examination using ultrasonography has a synergistic diagnostic value for utero-omentum adhesions by helping in evaluating uterine surfaces beyond reach of clinician.

Keywords : Adhesions, Uterina Torsion, Ultrasonography, Buffalo

Faculty Advisors: Dr Tarun Sutaria, Assistant Professor, Department of Gynaecology
Dr. Ravji Chaudhari, Assistant Professor, Department of Gynaecology



Paper ID 12137

FAR UG 8

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO VENTRAL DEVIATION OF HEAD IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW

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A Holstein Friesian cow was presented to veterinary clinical complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur, with a complaint of dystocia. The history revealed that the cow was started straining since yesterday morning, fetal fluids expelled in the afternoon and limbs protruded to the exterior around 2:00 pm. The local paravets made futile attempts to manage the case. Pervaginal examination revealed the ventral deviation of the fetal head. The perineum of animal was cleaned before administering caudal epidural anesthesia. The birth canal was well lubricated with carboxy methyl cellulose. Retropulsion of one forelimb was achieved. A long hook was applied to medial canthus of eye and head was brought into birth canal. Snares applied to both forelimbs and a dead male fetus was removed by traction. The cow was administered with inj Enrofloxacin@5mg/kg Bwt i/m, inj Melonex@0.5mg/kg Bwt i/m, inj Tribivet 10ml i/m, inj DNS 2lit i/v, RL 2lit i/v, and advised to continue for next 5days. The animal recovered uneventfully without any complication. Dystocia due to ventral deviation of head is rare in cattle. It is usually caused when traction is applied on the limbs before the head had extended or application of traction on vertex posture without correction. The case was successfully treated as epidural anaesthesia, proper lubrication of birth canal and repulsion were achieved before head was brought into birth canal.

Keywords : HF Cow, Dystocia, Ventral Deviation of Head, Epidural Anesthesia

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jyothi, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12176

FAR UG 9

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF HYDRALLANTOIS DUE TO FETAL MENINGOCELE IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE COW

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Hydrallantois is the excessive accumulation of fluid within the allantoic cavity in pregnant animals and is associated with fetal mortality. A rare case of hydrallantois in six year old pleuriparous non-descriptive cattle of second parity was presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu, with the history of artificially inseminated 6 months back and now the animal is having bilateral abdominal distension and respiratory distress for past 10 days. On clinical examination, the cow with severe abdominal distention (circumference -83 inches), cardio-respiratory alteration. Rectal examination revealed distended uterus with fluid and placentomes could not be detected with normal fremitus. Based on clinical examination the case was diagnosed as hydrallantois. Hence the pregnancy was terminated using inj. Cloprostenol (500 µg, i/m) and inj. Dexamethasone (40 mg, i/m). To avoid hypovolemic shock and to withdraw the allantoic fluid slowly, transcervical allantocentesis was done with a Rusch catheter (18") which was fixed at the level of internal os and the fluid was evacuated for the duration of 15 hours slowly. Further examination revealed a dilated cervix and dead immature defective female fetus was derived by per vaginum. The cow was clinically treated with antibiotic, antihistamine and intravenous fluids for four day and recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Allantocentesis, Hydrallantois, Meningocele, Non Descriptive Cow

Faculty Advisors: Dr.V.Prabaharan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.M.Palanisamy, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12183

FAR UG 10

OBSTETRICAL MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT CERVICO VAGINAL PROLAPSE USING VULVOPLASTIC TECHNIQUE IN A CROSS BRED COW

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A non-descriptive pluriparous crossbred Jersey cow was brought to the Large Animal Obstetrics Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of recurrent cervico vaginal coupled with rectal prolapse following repeated treatment by local veterinarian. On physical examination, all vital parameters within normal range but edematous cervico vaginal and rectal prolapse masses protruded outside with multiple vulval tear. Since the condition is recurrent in nature which may leads to pneumovagina further it may end up with necrotic vulvovaginitis. The vulvoplasty operation was performed to avoid recurrent necrotic vulvovaginitis in which all dead, necrotic tissues in the vulva and vagina was removed with help of electrocautery and dead space was closed with simple continuous suture by using absorbing suture materials (PGA-2). The suture pattern allowed a small slit like space in the vulva for normal urination and the animal was treated with antibiotic (Inj. Ceftriaxone 20 mg/kg) and analgesic (Inj. Meloxicam 0.2 mg/kg) for one week post-operatively. The animal had uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Pneumovagina, Vulvoplasty, Electrocautery

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S.Rangasamy, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.T.Sarath, Assistant professor, Department of clinics

Paper ID 12185

FAR UG 11

TRANSCERVICAL ALLANTOCENTESIS - AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TOWARDS MANAGEMENT OF HYDRALLANTOIS IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

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Hydrallantois is a common dropsical condition characterized by exaggerated clinico-pathological signs and often it perturbs the fetal survivability. The present



case elucidates the management of hydrallantois by transcervical allantocentesis approach. A pluriparous cow at its second parity was presented to VCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with an anamnesis of sudden abdominal enlargement and bred 7.5 months back. Clinical examination revealed all the physiological parameters were normal and bilateral distension of abdomen. Rectal examination revealed distended gravid horn obliterating the whole abdominal cavity and unable to palpate the placentomes and fetus. Vaginal examination revealed constricted external os of cervix. Transrectal USG was performed to assess the fetal viability, it was observed that at every swing of examination there was low numbers of placentomes and fetus was not located. Based on anamnesis, clinical and USG examination it was diagnosed as Hydrallantois. Medical termination of pregnancy was opted with 25 mg of Dinoprost I.M. and 30mg of dexamethasone I.M. Fluid loss was replaced daily and antibiotics was administered for two days. After 48 hrs 18G Rusch catheter was fixed transcervically so as to facilitate slow release of fetal fluids and to prevent shock. After 72 hrs cervix was fully dilated and a dead male fetus was extracted. The biochemical constituents of fetal fluids were elevated. Histopathology of fetal kidneys revealed tubular nephrosis. It can be concluded that hydrallantois in cows can be treated effectively with combination of Dinoprost and dexamethasone, an empirical therapy to safeguard the life of the dam and to preserve the future fertility.

Keywords : Hydrallantois, Transcervical Allantocentesis, Ultrasound Examination

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Paper ID 12201

FAR UG 12

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF FETAL MACERATION IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW BY COLPOTOMY

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A 6-year-old Jersey Crossbred cow in its 3rd parity was brought to the VCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the anamnesis of anorexia, dullness, diarrhoea, serosanguinous vaginal discharge and drop in milk production. On clinical examination, the cow showed elevated pulse and temperature, no abdominal distension, involuted udder with poor perineal conformation. Manual vaginal examination and Speculum examination of vagina revealed a normal vaginal



vault with one finger dilatation of cervix and foul smelling serosanguinous discharge emanating from the cervix. Rectal examination revealed gas crepitating bony mass of the macerated fetus with the absence of fremitus and placentomes. The case was diagnosed as Fetal Maceration of unknown aetiology. Previous treatments with prostaglandin F2 α failed to resolve the maceration. Considering the location of the contracted uterus it was decided to remove the macerated fetus by colpotomy. It was performed as per the standard procedure after giving epidural anaesthesia with 3 ml of 2% Lignocaine and the macerated fetal bones and debris were removed from the uterus by hysterotomy through vaginal incision. Uterine incision was closed with double layer of Cushing suture pattern using no. 2 chromic catgut. Then the vaginal incision was closed by simple continuous interlocking suture pattern using no. 2. chromic catgut. Post-operatively animal was treated with Inj. Ceftriaxone (10 mg/kg b. wt.), Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100 mg-Total dose), Inj. Meloxicam (0.5 mg/kg b. wt.) and intra venous fluids for seven days. Animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Jersey Crossbred, Maceration And Colpotomy

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Paper ID 12202

FAR UG 13

VAGINAL TEAR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF IMPROPER HANDLING OF VAGINO-CERVICAL PROLAPSE IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

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A full term pregnant, Jersey crossbred cow on its fourth parity was brought to the Obstetrics and Gynecological unit of the Veterinary Clinical Complex, VC&RI, Namakkal with the history of third degree vagino-cervical prolapse with bleeding and it was treated locally by a quack. The general clinical parameters were normal. Frequent bulging and depression was noticed in the ischio-rectal fossa upon every straining. Vaginal examination revealed an extensive tare about 12 – 15 cm length in the left dorsal aspect of the vagina. The cervical plug was intact. The animal was given with epidural anesthesia (2% Lignocaine hydrochloride, 4 ml). The torn vaginal wall was pulled out of the vulva using tissue holding forceps and the tear was closed by simple continuous suture pattern using chromic catgut no.2. Then parturition was induced with Inj.



Dexamethasone (40 mg, i/m) and Inj.Cloprostenol (1000 µg, i/m). The cervix was fully dilated, water bag ruptured 10 hours after the induction of parturition and the animal delivered a live female fetus. The fetal membranes shed normally after 5 hours of fetal delivery. The animal was administered with Inj. Ringers Lactate (4 litre, I/V), Inj. Dextrose (20%) (1 litre, I/V), Inj.Streptopenicillin (5 gm, I/M), Inj.Meloxicam (100 mg, I/M), Inj.Chlorpheniramine maleate (100 mg, I/M), Inj. Oxytocin (30 IU, I/V) and Inj.Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, I/V). Then analgesic, antibiotic and antihistaminics were continued for 3 more days. The straining got reduced and the feed intake became normal and the animal was discharged on 4th day.

Keywords : Vaginal Tare, Prolapse, Cow

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K.Ravikumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
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Paper ID 12205

FAR UG 14

PER VAGINAL DELIVERY OF SCHISTOSOMUS REFLEXUS FETAL MONSTER IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

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A five years old Jersey crossbred cow on its third full term pregnancy was brought to the Obstetrics Unit of the Veterinary Clinical Complex, VC&RI, Namakkal with the history of water bag having ruptured eight hours back with the dam was not in a position to deliver the fetus. The general clinical examination of the cow recorded a body temperature of 39.1⁰C, respiration rate of 29/minute and pale mucus membrane. The udder was edematous and its secretion turned to colostrum. Two fetal limbs along with intestinal loop were noticed outside the vulva. Vaginal examination revealed a dry and inflamed birth canal. Careful examination of the fetus revealed an anteriorly presented schistosomus reflexus fetus with mild ankylosis of both the limbs and presence of fetal viscera in the birth passage. A tear was noticed on the ventral floor of the vaginal cavity. The cow was administered with 4 ml of 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride epidurally. After removal of abdominal visceral contents the schistosomus reflexus fetus was relieved by mutation operation. The vaginal tear was closed by simple continuous interlocking suture pattern using no. 2 chromic catgut. After delivering the fetus, the cow was treated with inj. Streptopenicillin (5.0 gm, i/m), inj. Meloxicam (175 mg, i/v), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100 mg, i/m), inj. Oxytocin (30 IU, i/v), inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, i/v)



and inj. DNS (3 liters, i/v). The treatment with antibiotic, antihistamine and anti-inflammatory drugs along with intravenous fluid was continued for three days. The animal was discharged on 4th

Keywords : Schistosomus Reflexus, Monster and Cow

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Paper ID 12244

FAR UG 15

PYOMETRA IN A PUNGANUR BREED OF CATTLE

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Pyometra is the progressive accumulation of pus in the uterus along with persistent corpus luteum. A 5 year old cow of Punganur breed was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of anoestrus and infertility. Upon clinical examination, rectal temperature was 101.7 0F, congested mucous membrane and lymphnode enlargement could be observed. Haemogram revealed leucocytosis ($21.9 \times 10^3 /\mu\text{L}$), granulocytosis (62.4%), lymphocytopenia (25.4%) and monocytosis (12.2%) . The Blood Urea Nitrogen and Creatinine values were 13.5 mg/dL and 1.4 mg/dL respectively and were normal . Rectal palpation revealed distended uterine horns with a doughy consistency , corpus luteum was present on right ovary and cervix was closed. Transrectal ultrasonographic examination using linear probe (7.5 MHz) evinced distended uterine lumen with echogenic contents. Pulse wave doppler and Spectral doppler analysis of middle uterine artery was performed , flow velocity indices were recorded . Obtained Pulsatility Index of 2.277 ± 0.506 , Resistivity Index of 0.93 ± 0.292 and ratio of peak systolic velocity to end diastolic velocity of 5.597 ± 1.36 . Based on Gynaecological and ultrasonographic findings , the condition was confirmed as pyometra . Animal was treated with Inj Cloprostenol Sodium (Estrumate) @ 500 μg i/m. After 72 hours of treatment, cervical relaxation occurred and contents evacuated gradually over a period of 1 week. Animal was bred naturally after 2 months and diagnosed as pregnant 3 months post service.

Keywords : Pyometra, Punganur, Pulsewave Doppler, Spectral Doppler

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Paper ID 12252

FAR UG 16

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CYSTIC OVARIAN FOLLICLE IN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSSBREED COW

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Cystic ovarian follicle is an important and most common ovarian dysfunction during the post partum period. A 4years old primiparous HF cross bred cow was presented to TVCC KNPVC, Shirwal with complaint of anestrus since one year. Clinical examination revealed the fairly good body score of cow, collapsed udder and pale vaginal mucus membrane. Per-rectal examination revealed normal cervix, flaccid uterus and right ovary slightly bigger with firm consistency than the left ovary. On ultrasonography, right ovary measures (2.41x1.95cm) and structure (2.35x2.02cm) with thick hyperechoic wall (0.45cm) on the same ovary was indicative of luteal cyst. Left ovary (2.36x1.96cm) was normal with multiple small follicles. On the basis of these findings, the case was diagnosed as cystic ovarian follicle. The cow was treated by inserting controlled internal drug releasing device along with ovsynch protocol. CIDR was removed on 9th day. Timed artificial insemination was done on 11th day after analysing the rheological properties of cervicovaginal mucus and ultrasonography which revealed graafian follicle(1.3x0.9cm) on right ovary. The cow was examined by ultrasonography after a month post AI and pregnancy was confirmed on the basis of compartmentalization of embryonic vesicle, presence of embryo proper and fetal heart beats. Also corpus luteum verum (1.79 x 1.9cm) seen on right ovary. Even progesterone levels were evaluated on the day of diagnosis, AI and pregnancy confirmation. Hence the case was diagnosed accurately with the help of ultrasonographic scanning and CIDR along with ovsynch protocol resulted in uneventful recovery with induction of fertile estrus and successful conception.

Keywords : Ultrasonography, Cystic Ovarian Follicle, GPG Protocol , CIDR

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A.B. Mali, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics
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Paper ID 12258

FAR UG 17

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO BREECH PRESENTATION IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSSBRED COW

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A 3 years old primigravida HF crossbred cow with its full gestation weighing 350 kg was presented to TVCC, KNPCVS Shirwal with the history of straining since 12 hours, water bag was ruptured about 8-9 hours before and animal was handled by layman. Clinical examination revealed that the cow was dull and depressed with all vital parameters within normal range. Per-vaginal examination revealed that fully dilated cervix with the presence of perineal parts i.e. buttocks, anus and tail of fetus facing towards the birth canal were easily palpable, and both hind limbs were flexed under the belly of fetus. Further careful examination revealed a dead fetus. The said case was confirmed as Breech Presentation. To stabilize the animal, Inj. Dexamethasone @0.04mg/kg bwt and Chlorpheniramine Maleate 15ml were administered I/M. Further Obstetrical procedure was carried out under caudal epidural anaesthesia whereas Carboxy Methyl Cellulose solution used as obstetrical lubricant, the abnormal posture of fetus was corrected per-vaginally by mutation techniques by converting hip flexion into hock flexion and hock flexion into extended limb one by one and the fetus was delivered successfully with careful traction. Further the placenta was removed manually and 4 Ropitas bolus placed in uterus. To avoid post-partum complications supportive therapy was carried out with Inj. Intalyte 1lit, Inj. Tonophosphan 15ml, Inj. Tribivet 10ml and Inj. Mifex @1ml/kg bwt by I/V route; Inj. Flunixin Meglumine @1.1mg/kg bwt by I/M route. The supportive treatment was continued for next 3 days along with uterine tonics and rejuvenators for speedy uterine involution.

Keywords : Dystokia, Breech Presentation, Epidural Anaesthesia, Mutation Techniques, Hip Flexion, Hock Flexion, Traction, Placenta

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A B Mali, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
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Paper ID 12264

FAR UG 18

MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO HYPOPLASTIC VULVA BY UNILATERAL EPISIOTOMY IN A MALNAD GIDDA COW

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A four year old Malnad Gidda cow at lateral recumbency was presented to Large Animal Obstetrics unit of Madras Veterinary College LAC Unit with the history of full term pregnant and straining for past six hours. On clinical examination, the udder was engorged with cholestrum while all other vital parameters were within normal range. On vaginal inspection, the vulval lips were oedematous which measures about 8 cm only. Under epidural anaesthesia, vaginal examination revealed presence of hypoplastic vulval lips and unable to introduce more than four fingers into the vaginal passage. On rectal examination, fetal parts were palpable at pelvic inlet with presence of fremitus. Hence, it was decided to perform unilateral episiotomy. After proper aseptic procedures, unilateral episiotomy was performed in the left side vulval lips at 11° clock position and live male calf was relieved by forced traction. Following which, incision site was closed by interrupted suture using absorbable suture material. The dam was treated with inj. Streptopenicillin (2.5 gm, i/m), inj. Calcium borogluconate (250 ml, slow i/v), inj. Oxytocin (30 IU, i/m) and inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5 mg/kg b.wt, i/m). Antibiotic and anti-inflammatory were administered for five consecutive days and animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Hypoplastic Vulva , Episiotomy, Gidda Cow

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S.Rangasamy, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary Gynaecology and obstetrics
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Paper ID 12268

FAR UG 19

DYSTOCIA DUE TO PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS WITH ANKYLOSIS OF HIND LIMB IN A MALNAD GIDDA COW - A RARE CASE REPORT

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This study reports a case of dystocia due to perosomus horridus monster and its successful management in malnadgidda cow per vaginally. Perosomus horridus is a fetal monster with general ankylosis and muscle contractures, characterized on external examination by a short spine due to marked double S-shaped lateral twisting of the vertebrae. A 3 years old, Malanadgidda primipara cow presented to veterinary clinical complex with the history of full term pregnant, calving signs started 8 hours before, ruptured water bag 3 hours later, dead fetus with head and both fore limbs engaged in the vaginal passage. Examination revealed a fully dilated cervix and dead fetus inside the uterus in normal presentation(p1), position(p2) and posture(p3) with sufficient uterine expulsive force. Considering the condition of the cow, it was decided to remove the calf per vaginally. Fetus relieved upto abdomen with controlled traction on forelimbs with sufficient lubrication. On further examination, it was identified that both the hind limbs were not stretchable and were deep inside, appearing like hip lock condition. Animal stabilized with injection of 1000ml 5% Dextrose,1000ml RL, 10ml CPM. Then the dam rotated by fixing the fetus to facilitate in easy removal. After removal of the fetus, it was found to be a case of ankylosis of joints which is more pronounced at the stifle with “S” shaped spine. It was concluded that the present case was perrosomus horridus with ankylosis of hind limb resulting in dystocia. The animal recovered uneventfully with antibiotic and fluid therapy for a week.

Keywords : Malnadgidda,dystocia,perosomus Horridus.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. H. Raju, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary Gynaecology and obstetrics



Paper ID 12270

FAR UG 20

MANAGEMENT OF CERVICO-VAGINAL PROLAPSE DUE TO CYSTIC OVARIAN FOLLICLE BY SURGICAL APPROACH IN KHILLAR COW

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MAFSU, Nagpur*

A 7 years old primiparous khillar cow was presented to TVCC, KNPCVS, Shirwal with complaint of recurrent cervico-vaginal prolapse since 2months which was treated by local vet by placing vulval retention sutures considering that cow was pregnant but recurrence noticed frequently. On clinical examination, animal was found in good health condition with necrosed prolapse mass. Per-rectal examination revealed non-pregnant cow. Trans-rectal ultrasonography findings were right ovary 3.52 x 2.84cm, with Cystic Ovarian Follicle 2.19 cm and its wall thickness 0.23cm indicative of follicular cyst whereas Left ovary 2.06 x 1.22cm with follicle size 0.39cm. Based on these findings, case was diagnosed as COF. Necrosed mass cleaned and previous sutures were removed. The cow was treated using TRIU-B (Intra-vaginal Progesterone implant) for 9days and Inj. GnRH 20mcg IM. Further ultrasonographic examination on 9th day revealed right ovary 3.07 x 2.86cm, COF 2.25cm with wall thickness 0.42cm and left ovary 2.23 x 1.78cm with follicle 0.83cm. TRIU-B removed after 9days and treated with PGF2 α 500mcg IM. Recurrence of prolapse noticed again after 1month so said cow treated with Caslick's operation but prolapse recurred. Plasma estrogen level during estrus was estimated and found normal. Finally cow was treated by surgical approach by performing bilateral ovariectomy by flank approach under sedation and epidural anaesthesia with 2% lignocaine hydrochloride in lateral recumbency. Caslick's operation performed again 2 weeks later. Thus recurrent prolapse in cow due to COF was thereby diagnosed and treated successfully with uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cervico-vaginal Prolapse, Cystic Ovarian Follicle, TRIU-B, Ovariectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A.B. Mali, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M.B. Amle, Associate Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12282

FAR UG 21

OBSTETRICAL MANAGEMENT OF VAGINO-CERVICAL PROLAPSE DURING DIESTRUM IN A GIR COW

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A Gir cow aged about 4 years was brought to the Obstetrics and Gynaecological unit of the Veterinary Clinical Complex, VC&RI, Namakkal with the history of calved 14 months back and prolapse of vagina and cervix since last 2 days. It was treated by the practicing veterinarian and referred. On examination, the prolapsed mass was dry, congested, contaminated with dung, inflamed and necrosed. Under epidural anesthesia, the mass was replaced as per standard obstetrical procedure and vulval retention suture was applied to prevent recurrence. Following reduction, rectal examination revealed relaxed cervix and uterine tonicity. Sonographic examination revealed the presence of corpus luteum and Graafian follicle on the right ovary. The animal was treated with Streptopenicillin (5 gm, i/m), Meloxicam (150 mg, i/m) and Chlorpheniramine maleate (100 mg, i/m) for three days and it was discharged. No recurrence was reported. The animal was inseminated during subsequent estrus and became pregnant.

Keywords : Cervico-vaginal Prolapse, sonography

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K.Ravikumar, , Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.M.Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12304

FAR UG 22

MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE TORSION IN A AYRSHIRE CROSSBRED COW

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A full term pregnant Ayrshire crossbred cow was brought to the Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of anorexia, restlessness, frequent lying down and getting up and having signs of parturition since previous day evening and unable to deliver the fetus. Clinically the animal was in good



condition with body temperature of 38.7o C, respiratory rate of 28/minute, and heart rate of 72/minute. Vaginal examination revealed that the vaginal folds were twisted towards right side and unable to palpate the cervix. On rectal examination, the right side broad ligament was pulled downward and the left side broad ligament was crossing over the cervix towards right side. Based on the history, clinical signs, vaginal and rectal examinations, the case was diagnosed as right side, post-cervical uterine torsion. The animal was placed in right lateral recumbency and detorsion was attempted by modified Schaffer's method after one rotation. Vaginal examination indicated that the cervix was soft in consistency and the hand could be passed through the cervix. The fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position and both the forelimbs extended into the birth canal with head resting on the metacarpal region. After performing cervicotomy using Williams's long obstetrical hook, a live male fetus was delivered by traction. The animal was administered with Inj.5% DNS (2 litres,i/v), Inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml,i/v), Inj.Oxytocin (40IU,i/v), Inj.Enrofloxacin (1500 mg,i/m), Inj.Meloxicam (150mg, i/m), Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (50mg,i/m), and Bol.Uromet forte (4 no, intra-uterine).The fetal membranes was expelled after 6 hours of fetal delivery.

Keywords : Torsion, Modified Schaffer's Method

Faculty Advisors: Dr. K .Ravikumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M.Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12312

FAR UG 23

SUBCLINICAL ENDOMETRITIS IN JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

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Endometritis is inflammation of endometrial lining of uterus. The economic losses through endometritis are poor fertility, repeated breeding, increasing calving interval and reduced milk yield. A Case of subclinical endometritis in Jersey crossbred cow, 2.5 years is presented to Veterinary clinical complex with history of anestrus. On physical examination, conjunctival mucus membrane was normal with temperature of about 101.2 °F. On per rectal examination uterus is atonic, flabby and both the ovaries are non functional, smooth and flattened. Based on history and physical examination the case was tentatively diagnosed as true anestrus. Advised with supportive therapy and feeding germinated seeds for days. Subsequently ovsynch protocol was followed, on the day of estrus,



cow has clear copious mucus discharge from vagina, reddish vaginal mucus membrane, both vulval lips are swollen, on per rectal examination showed edematous uterine horn and biconcavity of uterus. The laboratory examination of mucus having atypical fern pattern and White side test showed mild yellow coloration. Hence, the case was diagnosed as subclinical endometritis. Medical therapy with Injection Dicrysticin-S 2.5 mg I.M, Injection Anhistamine (10ml) I.M, Lenovo-AP Suspension 30ml I.U followed therapy up to three days consecutively. Subsequent estrus was fertile estrus with typical fern pattern, negative for the white side test and artificial Insemination resulted in pregnancy.

Keywords : Subclinical Endometritis, White Side Test, Fern Pattern, Repeat Breeding

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.P. Ravikumar, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12353

FAR UG 24

INCOMPLETE CERVICAL DILATATION IN MURRAH BUFFALO AT FULL TERM PREGNENCY - A CASE REPORT

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A ten years old, 5th parity Murrah buffalo was presented to the Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics with the complaint of foul smelling vaginal discharge along with non-progressive straining since two days. On gynaeco-clinical examination the cervix was three fingers open with fetal muzzle palpable near the internal os. Foul smelling yellowish fluid was expelled during the examination. The case was diagnosed as incomplete cervical dilatation (ICD) along with dead infected fetus. The treatment was started with administration of inj. Cloprostenol sodium (500µg) and inj. Calcium-borogluconate (450mL I/V). Manual cervical massaging was initiated after the 12 hour treatment and it was done with warm C.M.C gel for five times at every 90 minutes interval. Progressive cervical dilatation was observed after 24 hours and ahead. Upon cervical entry of hand, it was found that cervix dilated fully and hand was able to pass in the uterus. A dead fetus was delivered by forced traction with lubrication. The post-operative treatment using Inj. Ceftriaxone sodium (10mg/kg BW I/V) and intrauterine therapy, Lenovo AP (40mL) was carried out. Additionally fluid therapy Inj. Dextrose and Inj. Ringer's lactate (1000mL each I/V) was administered for next five consecutive days. The animal recovered gradually and uneventfully.



Keywords : Buffalo, ICD

Faculty Advisors: Dr.G.D. Venkangouda, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M. K. Tandle, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12367

FAR UG 25

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT CERVICO VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A JERSEY CROSS BRED COW BY CASLICK'S OPERATION

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A four years old Jersey cross bred cow presented to the Large Animal Obstetrics unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with history of straining, recurrent cervico vaginal prolapse since four months following calving. The past history revealed that the cow was treated twice for cervico vaginal prolapse. On clinical examination animal was restless, showing signs of discomfort and intermittent cervico vaginal prolapse was evident without any laceration. Rectal examination revealed flaccid uterus and follicles were palpable at right ovary, whereas no palpable structure present in the left ovary. On ultrasonographic examination anechoic follicles with measurement of about 1.13×1.19 cm at right ovary, while small and multiple follicles visualized at left ovary. Based on the history, rectal and ultrasonography examination, the case was diagnosed as recurrent postpartum cervico vaginal prolapse due to pneumo vaginitis. Hence, decided for Caslick's operation to avoid pneumo vagina. Under epidural anesthesia the cleaned prolapsed mass was repositioned as per standard procedure after relieving urine by urinary catheter. The perineal region was aseptically prepared and vulvar mucous membrane was locally infiltrated with 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride. The incision made on the distal one third of ventral vulva commissural up to the dorsal vulva commissural and sutured by continuous interlocking using polyglycolic acid no: 2 suture material. Two third of vulval mucus membrane were apposed and the distal third was left open for ease of urination. Post operatively, the cow was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-histamine for five consecutive days and the animal was recovered uneventfully.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S.Rangasamy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. T. Sarath, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12391

FAR UG 26

DYSTOCIA DUE TO BILATERAL SHOULDER FLEXION POSTURE IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW – A CASE REPORT

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A four year old Holstein Friesian cow was attended at the farmer's doorstep with a complaint of difficulty in parturition since more than 8hrs. Physical examination revealed that the head of the foetus was completely protruding outside the vulva of the dam with retention of both the forelimbs. On per-vaginal examination it was revealed that the dystocia was due to bilateral shoulder flexion. Under epidural anaesthesia, retropulsion was done to create space. The retained left forelimb was dragged forwardly. The calf's left radius and ulna were then grasped and the defect was converted into carpal flexion posture. Then the digits were held in the cupped hand and the carpus was forcefully pulled upwards to bring the foot over the pelvic brim. The right limb was corrected in the same manner. With the help of traction the foetus was removed after attaining normal presentation, position and posture. A course of antibiotic and anti-inflammatory was administered post-operatively. The cow showed uneventful recovery after completion of the therapeutic protocol.

Keywords : Bilateral Shoulder Flexion, Holstein Friesian Cow

Faculty Advisors: Dr. B.K. Patra, Associate Professor, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. B. Jena, Assistant. Professor, Department of Animal Production, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12407

FAR UG 27

OBSTETRICAL MANAGEMENT OF VAGINAL FIBROLIPOMA IN A HF CROSSBRED COW

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A six year old Holstein Friesian cross bred cow calved 2 months back was brought to Large Animal Obstetrics ward, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of recurrent purulent vaginal discharge and straining noticed past two months. On clinical examination all vital parameters were found



to be within normal range. Under epidural anaesthesia, vaginal examination revealed presence of mass about 2 cm in diameter was palpated in lateral wall of caudal vaginal passage. The mass was removed with help of electrocautery by standard operative procedure. Histopathological examination of vaginal mass showed presence of fibrolipoma in the vaginal passage. Post operatively, the animal was treated with Streptopenicillin (5 gm, I/M), RL (1000 ml, I/V), Meloxicam (0.5mg/kg, I/M), Chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5 mg/kg, I/M). Antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-histamine continued for five consecutive days. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Purulent Vaginal Discharge, Electrocautery, Vaginal Fibrolipoma

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S. Balasubramanian, The Director, Directorate of Clinics, TANUVAS
Dr. S.Rangasamy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12411

FAR UG 28

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PREPARTUM CERVICOVAGINAL PROLAPSE AND DYSTOCIA RELIEVED IN A GIR COW

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Incidence of chronic prolapse or eversion of vagina in ruminants is considered to be due to weakness of uterine ligaments and vaginal tissue relaxation particularly in pluripara animals and excessive deposition of perivaginal fat of hereditary predisposition (Noordsy, 1994). Many etiological factors are involved in recurrent cervico vaginal prolapse; one such factor is the increased estrogen secretion from the fetal part particularly in the last trimester (Roberts, 1986). In the present report, management of recurrent cervico vaginal prolapse in a pregnant animal is discussed. A full term pleuriparous Gir cow in its third parity was presented to the Large Animal Obstetrics ward of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of protrusion of mass through vagina. On clinical examination, animal had elevated temperature and congested mucous membrane with all other parameters within the normal physiological range. Obstetrical examination revealed prolapse of cervix and vagina thus the case was diagnosed as prepartum cervico-vaginal prolapse. Under caudal epidural anaesthesia, the protruded mass was reduced and repositioned followed by vulval tape retention suture. The parturition was induced but resulted in imperfect cervical dilatation. Cervicotomy was performed through prolapsed cervix on



dorsal aspect and a dead male fetus was relieved. The mass was repositioned and vulval tape retention suture was applied. Postoperatively, animal was treated with fluids, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, antihistamines and isoflupredone and calcium borogluconate for 3 days and animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cervico-vaginal Prolapse, Gir, Narsimman Technique, Cervicotomy, Dystocia

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S. Rangasamy, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.R. Suresh, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12412

FAR UG 29

MANAGEMENT OF IMPOTENTIA COEUNDI IN A MURRAH BUFFALO BULL

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A 3 year old Murrah buffalo bull was reported to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching hospital with a history of not mounting since last 4 months. On clinical examination all vital parameters were within normal range, good body condition and no abnormalities detected in both fore and hind limbs. On external genitalia examination, both the testicles were descended into the scrotum. Prepuce and gland penis were found to be normal. Scrotal Circumference measured around 32 cm. Hence, decided to do semen collection by artificial vagina (AV) in order to check the mating ability and semen evaluation. Reexamination after 10 days reveals the condition still persists and attempt was made to collect semen by artificial vagina in the presence of estrus female buffalo but the bull was reluctant to mount. While other courtship behavior such as Flehman reflexes were exhibited by the bull. On rectal examination, round seminal vesicles was palpable on both sides but not able to collect semen by massaging technique. Ultrasound examination revealed smooth surfaced seminal vesicles without any lobulations, testicular parenchyma was homogenous with no evidence of testicular degeneration. Hence, the condition was diagnosed as Seminal Vesiculitis. The bull was treated with Inj.Vitamin AD₃E (5 ml, I/M), Inj.Receptal (5 ml, I/M), Inj.T.Phos (15ml, I/M) and Inj.E.care Se (10 ml, I/M) once in a week for 3 week while, Inj.Strepto penicillin (5 gm ,I/M) for 5days. Advised, Agrimin Forte (50 gm, P/O for a month) and Bolus Albendazole (3gm, P/O, once). After 30 days of post treatment, improvement noticed in the bull.



Keywords : Murrah Buffalo Bull , Ultrasound Examination, Seminal Vesiculitis

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S.Rangasamy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. J. Umamageswari, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 12430

FAR UG 30

OBSTETRICAL MANAGEMENT OF INCOMPLETE CERVICAL DILATATION BY CERVICOTOMY IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

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A four year old full term pregnant crossbred cow was reported to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of straining for past 8 hours. Under epidural anaesthesia, vaginal examination revealed three finger dilatation of external os of the cervix with mucoid discharge noticed. On rectal examination fetal parts with fetal reflexes were palpable in the pelvic inlet. Based on vaginal and rectal examination, pre and post cervical uterine torsion was ruled out. Parturition was induced by administration of Inj. Dexamethasone (24 mg, IM) and inj. Cloprostenol (500µg, IM). After 24 hours of treatment, there was no improvement noticed in the dilatation process of cervix hence, the case was diagnosed as incomplete cervical dilatation and decided to relieve the fetus by performing cervicotomy. Under epidural anaesthesia, fetal forelimb was retracted by applying snare and two fine cuts were made on the cervix at 3o clock and 9o clock positions. Then the live male fetus was relieved by simple traction. The incised sites were then sutured by simple continuous suture pattern with PGA 1 suture material. The dam was treated with Streptopenicillin (5 gm, I/M), Dextrose 20% (1000 ml, I/V), Meloxicam (0.5mg/kg, I/M), Chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5 mg/kg, I/M) and Oxytocin (30 IU, I/V). Antibiotic, anti-histaminic and analgesic were continued for three days. The dam recovered uneventfully.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S.Rangasamy, , Assistant Professor, Department. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. J. Umamageswari, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Reproduction**

PG

“Until one has loved an animal, a part of one’s soul remains unawakened”

- Anatole France

**Paper ID 12143****FAR PG 1**

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF LEFT SIDED PRE CERVICAL TORSION IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COW

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Uterine torsion, which is characterized by rotation of uterus on its longitudinal axis, is commonly observed in dairy cattle mostly during the onset of parturition and late gestation. A Holstein Friesian cow in its third parity at full term was presented to the Obstetrical ward of N.T.R C.V.Sc. with a history of unproductive straining, anorexia and colic like symptoms for the past 48 hours. Detailed Obstetrical examination revealed the crossing over of right side broad ligament over the top of the twisted portion of the birth canal and twisting of vaginal rughae to the left side, hence the condition was diagnosed as left sided pre-cervical uterine torsion of greater than 270° with a band reflected in the post cervical region. The cow casted on the side of torsion (left), rolling of the dam was done by Shaffer's method and after 3rd attempt the torsion was corrected with incomplete cervical dilatation. Drugs for cervical dilatation were administered and a dead male fetus was delivered by traction at about 6 hrs after drug induced cervical dilatation.

Keywords: Uterine Prolapse, Colic, Vaginal Rughae, Shaffer's Method, Cervical Dilatation.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. B. Chandra Prasad, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12160**FAR PG 2**

OVARIAN FOLLICULAR CYST IN ONGOLE COW

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Follicular cyst is a common hormonal cause of infertility in dairy cattle. It is characterized by one or more large anovulatory follicles in one or both ovaries that persist for at least 10 days in the absence of a CL and by abnormal estrus behaviour. An Ongole cow was presented to the Gynaecology Ward with a history of estrus signs for the past 2 days with copious vaginal discharges and the cow was exhibiting irregular estrous cycle. Per rectal examination revealed the presence of follicular cyst on the right ovary, which was confirmed on ultrasonography. The sonogram revealed the presence of follicular cyst of 2.3



cm diameter on the right ovary. Further, the cow was treated with GPG protocol and A.I. was done on the 10th day after initiation of the protocol at observed estrus.

Keywords : Follicular Cyst, Anovulatory, Copious, Sonogram, Gpg Protocol.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Sadasiva Rao, University Head and Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 12281

FAR PG 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FETAL MONSTER IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

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A pluriparous Graded Murrah buffalo was presented to the Obstetrics ward, NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram with a history of parturition signs noticed for the past 6 hours. Fetal delivery was attempted by a local paravet who had manipulated the fetus and failed to relieve the dystocia. The animal was presented in standing position with occasional straining and the clinical parameters within the normal range. The perineal region was cleaned with 0.1% potassium permanganate solution and caudal epidural anaesthesia was induced. Obstetrical examination revealed that the fetus was in posterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position with both the hind limbs extended into the birth canal. The birth canal was infused with 5 litres of 2% CMC solution and manual forced traction was applied to the hind limbs after application of snares. Traction did not yield in any progress to the fetal delivery in spite of availability of space in the birth canal. Further, detailed obstetrical examination revealed that the anterior portions of the fetus were wide suggestive of a fetal monster. The cause of dystocia was a fetal monster termed as Dicephalus Dipus Dibrachius monster which was delivered by cesarean section. Post operative care included administration of 6 liters of 5 % Dextrose Normal Saline and 300 ml of Calcium borogluconate intra-venously, intra-uterine placement of Bol. Ropitas, Inj. Bisterpen 5gm, Inj. Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg body weight and Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate @ 0.5 mg/kg body weight were administered intramuscularly for 3 days post-operatively. The buffalo had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Buffalo, Cesarean Section, Dystocia, Fetal Monster

Faculty Advisors: Dr. M. Srinivas, Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. P. Vidyasagar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 12308****FAR PG 4**

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE EVERSION IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

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Uterine eversion is one of the most common condition during postpartum period. A Graded Murrah Buffalo in its 2nd parity was presented to the Obstetrical Ward, N.T.R C.V.Sc, Gannavaram with total eversion of the uterus. The buffaloe was in recumbent position with a history of normal parturition which occurred 6 hours previously. On general examination, contracted gravid uterine horn exposing the maternal caruncles without any lacerations was found hanging out through the vulva. The animal was positioned such that the hind quarters were elevated. Low epidural anaesthesia with 5 ml of 2% lignocaine was administered to reduce straining. The prolapsed mass was cleaned with 0.1% potassium permanganate solution to remove debris. The mass was covered with Popin spray followed by application of fine sugar powder to reduce the size. After marked reduction in size of the mass, moderate pressure was applied in intermittent pauses with the help of a closed fist the cervix and body of the uterus were first repositioned by lifting the mass near to the vulva. The uterus was checked for complete repositioning. Retention suturing was done using umbilical tape and Holmes needle by Buhner's method. The buffalo was treated with anti-inflammatory and antibiotic drugs as per standard recommended doses for 3 days and suture was removed after 10 days by which time the animal had an eventful recovery.

Keywords : Uterine Eversion, Reduction, Repositioning, Retention, Buhner's Method

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Sadasiva Rao, University Head and Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12378**FAR PG 5**

PER-VAGINAL DELIVARY OF A CONGENITAL HYDROCEPHALIC FOETUS IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO- A CASE REPORT

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A Graded Murrah buffalo of 8 year old in its 3rd parity was brought to Obstetrical unit, Gannavaram with the history of full term pregnancy, rupture of water bag 4 hours before, continuous straining without fetal expulsion, restlessness and



anorexia for the past 12 hours. On complete per-vaginal examination after proper lubrication revealed a fetus with fluid filled sac like structure adjoining the head obstructing the birth canal and extended both forelimbs in anterior longitudinal presentation within the birth canal. Therefore, the case was diagnosed as fetal hydrocephalus. Obstetrical maneuver was performed after induction of caudal epidural anaesthesia with 7ml of 2% Lignocaine. The dried up birth canal was thoroughly lubricated with 2% carboxy-methyl-cellulose. A stab incision was made on the enlarged portion through per vaginum and fluid oozed out leading to reduction in the size of head. A dead fetus was delivered with judicious traction. The placenta was expelled eight hours after delivery of the dead foetus. Gross examination and dissection of the foetus head revealed accumulation of fluid in the subdural space, general atrophy of brain confirming description of external hydrocephalus. Post obstetrically the dam was administered with Inj. DNS-2lit, RL-2 lit, Mifex-250ml intravenously, Inj. Melonex-0.5 mg/kg b.wt, Inj.Intamox-4.5gm intra muscularly. The antibiotics and NSAID were continued for 3 more days. The dam showed appreciable recovery.

Keywords : Buffalo,dystocia,hydrocephalus,

Faculty Advisors: Dr. K.Sadasiva Rao, Professor and Head, Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12385

FAR PG 6

SUCCESSFUL GYNAECO-CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF CERVICO-VAGINAL PROLAPSE BY A NOVEL TECHNIQUE OF RETENTION SUTURE IN A GIR COW

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Prolapse of genital organ is most commonly observed in large ruminants like cows and buffaloes. The present study highlights the successful clinical management of cervico-vaginal prolapse in a Gir cow by a novel technique of retention suture. A five year old Gir cow at 2nd calving was attended at the farmer's door step for treatment of cervico-vaginal prolapse occurring for more than two months. On Gynaeco-clinical examination it was found that the prolapsed mass was swollen, edematous, partially necrosed and soiled with fecal materials, dust and debris. Under epidural anesthesia prolapsed mass was cleaned with normal saline and BIPP solution was applied liberally .On standing position, the prolapsed mass was pushed with a moderate force into the vagina. Vulva retention suture of cotton tape of $\frac{3}{4}$ cm thickness was used as an alternative suturing technique. Perivaginal needle carrying the suturing material was passed vertically from one side of the vulval lips from upper to



lower commissure under the skin. The terminal portion of each side of suture was tied together both dorsally and ventrally and considerable care was taken to keep the vaginal lips in apposition through a flexible knot. A course of antibiotic and anti-inflammatory drug was administered post-operatively. The knot was opened at an interval of four days and vaginal passage was cleaned with Normal saline and BIPP was applied. The knot was again re-tied as before. The suture material was removed after 30 days.

Keywords: Cervico-vaginal Prolapse, Gir, Retention Suture

Faculty Advisors: Dr. B.K. Patra, Associate Professor, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr. A.K. Sahoo, Assistant Professor, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12398

FAR PG 7

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF POSTPARTUM VULVAL HAEMATOMA IN A SOW

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Postpartum vulval haematoma is a condition occurs shortly after farrowing in sows in which vulval blood vessels rupture due to over stretching or trauma by maternal aggression. Unattended cases can lead to serious life threatening condition. A four year old pig at the ILFC, Pookode, which had farrowed nine live piglets on the previous night was presented with the history of perineal bleeding, anorexia, restlessness and abdominal straining. On clinical examination, a vulval haematoma of about 20 cm diameter was observed on right vulval area. Surgical intervention was carried out under epidural anaesthesia with 2% to 5% lignocaine. blood vessels were ligated and the haematoma was incised to remove the blood clots. Horizontal through and through mattress sutures were applied to obliterate the space. Covered the area with cotton plug to prevent further self mutilation. Post operatively, the animal was treated with intravenous dextrose normal saline 1000 ml, ringers lactate 1000 ml, ceftriaxone 25 mg/kg, calcium borogluconate 500 ml and oxytocin 10 IU intramuscularly. Fluid and antibiotics were administered for further four days and the sutures were removed after one week. Animal recovered uneventfully and the incision wound healing was progressive.

Keywords : Sow, Vulval Haematoma, Surgical Management

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C.P. Abdul Azeez, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. K. Promod, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12402

FAR PG 8

SUCCESSFUL MANGEMENT OF UTERINE TUMOUR IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

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Uterine tumours in cow are comparatively rare and can be either epithelial or mesenchymal. Lymphosarcoma is the most common neoplasm which affects the uterus of cattle followed by adenocarcinomas. In the present study, a crossbred Jersey cow at 5th parity was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc & A.H. with a history of prolonged gestation period and anorexia since four days. Per-vaginal examination revealed closed external os of the cervix. Per-rectal examination revealed absence of fremitus but further examination could not be performed because of narrow passage of anus i.e. not possible to pass even two fingers. Exploratory laparotomy was performed for confirmatory diagnosis which revealed a massive uterine tumor with invasion to omentum as well as serosa. Histopathological examination of tumour revealed infiltrative adenocarcinoma with peculiar medium sized cells with multiple nuclei and papillae like architectural arrangement. Some part of tumour mass was removed and laparotomy site was closed without any further intervention. The cow was treated with a five day course of antibiotics, NSAIDs and had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Adenocarcinoma,laparotomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Shuvranshu Shekhar Biswal, Assistant Professor, Department of ARGO
Dr. A.K Barik, Professor and Head, Department of ARGO.

Paper ID 12405

FAR PG 9

DIPROSPUSPARAPAGUS DEAD KID IN NON-DESCRIPT GOAT AND ITS SUCCESSFUL DELIVERY THROUGH CAESAREAN SECTION - A CASE REPORT

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Dicephalus or double head is a congenital defect that are cause structural or functional abnormalities in the body of individuals which may affect on a portion of a body system or entire system which usually leads to dystocia at



the time of parturition. In a conjoined twin two animals have been partially separated in the cephalic region where the young may not survive even after normal delivery. In the present study a 4-year-old nondescript pregnant doe was presented to the Large Animal Obstetrical Unit, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai with the history of straining for past six hours but unable to deliver the fetus and no suckling reflex or any feeble fetal reflexes of the fetus. The dicephalic fetus had a single body with double head that were of almost the same size and shape, four eyes, four ears, two mandibles, two maxillae, two forelimbs, and two hind limbs which was confirmed after caesarean section. The fetus was having complete nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx, and normal tongue in each head which was revealed by necropsy report. The palates of the fetus were grossly incomplete along with two esophagi and two tracheas but esophagi became united before the esophageal hiatus and tracheas became united before connecting to the lung. There was no gross or histopathological lesion observed in the internal organs of the fetus. A successful delivery of a dicephalus monster fetus through Caesarean section and the features of dicephalic fetus in non-descript goat was recorded in present case study.

Keywords : Congenital Defects; Diprosopusparapagus; Doe; Dystocia; Caesarean Section.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. T. Sarath, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.
Dr. S. Balasubramanian, The Director, Directorate of Clinics.

Abstracts of
**Small Ruminant
Practice**

UG

“To my mind, the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being”

- Mahatma Gandhi

**Paper ID 12053****SRP UG 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF URETHRAL DIVERTICULUM IN A KID

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A two day old male kid weighing 1.8kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research with the history of swelling at the pre-scrotal region since birth. Clinical examination revealed a painless soft fluctuating swelling. Fine needle aspiration of this swelling confirmed the fluid collected as urine. Ultrasound examination of the swelling showed anecogenicity and confirmed it as urethral diverticulum. The kid was sedated using xylazine administered @ 0.1mg/kg I/V and kept on ventrodorsal position. Under aseptic condition, an incision was made over the swelling, and the urethral diverticulum was excised, the skin was sutured with Polyglactin 910 size 2-0 with simple interrupted suture and protected with dynafix. The animal was maintained on antibiotics post-operatively for five days with amoxicillin at the dose rate of 10mg/kg body weight and supplemented with multivitamins. The sutures were removed on tenth day and the animal recovered uneventually.

Keywords : Urethra, Diverticulum , Kid

Faculty Advisors: Dr. T.P.Balagopalan, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. B. Udayakumari, Assistant Professor (contract), Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology.

Paper ID 12058**SRP UG 2**

A RECURRENT CASE OF FETAL MUMMIFICATION IN A DOE

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A four years old, pluriparous, full term pregnant, Salem black doe was presented to the Large Animal OG unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Tirunelveli with a history of frequent straining and inability to deliver the kid for more than 24 hours. Owner reported that, first kidding was normal, but during the second kidding one fully grown live foetus, one dead foetus along with one



mummified foetus were delivered. On physical examination, the animal was found to be dull, depressed with enlarged abdomen and relaxed sacroschiatic ligaments. Clinical examination revealed elevated rectal temperature (41.7° C), tachycardia and congested mucous membrane. Per vaginal examination revealed completely relaxed cervix and fetal extremities could be felt in the birth canal. On manual traction five dead foetuses could be delivered pervaginally, of which the one was fully developed female kid, while the other four were mummified (One pair of Monozyotic Twins). The haematological examination revealed leucocytopenia (3/cmm) [neutropenia (8%) and lymphopenia (38%)] was observed. In the serum biochemical analysis, elevated levels of BUN (54.60 mg/dl) and glucose (212 mg/dl) were noticed. Microbiological investigation of foetal gastric and thoracic contents, revealed no bacterial growth. Animal was treated with antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, antihistaminics and ecbolics for next five days. Animal had uneventful recovery. Based of etiology and haematological examination the disorder was suspected to be of viral or genetic origin, hence further breeding is not recommended.

Keywords : Foetal, Mummification, Doe

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Chhavi Gupta, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12064

SRP UG 3

OSTEODYSTROPHIA FIBROSA IN A KID

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Osteodystrophia fibrosa in goats, called as big head disease or bran disease is occurring due to excess feeding of phosphorous, leading to the imbalance in calcium metabolism. A three month old female kid was presented to University Veterinary Hospital & TVCC, CVAS, Mannuthy with a complaint of coughing, sneezing and reduced food intake. History revealed feeding of rice bran as a main food ingredient to the animal. General examination revealed bilateral swelling of face with a puffy appearance. Animal had rough hair coat and front legs deformed. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated inorganic phosphorous (7.5mg/dL) and decreased calcium (5.5 mg/dL) levels. Based on history, clinical signs and biochemical studies the case was diagnosed as osteodystrophia fibrosa (ODF). Increased feeding of rice bran caused hyperphosphatemia and secondary parathyroidism leading to the mobilisation of calcium from bones, especially from bones of head. Intravenous and oral calcium supplementation was given to the animal. The animal regained the food intake and showed improvement in weight gain.



Keywords : Osteodystrophia Fibrosa, Elevated Phosphorous Level, Depressed Calcium Level

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S. Ajithkumar, Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary and Clinical Complex
Dr. R. B. Vishnurahav, Teaching Assistant, Teaching Veterinary and Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12085

SRP UG 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TEAT AVULSION IN A GOAT USING SKIN STAPLES

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A four year old non-descript female goat, weighing 23kgs was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research with a history of multiple dog bitten wounds 3 days back. The animal was treated with post bite antirabies vaccine and Tetanus toxoid. Clinical examination revealed multiple dog bitten wounds on the skin of lateral aspect of the left shoulder region, and avulsion of the left teat at its base, exposing the teat and gland cistern with free flow of milk. The milk was apparently normal in its colour, consistency and pH. Haematological parameters were within the normal range. Under sedation with Xylazine administration @ 0.1mg/kg I/V, the exposed teat cistern and teat canal were debrided, and flushed with metronidazole and povidone iodine solution. A 22G scalp vein tube was passed to maintain the patency of the teat canal. The muscular part was sutured in simple continuous with polygalactin 910 size 4-0. Collagen based silver sulphadiazine ointment was applied over the site. Skin was closed with 12 Nos. of stainless steel disposable surgical staples, and protected with Dynafix. Postoperatively, Inj Ceftriaxone was administered @ 25mg/kg intramuscular and 500mg intramammary for 7 days. On day 11, alternate staples were removed. Leftover staples were removed on day 15 and ultrasound examination revealed wound healing. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Goat , Teat Avulsion, Stapling

Faculty Advisors: Dr.N. Aruljothi , Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.T.P. Balagoplan, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12088

SRP UG 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF NON-CEREBRAL COENUROSIS AND MULTIPLE ABSCESS IN A MALE SHEEP

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Abstract A one year old non-descriptive male sheep was presented to department of veterinary clinical complex with a complaint of swelling on right lateral neck and left medial thigh region .On palpation the swelling on neck was non-painful and is fluctuating uniformly under skin, and the swellings on thigh were hard and painful. On fine needle aspiration clear cystic fluid was aspirated from the swelling on neck and mild yellowish thick purulent discharge was aspirated from the swellings on the thigh. The haematological examination revealed decreased haemoglobin and packed cell volume levels accompanied by lymphocytosis .Under 2% lignocaine local analgesia the cyst was removed carefully to avoid rupture. Identification was done on the basis of morphology and microscopic studies of scolices, suckers, pattern of rostellum and hooks, which gives confirmation of cysts under discussion as taenia sps. An incision was given on the dependent portion of the abscess and the pus was drained. Animal recovered uneventfully within 10 post- operative days with antibiotic and anti-inflammatory therapy.

Keywords : Non-cerebral Coenurosis, Multiple Abscess on Thigh

Faculty Advisors: Dr. L. Siva sudarshan , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex,
Dr. A. U. Hareesh, Contract teaching faculty, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12090

SRP UG 6

MANAGEMENT OF TIBIAL FRACTURE IN GOAT USING FREE FORM EXTERNAL SKELETAL FIXATION TECHNIQUE

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A 4yrs old doe was presented to department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of automobile accident and not bearing weight on right hindlimb. On physical examination crepitus and abnormal angulation of tibia were found. On radiographic examination the condition was confirmed as short oblique, mid diaphyseal fracture of right tibia.



Under ketamine and diazepam general anesthesia, fracture was treated with free form external skeletal fixation technique, with C-arm guided fracture reduction. Animal showed uneventful recovery within 28 days with regular postoperative dressing and antibiotic therapy.

Keywords : Goat, Tibial Fracture, Free Form External Skeletal Fixation, C-arm Guided Fracture Reduction.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. L. sivasudharsan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. J. Devaratnam, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology1

Paper ID 12091

SRP UG 7

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY TOXEMIA IN A DOE: A CASE REPORT

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A five year old non-descript doe was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of anorexia, absence of rumination, vaginal discharges since two days. The owner reported that the animal was five months pregnant. Physical examination revealed dullness, depression, subnormal temperature, pale conjunctival mucous membrane, elevated heart rate and frequent urination. Haematological parameters revealed decreased haemoglobin level, normal differential leucocyte count and decreased blood glucose level. Urine analysis revealed the presence of ketone bodies. Based on history of pregnancy, clinical signs and laboratory parameters, the present case was diagnosed as pregnancy toxemia. Treatment regimen included Inj. D20, Inj. RL, Inj. Calcium boroglucoronate, Inj. Sodium bicarbonate, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate, Inj. Tribivet at standard dose rates. In the present case, the viability of the foetus was absent, so parturition was induced. The foetus could not be retrieved per-vaginally that is why emergency C-section was conducted and a dead foetus was relieved from the dam. The owner was advised to give mineral mixture and energy supplements for 15 days. On day 5, animal showed complete recovery and normal feed intake.

Keywords : Ketonuria, Hypoglycemia, Pregnancy Toxemia, Emergency C-section.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S Sunandha Devi, Contract Teaching Faculty (VMD), Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr.K.Venkatesh, Contract Teaching Faculty (VMD), Department of Veterinary Medicine

**Paper ID 12094****SRP UG 8****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VENTRAL HERNIA IN A DOE****Vishnuvardhan Chinnasamy**

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Ventral abdominal hernia is a commonly acquired condition in ruminants. A 4 year old doe was brought to the Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with a history of swelling in the left side of the abdomen and a wound in the left ear. It had inappetance for the past 3 days. The goat was stabilized with antibiotics and fluids. Clinical examination revealed a swelling of 10 - 15 cm diameter in the left lateral abdomen, in which the hernial ring was palpable. On radiography soft tissue opacity was seen in the area of swelling. Under general anaesthesia [diazepam (0.25mg/kg)+ ketamine(2mg/kg)] combined with the inverted L block (Lignocaine 2%) hernioplasty was performed with nylon mesh. Skin incision was closed by cross mattress pattern using polyamide size 1. Postoperatively, Ceftriaxone @ 20mg/kg and Flunixin meglumine @ 2.2 mg/kg and intravenous fluid therapy were administered till suture removal. Doe made an uneventful recovery. The diagnosis and surgical procedure will be discussed.

Keywords : Doe, Hernia, Hernioplasty, Nylon Mesh

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A. R. Ninu, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. S. Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12103**SRP UG 9****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTERCOSTAL
ABOMASOCELE IN A LAMB****Sunilvarma, M.**

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A 3 month old male lamb was brought to the Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with a history of swelling in the right side of the abdomen for past one week. The swelling was visible only after feed intake and it reduced considerably after a few hours. No traumatic injury was reported. The lamb had normal feeding habits. Clinical examination revealed a uniform swelling of 7 cm diameter in the area of caudal ribs on the right side. The consistency was soft but tense. The swelling was irreducible and hernial ring could not be palpated.



Radiographic examination revealed soft tissue opacity in the area of swelling. Ultrasonography revealed heterogenous, moderately echogenic structures and slow movement of feed inside the swelling indicative of abomasum. Following fasting, the lamb was anaesthetized using diazepam-ketamine combination at 0.25 mg/kg and 2mg/kg dose rate. Field block was given using diluted lignocaine solution. After incising the skin, abomasum was seen adhered to skin and surrounding intercostal muscles. The adhesions were bluntly removed. Since the hernial ring was very small, celotomy was done to reposition abomasum into the abdominal cavity. Intercostal muscles were sutured in double row of interrupted suture pattern and skin incision closed in cross mattress pattern. Pre-operatively, Tramadol @ 2 mg/kg was given intramuscularly, Ceftriaxone tazobactam given intravenously at 10 mg/kg body weight, followed by intravenous fluids. Post-operatively, feed and water were withdrawn for 3 days. Post-operative wound dressing, antibiotics and intravenous fluids were continued till suture removal. The lamb made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Abomasocele, Hernia, Intercostal, Lamb

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A. R. Ninu, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. S. Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12115

SRP UG 10

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF URO-ABDOMEN IN A CALF

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A one year old male non descriptive breed calf was presented to LAC-OP Surgery Unit of MVCTH, Chennai with the history of anuria for the past five days and distended abdomen. Clinical examination revealed fluid splash on abdominal palpation. Radiographic examination revealed fluid shadow in the abdominal area. Ultrasonographic examination revealed uro-abdomen with ruptured urinary bladder. Haematology was normal and serum biochemistry values revealed elevated BUN and creatinine level. An abdominocentesis was performed to relieve the fluid and ease respiration. Tube cystostomy was performed subsequently as per standard procedure. The animal recovered uneventfully after four weeks with proper post-operative care.

Keywords : Uro-abdomen, Tube Cystostomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. R. Shivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12147

SRP UG 11

TUBE CYSTOSTOMY FOR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE UROLITHIASIS IN BOVINE CROSSBRED CALF

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A 3-month-old male bovine calf was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with the history of anuria and inappetence since 2 days. On clinical examination, the animal was dull, depressed, with rectal temperature 99.5 °F and a noticeable ventral edema at the umbilical region. Ultrasonography of abdomen revealed hyperechoic contents which were showing movement on simultaneous succussion within highly distended intact hypoechoic bladder. The animal was sedated using Xylazine Hcl @ 0.1mg/kg bwt followed by inverted 'L' block using 2% Lignocaine Hcl. An oblique lower flank incision was performed followed by incision on the dorsal aspect of the bladder evacuating urine to remove cystic calculi. By tube cystostomy, Foley's catheter was placed. Urinalysis showed alkaline urine of pH 8-8.5 and struvite stone was identified by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. Postoperatively the animal was administered with Enrofloxacin @ 4mg/kg bwt IM and B-Complex inj IM for 5 days along with oral administration of ammonium chloride @ 200mg/kg bwt and vitamin C tablets @ 10mg/kg bwt was done. The urethral patency was observed on 10th day. Suture and Foley's catheter were removed on the 14th postoperative day. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Urolithiasis, Tube Cystostomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Sudheesh, S. Nair, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary surgery and radiology
Dr. Soumya Ramankutty, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary surgery and radiology

Paper ID 12168

SRP UG 12

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL OBLIQUE FRACTURE OF MANDIBLE IN A DAY OLD CALF

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A day old cross-bred jersey female calf was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary



Education and Research, Pondicherry, with a history of swelling on the lower tongue due to an injury caused by obstetrical procedure. Clinical examination revealed crepitation over the mandible and a soft fluctuating swelling under the tongue. Lateral radiography of the head confirmed it as bilateral oblique fracture of distal part of the horizontal rami of mandible. The animal was sedated with xylazine administered @ 0.1mg/kg IV and controlled on left lateral recumbency position with the oral cavity kept opened. The skin at the mouth was prepared for aseptic surgery. An incision was made on the skin at fractured site and the fractured ends of the mandible were brought to position and opposed by interfragmentary wiring in a cross pattern using orthopedic wire (20G) through the predrilled hole. The mucosa of the gum was sutured using Polyglactin910 (size 0) by interrupted pattern. The oral cavity was irrigated with Povidone Iodine 0.01% and Boroglycerin paste was applied on. An adhesive tape was applied around the jaws for immobilization. Postoperatively Inj. Ceftriaxone administered @ 25mg/kg/day I/V for 5 days. Owner was advised to feed the calf through the lateral oral pouch. Adhesive tape around the mouth was removed after 3 weeks and the calf recovered remarkably.

Keywords : Mandible, Fracture, Inter-fragmentary Wiring , Calf

Faculty Advisors: Dr. B. Udayakumari, Assistant Professor (contract), Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.T.P. Balagopalan, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12188

SRP UG 13

NON-SURGICAL CORRECTION OF POST CERVICAL UTERINE TORSION IN A GOAT BY SCHAFFER'S METHOD

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Uterine torsion signifies rotation of gravid uterus on its longitudinal axis. Schaffer's method of treating uterine torsion practiced in cows can be successfully executed in caprine uterine torsions also. A two year old, full term pregnant crossbred goat in its second parity was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with history of intermittent straining since ten hours and failure to deliver the foetus. Vaginal examination revealed complete obstruction of vagina with twisting of vaginal folds towards right side. The external-os of cervix and foetal parts were not palpable. Abdominal sonography revealed a viable foetus with a satisfactory foetal heart rate. The condition was diagnosed as post cervical uterine torsion. Animal was casted on its right side and detorsion of uterus done by Schaffer's method using a small wooden plank placed on



upper abdomen with other end still on the table. A constant pressure was applied on centre of the plank. The goat was slowly pulled back to the opposite side of torsion. With single rotation, complete detorsion was accomplished, evinced by palpation of a fully relaxed cervix and foetal parts. Traction was applied and a live male kid was delivered that weighed 3.5kg. Supportive treatments with fluids, oxytocin and meloxicam were provided. Antibiotic injection was continued for five days. Excessive weight of male kid, unicornual pregnancy and increased fetal movements may be the precipitating factor. The encouraging outcome of the dam and the neonate substantiates the use of Schaffer's method as a non-surgical correction method for uterine torsion in goats.

Keywords : Post Cervical Uterine Torsion, Schaffer's Method, Goat

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C. Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M.O. Kurien, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12190

SRP UG 14

A CHALLENGING CASE OF TRACHEAL RUPTURE IN A BUCK

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A two year old buck with the history of bite wound inflicted by multiple dogs at multiple sites on the body was presented in a state of shock. Clinical examination revealed tachycardia, hurried respiration, dilated nostrils and difficulty in breathing. After initial medical stabilisation from the state of shock, a more careful examination at the ventral neck region revealed oozing of blood from the bite wounds. Subcutaneous emphysema was noticed around the neck region. The case was tentatively suspected for tracheal rupture. Further investigation was carried out with radiographic and ultrasonographic examinations. On confirmation of tracheal rupture, the animal was prepared for surgical intervention. The animal was restrained in dorsal recumbency and linear infiltrative local analgesia was achieved using 1% lignocaine HCl. The trachea was approached and the rupture site was identified. Surgical reconstruction of trachea was performed using poliglecaprone (3-0). A careful investigation of trachea revealed multiple sites of rupture, all of which were sutured. The animal developed sudden signs of apnea. Hence, emergency resuscitation and stabilisation was carried out, after which the muscles and skin were sutured. Post operatively intravenous fluids, antibiotic and anti-inflammatory therapy



was followed for 5 days. Wound dressing was carried out until healing. The animal showed an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog Bite, Goat, Trachea Rupture, Surgical Reconstruction.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Jahangir Doddmani, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.
Dr. D. Dilipkumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12195

SRP UG 15

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL ATRESIA ANI (IMPERFORATE ANUS) LEADING TO RECTO-VAGINAL FISTULA IN A BUFFALO CALF

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A two day old buffalo calf presented with complaint of absence of anal opening, tenesmus and not passing faeces was diagnosed as atresia ani and advised for surgical correction. On day five the owner returned with an additional complaint that the calf was now passing faeces through vulva. Based on meticulous clinical observation and radiography, the case was confirmed as congenital atresia ani with recto-vaginal fistula and decided for surgical intervention. The animal was sedated using xylazine HCl @ 0.1 mg/kg b.wt. Epidural anaesthesia was achieved using 2% lignocaine HCl @ 2mg/ kg b.wt. The surgical site was prepared and the animal was restrained in sternal recumbency with the hind quarters elevated. A circular skin incision at the anal region was incised and a blunt dissection was done to reach up to the bulging rectal end that was exteriorised and cut.. Enema was given to evacuate the rectum. The rectal opening was fixed to the skin at 10, 12 and 2 o'clock position. As the fistulous tract was too deep, episiotomy was performed at the dorsal commissure to approach the site. The vaginal part of the fistula was sutured pervaginally followed by suturing of the anal side. The remaining anal reconstruction was performed. Post operatively the animal was administered a course of antibiotic and anti inflammatory therapy along with wound dressing until healing. There was no faecal material found in the vagina after surgery and animal voided faeces freely through the anal opening. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Buffalo Calf, Recto Vaginal Fistula, Atresia Ani

Faculty Advisors: Dr. D. Jahangir, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary surgery and Radiology
Dr. D. DilipKumar, Professor and Head, Department of veterinary surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12234

SRP UG16

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF COMMINUTED DIAPHYSEAL FRACTURE OF METATARSUS IN A 6 MONTH OLD CALF USING TYPE 2 EXTERNAL FIXATION TECHNIQUE

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A 6 month old, 65Kg male Holstein Friesian calf with a complaint of non weight bearing lameness was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode. The calf was observed to be lame on the left hind limb. Physical examination revealed pain, crepitus and abnormal movement of the left metatarsal bone. Radiograph showed comminuted fracture of left metatarsal bone. Surgical correction was performed under general anaesthesia. Animal was stabilized with I/V fluids and Meloxicam at the rate of 2.2mg/Kg was administered as pre-emptive analgesia. Centrally threaded positive profile pins with diameter conforming to less than 25% of the bone diameter of 22.45mm were selected. Reduction was achieved with hanging limb technique. Pins were driven medio-laterally across the bone shaft ensuring that 3 pins each were placed on proximal and distal fragments. The transfixation pins were connected using acrylic connecting bars on either side taking care that the fracture fragments were kept in alignment. The connecting bars were kept 1cm away from the limb. The whole external fixation apparatus was then bandaged with sterile gauze. Immediate post-operative weight bearing was observed. Post operatively, Ceftriaxone at 20 mg/Kg was given parenterally for 7 days. Daily dressing of the pin tract and limb was performed. The animal recovered uneventfully. Type 2 external fixation technique is one of the easiest technique that can be employed at field level which can salvage many of the production animals that sustain long bone fractures.

Keywords : Comminuted Diaphyseal Fracture, Centrally Threaded Positive Profile Pin, Type 2 External Fixation

Faculty Advisors: Dr. N.S. Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology
Dr. P.T. Dinesh, Professor and Head, Department of Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12237

SRP UG 17

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF MALASSEZIOSIS IN A DOE

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The human and animal pathogenic yeast genus *Malassezia* which are opportunistic organism has received increasing importance in recent years. Malasseziosis is commonly reported in dogs; however there are very few reports in goats. A four years old, Malabari doe weighing 22kg was presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with the complaint of scaly skin lesions for past one week. On general examination the animal was active and apparently healthy with normal appetite. Clinical examination revealed scaly lesions on the dorsum and base of tail. Impression smear taken from the lesion showed human foot shaped budding yeast cells suggestive of *Malassezia spp.* Culture on Sabouraud's dextrose agar yielded *Malassezia* organisms. The animal was treated with Ketoconazole at the dose rate of 10 mg/kg orally. Advised to bath with Ketochlor shampoo, daily application of equal parts of Tincture iodine and glycerine and supportive drug (Vimeral). Progressive improvement was noticed by first week and treatment was continued until complete recovery.

Keywords : Goat, *Malassezia*, Yeast, Scales

Faculty Advisors: Dr. P.M. Deepa, Assistant Professor and Head (i/c), Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Manju, K. Mathew, Assistant Professor, Department Of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12242

SRP UG 18

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF SUPPURATIVE MASTITIS IN A DOE

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Mastitis is one of the most common health problems affecting ruminants which have major impact upon both economy and animal welfare. Suppurative mastitis is a condition in which the secretion of the affected quarter is mainly of pus-mixed. A seven years old female crossbred goat weighing 35kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex with the complaint of



appearance of nodular swellings on udder for the past one month. The animal was previously treated with antibiotics such as amoxicillin, enrofloxacin and anti-inflammatory drugs but didn't show any response to treatment. The animal showed reduced appetite too. The vital parameters of the animal were within the normal range. On clinical examination blood oozed out from teat of left quarter and the milk from right quarter was watery. Mammary gland was pendulous and mildly fibrotic. On palpation revealed hard, nodular swellings on the udder. The nodule was fluctuating and fine needle aspiration of the mass yielded yellowish pus-like material. The condition was diagnosed as suppurative mastitis. Milk sample was collected in a sterile vial and subjected to culture and sensitivity test. Culture and Gram's staining identified the organism as gram positive cocci. Further characterization by biochemical tests confirmed the organism as *Staphylococcus aureus* which was sensitive for cefoperazone-sulbactam in vitro. The animal was treated with cefoperazone-sulbactam at a dose rate of 10mg/kg IM, along with anti-inflammatory, antihistaminic and vitamin B complex medicines given as supportive therapy for 10 days. Animal showed improvement and recovered from the condition.

Keywords : Mastitis, Goat, Culture, Gram Positive Cocci, cefoperazone-sulbactam

Faculty Advisors: Dr. J.P. Smitha, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. P.M. Deepa, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12243

SRP UG 19

POSTPARTUM DELAYED UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GOAT

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Prolapse of uterus is a common complication of third stage of labour in cattle but less common in caprines. A three year old female Sirohi goat was presented in TVCC, mannuthy with prolapsed uterus which occurred eight days after kidding. Vital parameters were Temperature: 99.8°C, Mucous membrane: Pale pink, Respiratory rate: 18/min. Prolapsed uterine mass was swollen, stained with faecal material, and were protruding out and hanging down from vulva. Prolapsed mass was having displaced urinary bladder filled with urine. The everted uterus was handled carefully by supporting it from base with a wet towel and debris was removed by washing with 2% potassium permanganate solution. Urinary bladder was catheterized and magnesium sulphate powder sprinkled over the prolapsed uterus to relieve oedema. Epidural anaesthesia



was applied at intercocygeal space. Uterine mass was reduced manually by applying pressure with both palms and replaced in pelvic cavity. A perivulvar Buhner stitch technique was employed to ensure retention of the uterus. Further, animal was treated with calcium gluconate(@15mg/kg), oxytocin (3 IU) to increase uterine tone and administered ceftiofur @1.5mg/kg for 5 days along with supportive therapy. Vulvar retention suture was removed after 7 days. The animal recovered uneventfully and further recurrence not reported.

Keywords : Uterine Prolapse, Buhner Stitch

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K. Magnus Paul, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr M. O. Kurien, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12253

SRP UG 20

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO RINGWOMB IN A NON-DESCRIPT DOE

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A two year old non- descript doe of full term pregnancy was brought to the Large Animal Obstetrics unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of anorexia, straining for the past 24 hours and bloody discharge from the vagina. On clinical examination, the udder was engorged with milk, the vulval lips were oedematous and a serosanguinous discharge was noticed from the vagina. While all other clinical parameters were within normal range, on vaginal examination the birth canal was found to be relaxed, external os of the cervix was tight with unyielding ring which admitted only one finger. Radiographic and ultrasonographic examinations revealed the presence of a single and non-viable foetus with crowding of placentomes, respectively. The animal was treated with inj. Oxytocin (20 IU), inj. Calcium gluconate (10 ml, slow IV) along with 100 ml of inj. D25 intravenously to initiate dilatation of cervix. After one hour of digital manipulation of the cervix, there was no progression noticed in the dilatation process and cervix remained the same. Hence, the case was diagnosed as dystocia due to incomplete cervical dilatation. Prior to surgery, the animal was pre medicated with inj. Tetanus Toxoid (1mL, IM). Cesarean section was performed as per the standard procedure in left flank approach and a dead foetus and fetal membranes were removed. Post operatively, the doe was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-histamine for five consecutive days and the doe recovered uneventfully.



Keywords : Ringwomb, C-Section, Doe, Imperfect Cervical Dilatation, Dystocia

Faculty Advisors: Dr S. Rangasamy, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr J. Umamageswari, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 12256

SRP UG 21

CONGENITAL BILATERAL ENTROPION OF UPPER AND LOWER EYELIDS IN A JAMNAPARI KID AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT BY EYELID TACKING

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Entropion is the inward rolling of the eyelid. which if left untreated will result in corneal ulceration and subsequently loss of vision. It affects the entire length of eyelid margin but is usually restricted to one area. A 16 days old Jamnapari kid weighing around 6 kg was presented to the Teaching veterinary clinical complex, Pookode with a history of inability to open its eyelids with excessive lacrimation. Clinical examination revealed inward rolling of upper and lower eyelids of both eyes with ulcerations on the cornea. The condition was diagnosed as congenital bilateral upper and lower eyelid entropion causing corneal ulceration. Tacking of the eyelids were performed on both sides and was maintained so for a period of one month. Topical antibiotic and artificial tears were applied. The corneal ulceration healed gradually and the cornea returned to normal transparency. Eyelid tacking sutures were removed after a period of one month. There was complete resolution of entropion and the upper and lower eyelids of both eyes had regained normalcy. Congenital entropion is common in jamnapari breeds of goat. Thus eyelid tacking can be employed for this condition in young ones deferring a corrective surgery, and could be adopted as a successful management procedure for congenital entropion.

Keywords : Entropion, Eyelid Tacking, Jamnapari Kid

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S. Sooryadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology
Dr. N. S. Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12275

SRP UG 22

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT INFECTION OF *PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA* WITH *COCCIDIOSIS, STRONGYLOSIS AND STRONGYLOIDOSIS* IN A MALABARI GOAT

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An eight month old, male, Malabari goat weighing 15Kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with complaints of weakness, reduced feed and water intake since two days. Pale mucous membrane upon clinical examination and other clinical parameters were normal. On physical examination slightly enlargement of prescapular lymphnode and a reduction in rumen motility were observed. Laboratory investigation of Giemsa stained peripheral blood smears reported *Pasteurella multocida* organisms (+++). Presence of *Strongyle*, *Strongyloid* and *Coccidia* organisms were detected by microscopic examination of faecal sample. Rumen liquor examination revealed as acidosis had a pH of 5 with reduced protozoan motility (+). The animal was teated with parentral injections of Sulphadiazine-Trimethoprim and B-complex-liver extracts for five days. Antiparasiticidal therapy include Tab.Fenbendazole 75mg OD and Tab.Neomec 5mg OD orally along with supportive treatment. Animal recovered successfully within a period of one week after initiation of treatment.

Keywords : Goat, *Pasteurellosis*, *Strongyloides*, *Strongyloides*, *Coccidiosis*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P.Vinu David, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 12306

SRP UG 23

HYDROMETRA IN A CROSSBRED GOAT - DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND SUBSEQUENT FERTILITY

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Hydrometra also called “pseudopregnancy” is a pathological condition of the uterus characterized by accumulation of fluid in the presence of a persistent corpus luteum and failure of the doe to cycle. A three year-old, pluriparous crossbred goat, with history of breeding three months back, was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kakkalai for pregnancy diagnosis. On clinical



examination, physiological parameters were within the normal range and on abdominal palpation, no foetal skeletal parts were appreciable. Trans-abdominal ultrasonography examination using a 5MHz transducer evidenced very large non-echogenic fluid compartments in the uterine lumen, separated by double-layered thin tissue walls in the absence of foetal echoes or placentomes and the condition was diagnosed as hydrometra. Serum progesterone assay assessed by ELISA technique revealed elevated serum progesterone (10.8 ng/ml). Subsequently doe was treated with the two doses of Cloprostenol sodium, (125 µg, IM) at 10 days interval. Following single PGF2 α therapy, uneventful recovery with complete drainage of uterine fluid was noticed within 48-60 h. This was further confirmed by trans-abdominal ultrasonography that evidenced normal uterus without any anechoic contents. The doe exhibited oestrus signs, two days after second dose of PGF2 α . On speculum examination of vagina, the external os of cervix was identified as open and the doe was inseminated with frozen semen. Trans-abdominal sonography on 60th day of mating confirmed it as pregnant. In conclusion, early detection and double prostaglandin protocol can be effectively used for successful management of hydrometra in goats and subsequent fertility to prevent the economic loss.

Keywords : Hydrometra, Pseudopregnancy, Double Prostaglandin Protocol, Goat

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C. Jayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M.O. Kurien, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12314

SRP UG 24

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA IN A MALABARI GOAT

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Contagious ecthyma is a highly infectious viral disease of sheep and goats characterized by the development of pustular and scabby lesions on muzzle and lips. A two year old, female, Malabari goat weighing 14.5kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of swelling of lips and inability to feed. Physical examination revealed extensive ulceration on both lips covered with greasy purulent discharges and scabs. Halitosis and purulent nasal discharge was evident. Thick, whitish plaques were noted on the gums and tongue. On auscultation lung sound was found to be normal. Leishman stained impression



smears of ulcers revealed large number of rods and *cocci*. Based on the clinical findings, the condition was diagnosed as contagious ecthyma (orf) with secondary bacterial infection. The animal was treated with streptomycin at a dose rate of 2.5mg/kg and penicillin at a dose rate of 20,000 IU/kg for five days, intramuscularly. Further supportive care given includes fluids and meloxicam at a dose rate of 0.2mg/kg, intramuscularly. Owner was advised to provide only tender shoots as feed. Animal made an uneventful recovery by fifteenth day of treatment.

Keywords : Goat, Contagious Ecthyma with Secondary Infection, Streptomycin and Penicillin

Faculty Advisor: Dr. R. L. Rathish, Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12327

SRP UG 25

UMBILICAL HERNIA CONCOMITANT WITH UMBILICAL ABSCESS AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A JERSEY CALF

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Umbilical hernias occur when the umbilical ring fails to close after birth, allowing abdominal contents to protrude through the opening. A one month old female Jersey calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex with history of progressive swelling of umbilical region with pus oozing out from the mass. Examination revealed presence of umbilical abscess along with umbilical hernia. The hernial ring was palpable and the swelling was not reducible. The umbilical abscess was treated successfully and the owner was advised for surgical correction. Animal was presented two months later for surgery. Umbilical herniorrhaphy under sedation combined with local infiltration analgesia was resorted to. Pre-operatively, animal was hydrated and stabilized with intravenous fluids, prophylactic antibiotic and anti-inflammatory was administered. The animal was sedated using Xylazine@ 0.1mg/kg intramuscularly, Ketamine@ 3mg/kg, and Midazolam@0.1mg/kg intravenously. The umbilical region was prepared aseptically for surgery. Animal was restrained in lateral recumbency and local infiltration analgesia was done using 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. An elliptical skin incision was made and blunt dissection of subcutaneous tissue was carried out. The hernial sac was freed from the attachments and was cut opened, contents were observed and were repositioned into the abdominal cavity. The hernial ring edges were scarified to facilitate suturing. The hernial ring was closed employing overlapping suture using monofilament thick nylon. Skin incision was closed with horizontal mattress suture. Postoperative wound



dressing and feeding management continued for ten days and the skin sutures were removed on tenth post operative day. The surgical management provided a successful outcome.

Keywords : Umbilical Hernia, Umbilical Abscess, Calf

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Sooryadas, Assistant professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12356

SRP UG 26

MALE PSEUDO HERMAPHRODITISM IN A MALABARI GOAT

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Hermaphroditism or intersexuality is common in goats and is a simple recessive sex limited character, extremely rare in horned animals. A seven month old Malabari goat weighing 18 kg was presented to the TVCC, Pookode with a complaint of a phallus like structure in the vulval region since birth. Frequent urination, that too in a dorsal arc was observed from the same structure along with dripping of urine, which seemed to be blood tinged occasionally. The animal was active with normal feed and water intake. Physical examination of the genitalia and abdomen was carried out and it was subjected to trans-abdominal B mode ultrasound examination. On physical examination of the animal, a testis like mass could be palpated in a scrotum like pouch caudal to the udder. The vaginal opening was found to be small and instead of clitoris, a penis like structure was observed. On trans-abdominal B mode ultrasound examination of the scrotum like pouch, a testis like structure could be visualized. The condition was diagnosed as male pseudo hermaphrodite because of the presence of testes like structure and external female genitalia. As the condition was congenital and future breeding value questionable, no treatment was initiated and the owner was addressed about the non breeding status of the animal. A hermaphrodite refers to an animal in which the diagnosis of sex and the physical characteristics including the external genitalia are inconclusive.

Keywords : Male Pseudo HermaphroditeZ Malabari Goat, Ultrasonography.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K. Lekshmi Bhai, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. Hiron, M. Harshan, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 12362

SRP UG 27

SUCCESSFUL CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF RUMINAL LACTIC ACIDOSIS IN A GOAT

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A three year old goat weighing about 15kg was brought to Large Animal Medicine unit of VCC, VC&RI, Tirunelveli with the history of accidentally ingested rice grain after that the animal having anorexia, grinding of teeth, distended abdomen, sternal recumbency and the excretion of whitish green soupy and watery faeces. Clinical examination revealed temperature (37.8oC), increased heart rate (110 beats /min), congested mucus membrane, increased Capillary refilling time (>5sec), Skin tent duration (>4 sec) and fluid splashing sound on percussion of abdomen. Haematological examination revealed normal level of haemoglobin (10g/dl) and increased PCV (46%) and other were normal. Serum biochemical examination revealed increased glucose (73mg/dl), total protein (5.1g/dl), albumin (3.4g/dl), potassium (5.5mmol/dl), creatinine (2.1mg/dl), urea nitrogen (57.20mg/dl) and decreased level sodium (124mmol/dl), chloride (96mmol/dl) and calcium (4.2mg/dl). Stomach tube passed and removed fluid from the rumen and analysed the rumen fluid color milky whitish green, pH (5.5), nil protozoa and increased gram + ve bacterial count. Treated with parentrally Ringer's lactate 15ml/kg, sodium bicarbonate 1ml/kg, Meloxicam 0.2mg/kg, chlorpheniramine maleate 2mg/kg, tribivet 10mg/kg, orally bufzone 50g/day, antibloating with antacid agent 30ml, Probiotics and antibiotics is given. The case was successfully managed and recovered will be explain in detail.

Keywords : Goat, Ruminal Lactic Acidosis

Faculty Advisors: Dr.E.VenkatesaKumar, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. P. A. Enbavelan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 12377

SRP UG 28

LEFT FLANK TUBE CYSTOTOMY FOR MANAGEMENT OF URINARY OBSTRUCTION IN AN ONGOLE CALF

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Urinary obstruction is more common in male calves compared to female calves due to their anatomical differences in the urinary tract. Change in diet, hormonal levels and infection are the predisposing factors. Present paper describes the surgical management of urinary obstruction by left flank tube cystotomy in a Ongole male calf. A 6-month-old Ongole male calf was presented with an abnormal ventral abdominal distension and history of anuria for 3 days. Clinical examination revealed fluid thrill on percussion. Dehydration was evident with sunken eyes, dry muzzle and tenting of skin. Ultrasonography disclosed floating intestines against the anechoic background. The condition was diagnosed as uro-abdomen and caudal left flank tube cystotomy was performed under local anaesthesia in standing position. Postoperatively, urinary acidifier, ammonium chloride @ 10g/30 kg body weight p/o was administered besides, crystalloids, diuretics, antibiotics and analgesics were also given. Calf recovered uneventfully and resumed normal urination on 14th postoperative day. In the present case, left flank approach was preferred because of the abnormal ventral swelling which resulted from infiltration of the urine after abdominocentesis by local vet. Postoperative complications like cystitis and peritonitis were not observed in the present case. Change in the diet and feeding on high roughages and concentrate might be the reasons for urinary obstruction. Left flank tube cystotomy was useful method for correction of urinary obstruction in calves affected with urethral rupture with abnormal ventral swelling.

Keywords : Tubecystotomy, Anuria, Urinary Obstruction

Faculty Advisors: Dr. P. Vidyasagar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. V Devi Prasad, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 12387****SRP UG 29**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC FOREIGN BODY IN 15 DAY OLD KID

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A 15 days old non descript male kid weighing 5 kg was presented in TVCC, COVAS Parbhani, with the complaint of accidental ingestion of sewing needle before 3 Hrs. On the basis of radiological examination the foreign body inside stomach was confirmed. It was decided to go for ‘Gastrotomy.’ Local Anesthesia with 2% lignocaine was given. Incision was taken on left flank, skin, fascia, abdominal muscle and isolated peritoneum were incised. Stomach was isolated and a small stab of 0.5 mm was taken, Foreign body was searched and was removed from stomach. Stomach incision was sutured with catgut No. 2-0 in cushing followed by lembert sutures. Peritoneum and abdominal muscles were sutured with no 2-0 catgut in simple lock stitch suture pattern; skin was sutured with Nylon in horizontal mattress suture pattern. The animal was maintained on fluid therapy for 4 days the sutures were removed after 10th day of postoperative. The kid was recovered uneventually without any complications.

Keywords: Kid, Gastric Foreign Body

Faculty Advisors: Dr. V. D. Aher, Professor and Head, Department of Surgery and Radiology
Dr. G. P. Dhage, 1Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12388**SRP UG 30**

A CASE REPORT ON SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF ANAEMIA IN A KID THROUGH BLOOD TRANSFUSION

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Whole blood transfusions are indicated in ruminants when conditions of haemorrhage or erythrolysis from a variety of causes like acute traumatic haemorrhage, parasitism, toxicosis or immune mediated anaemia arises. An 8 month old male Malabari kid was presented to the Peripheral Veterinary Clinic, COVAS Pookode at Kakkavayal, Wayanad with a complaint of loss of body weight and diarrhoea since a week. General inspection revealed thin body condition and depressed mentation. General clinical examination showed a



subnormal body temperature (99.3°F) and blanched mucous membrane. Whole blood, faecal sample and peripheral blood smear were collected as clinical samples. Numerous ova of *Moniezia* sp and *Strongyle* sp were observed in microscopical examination of faecal sample. Complete blood count of the animal revealed anaemia with haemoglobin 3.1g/dl, RBC 7.79 10⁶/micro litre and PCV 9.8%. No haemoparasites could be detected on blood smear examination. The case was diagnosed as anaemia from mixed parasitic infestation and an emergency treatment with whole blood transfusion, anthelmintics and supportive medications was proposed. A 100ml of whole blood from a donor weighing 45 kg was collected using 3.83% sodium citrate as anticoagulant. Whole blood transfusion was performed to the recipient kid as per standard protocols. Post transfusion, the animal was treated with FENTAS PLUS (1/3 tablet as total dose), BIOTRIM 1.2G Bolus (1/4 OD for 5 days) and haematinics. Animal showed marked clinical improvement from the very next day and is doing well. Whole blood transfusions are warranted in addition to antiparasitic medications for better outcome

Keywords : Anaemia, *Moniezia Spp.*, *Strongyle Spp.*, Whole Blood Transfusion

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C.G. Umesh, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. A. Janus, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12406

SRP UG 31

REPAIR OF TIBIAL FRACTURE IN GOAT USING DYNAMIC COMPRESSION PLATE

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A 4 year old osmanabadi doe was presented in TVCC with history of an automobile accident and left hind limb lameness. Clinical examination showed shortening of limb, swelling, pain and crepitation during palpation. Radiographic examination revealed transverse fracture of mid-shaft of tibia with massive soft tissue injury. Physiological and hematological parameters were in normal range and after thorough physical evaluation; it was decided to immobilize the fracture with help of dynamic compression plate. The animal was prepared and sedated with xylazine @ 0.01 mg/kg i/m and general anaesthesia was achieved with help of ketamine hydrochloride@10mg/kg intravenously. The cranio-lateral skin incision was taken and fractured site was exposed with blunt dissection and muscle retractor. The periosteal stripping was done with periosteal stripper to fix the dynamic compression plate. After proper exposure of fractured fragments



the ten holed plate was fixed with bone plate holding forceps and cortical screws were fixed on proximal as well as distal fragments of bone. The surrounding muscles were sutured with help of simple interrupted sutures by using chromic catgut no.1-0 and skin was closed with nylon by using simple interrupted suture pattern. Postoperatively, entire limb was immobilized with help of bamboo splints and thick bandage. Animal received Inj.Dicrysticine 1.25gm and Inj. Melonex for 5 days. To conclude, the 4 year old osmanabadi goat met with automobile accident and had a transverse fracture of left tibia and it was well managed with DCP without postoperative complications.

Keywords : Tibia, Fracture, Goat, DCP, Ketamine, Radiography, Xylazine

Faculty Advisors: Dr. R.V. Suryawanshi, Assistant Professor, Department of surgery and Radiology
Dr. U.M. Ulemale, Associate Professor, Department of surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12425

SRP UG 32

MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A DOE

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A non-descript doe, aged about 4 years was brought to the Obstetrics and Gynecological Unit of the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of total uterine prolapse since last 6 hours. The doe was said to have delivered a live male fetus on the previous day night. The doe was dull and depressed and was able to walk with difficulty. The general clinical examination revealed the rectal temperature of 39.2⁰C, heart rate of 84/min and respiration rate of 35/min and the animal was having continuous straining. The prolapsed uterus was edematous. The maternal caruncles were necrosed and bleeding from caruncles was observed. To reduce the straining, the doe was administered with 1 ml of 2 per cent Lignocaine hydrochloride epidurally. The prolapsed mass was washed with 0.1 per cent potassium permanganate solution. The edema was reduced by applying hypertonic saline solution over the prolapsed uterus. Then mass was lubricated with liquid paraffin and replaced manually. After replacement, the doe was treated with inj. Enrofloxacin (110 mg, i/m), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (10 mg, i/m), inj. Meloxicam (11 mg, i/v), inj. Oxytocin (10 IU, i/v) and inj. DNS (5%) (500 ml, i/v). The doe was able to stand and walk immediately after recovered uneventfully.



Keywords : Uterine Prolapse, Doe

Faculty Advisors: Dr. S. Prakash, Graduate Assistant, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics2

Paper ID 12233

SRP UG 33

MANAGEMENT OF LACTIC ACIDOSIS IN A JAMNAPARI BUCK

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Ruminal lactic acidosis is a disorder of ruminal fermentation caused by sudden ingestion of toxic dose of easily digestible carbohydrate rich feed. A two and half year old Jamnapari buck weighing 38kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of absence of feed intake and eructation since last day. History revealed ingestion of porotta and boiled rice two days back. Animal was not taking feed since next day. On clinical examination rumen motility was absent and pulse was elevated. Fluid thrill could be obtained on percussion over left paralumbar fossa. Rumen fluid aspirated was light greenish coloured with pH 5 and absence of protozoan motility. On basis of history, clinical and laboratory finding the case was diagnosed as ruminal lactic acidosis. The animal was treated with sodium bicarbonate intravenously, tetracycline, fluid therapy and supportive drugs. Animal showed eventual clinical improvement after treatment. Successful management of a case of ruminal lactic acidosis is

Keywords : Acidosis, Rumen Liquor

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Manju K. Mathew Assistant professor, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine.

Abstracts of
**Small Ruminant
Practice**

PG

“To my mind, the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being”

- Mahatma Gandhi



Paper ID 12172

SRP PG 1

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE EVERSION IN NON-DESCRIPT GOAT

Komal Narote

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Parbhan, MAFSU*

A two year non-descript goat weighing about 30 kg body weight in first parity was presented at TVCC with complete uterine prolapse accompanied with retained placenta since 12 hrs. On attempting treatment, the animal was restrained in standing position followed by epidural anesthesia with 2% Lignocaine HCl @ 1 mL at lumbo-sacral site. Retained placenta was removed manually by proper detachment of cotyledons from caruncles. The prolapsed mass was cleaned with 0.1% potassium permanganate solution. The size of prolapsed mass was reduced by cold fomentation with ice packs along with Pop-In herbal spray. Repositioning of prolapsed mass was carried out manually with topical application of Lignocaine HCl jelly. After proper repositioning, supportive therapy was administered as Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 5 mg/kg bwt. IM, Inj. Dextrose 5 % @ 500 mL by IV route and Inj. Carbazochrome salicylate @ 2 ml IM, Inj. Clorpheniramine maleate @ 0.5 mg/kg bwt IM, Inj. Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg bwt IM, Inj. Isoxsuprine hydrochloride @ 0.5 mg/kg by IM route and Bol. Proactive @ 2 boli bid. The supportive treatment was continued for next three days. The case was recovered uneventfully without recurrence of the condition.

Keywords : Prolapse, Non-descript Goat

Faculty Advisors: Dr. N. M. Markandeya, Associate Dean and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics
DR. A. G. Sawale, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 12274

SRP PG 2

A CASE REPORT ON CONCURRENT PESTE DES PETITIS RUMINANTS AND PASTEURILLOSIS IN A GOAT

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Peste des petitis ruminants (PPR) are a highly contagious viral disease of goats caused by morbillivirus of family paramyxoviridae which is related to rinderpest, measles and canine distemper. A one year old female Jamunapari goat



was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Pookode with complaints of reduced feed intake, coughing, ocular and nasal discharge since 3 days. General inspection revealed weakness and dull mentation. General clinical examination revealed congested mucous membrane and high temperature (105°F). Upon lung auscultation abnormal crackling sounds were observed. Blood smear, nasal swab, ocular swab, whole blood and serum were collected as clinical samples. *Pasteurella* sp. could be detected on routine blood smear examination. Reverse Transcriptase PCR of RNA isolated from nasal and ocular swabs using primers for PPR was found to be positive. From clinical signs, blood smear, hemogram and RT PCR the case was diagnosed as PPR with secondary pasteurellosis. The animal was treated with ceftriaxone, enrofloxacin, flunixin, and vitamin supplements parenterally. Animal succumbed to death after 2 days during treatment course. PPR virus infection has no specific treatment. The report stresses the need for vaccination of goats against PPR as vaccination against this disease is not routinely practiced now a days. The prognosis of PPR is poor and death can occur within five to ten days of onset of fever. Bronchopneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp. is the terminal sequela.

Keywords : Peste des Petitis Ruminants, Goat, Pasteurellosis, RT-PCR

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C.G.Umesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical medicine, Ethics, and Jurisprudence
Dr.A. Janus, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive medicine

Paper ID 12307

SRP PG 3

A CASE REPORT OF OVINE PULMONARY ADENOMATOSIS IN SHEEP

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Department of Veterinary Medicine

College of Veterinary Science

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati

A three-year-old ram was brought to the small ruminant medicine ward, Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati with the history of profuse nasal discharges and anorexia for one week. On clinical examination the animal was dull and recumbent with pale mucosa, expiratory dyspnoea and tachycardia. Electrocardiographic findings revealed moderate tachyarrhythmia. Upon laboratory examination, moderate anaemia, severe neutrophilia and leucocytosis were noticed. Radiographic findings revealed severe pneumonic changes in lungs and culture of nasal discharges revealed both gram positive and negative bacteria. The animal was administered



with ceftriaxone, chlorphenaramine maleate, lasix and oral heamatinic supplementation for 3 days. The animal showed slight improvement on day 2 of post-treatment, but condition worsened on day 3. The animal was succumbed on day 4. Based on the post mortem examination and histopathology the case was diagnosed as Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis. The details of the case are presented.

Keywords : Ram, Pulmonary Adenomatosis, Histopathology

Faculty Advisors: Dr. G. Saritha , Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. Nasreen , Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology

Paper ID 12386

SRP PG 4

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A GOAT

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur*

Leptospirosis is a widespread zoonotic disease. Subclinically infected farm animals and rodents can act as a source of infection. A three year old female goat is presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, Thrissur with a history of swollen right teat and reddish discolouration of milk from the same teat. On clinical examination, animal had pyrexia and haemagalactia from right teat. The milk from left teat was normal in colour and consistency. Haematological examination revealed severe leucocytosis and mild anaemia. Culture and sensitivity test of milk sample revealed Gram negative bacilli, sensitive to Gentamicin, Cotrimoxazole and tetracycline. The goat was treated with antibiotics for five days and not much improvement was noticed. Serum sample was subjected to Microscopic Agglutination Test and found positive for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola. Antibiotic was changed to Benzyl Penicillin at a dose rate of 40,000 IU/Kg body weight IV for seven days along with fluid therapy and supportive care. Advised to continue oral Doxycycline at 10 mg/Kg body weight for 10 days. Clinical signs were reduced and details will be discussed.

Keywords : Leptospirosis, Goat, Benzyl Penicillin

Faculty Advisors: Dr.V.H. Shyma, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Usha Narayanapillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 12396

SRP PG 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RECTO-VAGINAL EVERSION IN A DOE WITH QUADRUPLET PREGNANCY

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*Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics,
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode, KVASU*

A four year old Malabari doe was presented to TVCC, Pookode with a complaint of dark coloured mass hanging from the vulva and anus. The doe had a history of natural mating four months back. Physical examination of mass following aseptic precautions revealed a reddish, oedematous rectal and cervico-vaginal prolapse. Further enquiry revealed that it had suffered eversion of vagina three days back. Attempts had been made by local veterinarian for managing the condition surgically with vulval retention sutures but the condition had relapsed. The animal had an unusually large and heavy abdomen and physical examination suggested pregnancy. It was confirmed with Transabdominal B-mode ultrasonography, which detected the presence of multiple viable foetuses. The foetal age was determined as 4 months by the biometry of foetal femur length which was 3.7cm. As the animal had suffered recurrent prolapse and the pressure of the enlarged abdomen precluded an effective retention of vagina or rectum with retention sutures, a surgical intervention was decided upon. Caesarean section was performed by routine left flank approach under paravertebral anaesthesia along with local infiltration of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Four non-viable foetuses and foetal membranes were removed manually. Laparotomy wounds were apposed in routine manner after correction of the vaginal prolapse. The everted rectum was pushed inside and retention sutures placed by means of purse-string suture using nylon under caudal epidural anaesthesia using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Post-operatively, animal was treated with injection ceftriaxone 25mg/kg BW, DNS 500ml and meloxicam 0.2mg/kg BW intravenously. The animal had uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Eversion of Vagina and Rectum, Caesarean Section, Quadruplets, Doe

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Hiron M. Harshan, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
Dr. K.Lekshmi Bhai, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12397

SRP PG 6

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF POST-CERVICAL UTERINE TORSION AND VAGINAL RUPTURE IN A DOE

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, KVASU*

A three year old Malabari doe was presented at the TVCC, CVAS, Pookode with a history of dystocia and intermittent straining for several hours. The doe had been bred by natural mating about five months back. On clinical examination, the doe was dull, anorectic having rectal temperature of 102°F and straining intermittently with bloody discharge from vulva. On per-vaginal examination, right lateral vaginal wall was found ruptured and the condition was diagnosed as right sided post-cervical uterine torsion. A foetus could be palpated abdominally which was confirmed as dead by trans-abdominal B-mode ultrasonography. As foetus was not accessible per-vaginum, it was decided to undertake caesarean section to relieve the foetus and to correct the uterine torsion. Surgery was carried out under distal para-vertebral nerve block anaesthesia with local infiltration of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Two dead foetuses and attached foetal membranes were removed from the uterus. The post-cervical uterine torsion was corrected by detorting it to its normal position. Surgical incision was sutured in routine manner. As vaginal rupture was lateral and deep inside, it was left unsutured. Post-operatively, animal was treated with intravenous dextrose normal saline 500 ml, ringers lactate 500 ml, injection ceftriaxone 25mg/kg, meloxicam 0.2mg/kg and Oxytocin 5 IU intramuscularly. The animal had an uneventful recovery without any post-partum complications.

Keywords : Malabari Doe, Vaginal Rupture, Post-cervical Uterine Torsion, Caesarean Section

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. C.P. Abdul Azeez, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Paper ID 12400

SRP PG 7

UNILATERAL LEFT UTERINE HORN TORSION IN A CROSSBRED JAMNAPARI DOE

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, KVASU*

Uterine torsion is a condition characterized by twisting of uterus along its longitudinal axis, which mostly occurs during the latter first stage or early second stage of labour. A crossbred Jamnapari doe aged four years was presented to the TVCC, CVAS, Pookode, with a complaint of retention of foetal membranes. Animal had kidded three healthy kids 18 hours back. The animal was weak, unstable and dyspnoeic when presented. Clinical examination revealed blood tinged vaginal discharge and lack of straining. On abdominal palpation, a bony structure, suggestive of a foetus, could be felt on the right side of abdomen. Per-vaginal examination was unsuccessful due to a constricted cervix and trans-abdominal ultrasonographic examination could not visualize the mass correctly due to presence of gas. A surgical intervention was decided after stabilizing the animal but the animal succumbed to death during the course of stabilization. On necropsy, large volume of serosanguinous fluid was found in the peritoneal cavity. A 360° right sided torsion of the left uterine horn, which had undergone necrosis was observed. A male emphysematous foetus along with necrosed foetal membranes was found in the left uterine horn. Unilateral uterine horn torsion is a rare condition in goats. The prognosis of uterine torsion depends upon the stage of presentation. Delay in correction of uterine torsion causes death of the dam following uterine necrosis due to generalized bacteremia, endotoxaemia and cardiovascular failure. As the clinical presentation of uterine torsion is variable, clinical and ultrasonographic examination may be insufficient for accurate diagnosis.

Keywords : Unilateral Left Uterine Horn Torsion, Necrosis, Ultrasonography, Necropsy.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr. K. Promod, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

**Paper ID 12215****SRP PG 8****DIAGNOSIS AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HYPOSPADIASIS IN
A MALE GOAT KID - A CASE REPORT1****Karan Hosmani***Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Veterinary College, Bidar*

A male goat kid aged 2 days was presented with complaint of a soft fluctuating at penile region and showing signs of stranguria and dribbling of urine. The animal passed urine on application of manual pressure on the swelling. As the size of the animal and the penis was too small, the animal was not stable and was delayed to stabilize the animal for surgery. The surgery was scheduled on representation after 30 days based on history, clinical signs, survey and contrast radiography and ultrasonography. The case was diagnosed as Hypospadiasis associated with urethral diverticulum. The surgical reconstruction was carried out under Xylazine HCl (0.03 mg/kg BW I/M) and Ketamine HCl (4mg/kg BW I/M) with the animal restrained in dorsal recumbency. A linear incision was made on the mid-line of the diverticulum and the urine was drained. The hypospadiac opening was located cranial and caudal to the urethral diverticulum. The urethral process and glans penis were exposed with caudal retraction of the prepuce. The narrowed urethral process was amputated with scissors. Attempts to pass a lubricated catheter were unsuccessful. Hence, a 2mm baby (infant) feeding tube was placed as an indwelling catheter to connect the cranial and caudal hypospadiac opening. The excess skin on the diverticulum was excised and the urethra was reconstructed using Vikryl No.(2-0) suture material. The skin was sutured and the wound dressed until healing. Post operative care and management was followed until uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Male Kid, Hypospadias, Urethra, Iohexol, Reconstructive Surgery**Faculty Advisors:** Dr. Jahangir Dodmani, Assistant Professor, Department of
Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. B. Bhagvantappa, Assistant Professor, Department of
Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 12345****SRP PG 9****SUPERFICIAL KERATECTOMY FOR BILATERAL CORNEAL DERMOID CYST IN A CROSS BREED CALF****Anvitha Hansoge***Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur*

A six day old cross breed female calf was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a complaint of bilateral blindness and presence of a membrane over both the eyes. On ophthalmic examination, dazzle reflex and pupillary light reflex was negative and it was diagnosed as bilateral corneal dermoid cyst. It was decided for surgical treatment by superficial keratectomy. General anaesthesia was induced and maintained by Xylazine @ 0.1 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and Ketamine and Diazepam in 1:1 ratio intravenously upto effect throughout the procedure, the eyeball was fixed and the dermoid cysts which invaded the corneal stromal layer extending upto the limbus were excised. Temporary tarsorrhaphy was done consequently and Moxifloxacin eye ointment, Hypersol eye drops and flurbiprofen eye drops was administered post operatively for two weeks. The cornea healed with mild scar formation.

Keywords : Corneal Dermoid, Superficial Keratectomy, Tarsorrhaphy**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. C.B. Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 12360****SRP PG 10****BIPEDICLE FLAP RECONSTRUCTION OF CLEFT PALATE IN A VECHUR CALF****Prabhu Kumar, M .D.***Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur*

A two month old female Vechur calf was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with history of milk oozing out through the nostrils during feeding. On physical examination the condition was diagnosed as secondary cleft or cleft palate which involved both hard and soft palate. Considering the value of the animal the condition was surgically corrected under general anaesthesia induced and maintained by Xylazine @ 0.1 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and 1.25% Thiopentone sodium intravenously up to the effect, after bilateral commissurotomy a sliding bipedicle flap reconstructive technique was performed. Consequently, pharyngostomy was performed for



post-operative feeding management using polyethylene tube. Post-operatively animal was given antibiotics for 7 days, and analgesics for 3 days. The tube used for pharyngeostomy was removed by tenth post-operative day. The animal showed symptomatic recovery by fourth post-operative week.

Keywords : Cleft Palate, Sliding Bipedicle Flap, Pharyngeostomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. (Maj) Sudheesh,. S Nair, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. Soumya Ramankutty, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Abstracts of
Equine Practice

UG

“A horse gallops with his lungs, Perseveres with his heart, And wins with his character”

- Tesio



Paper ID 12061

EQP UG 1

OCULAR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN KATHIAWARI HORSE

Pradeep Eswaran

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Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.*

Ocular squamous cell carcinoma is the most common ocular malignant neoplasm in the horse, affecting eyelids, nictitans, conjunctiva and cornea. It may arise anywhere in the body with a multifactorial etiology, exposure to ultraviolet light and lack of pigmentation are the main predisposing factors. A seven year old kathiawari stallion was reported to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with a history of a mass in the lower eyelid for the past 6 months. Surgical examinations revealed all vital signs were normal, complete blood count and serum profiles were also normal. Physical examination of the eye revealed a large pinkish ulcerated mass in the lower eyelid infested with maggots. Ophthalmic examinations revealed obscured vision of the affected eye. The patient was qualified for a surgical treatment under xylazine (1.1mg/kg) and butorphanol sedation (0.1mg/kg), ketamine induction (2.2mg/kg) and xylazine-ketamine maintenance; the tumour mass on the lower eyelid was resected. Auto vaccine was prepared from the resected mass and it was administered to the animal for 1 month at weekly interval. The recurrence of the tumour in the third eyelid was noticed after two months and the same was excised under the above anaesthetic regimen. As a post operative treatment streptopenicillin 5gm was administered intramuscularly and flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg was administered intravenously. Histology of the excised tumour revealed nest of neoplastic keratinocytic cells thus confirming ocular squamous cell carcinoma. The vision restored with mild abnormality in the eyelid structure.

Keywords : Kathiyawari, Ocular Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Tumor

Faculty Advisors: Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.



Paper ID 12077

EQP UG 2

CHALLENGING CASE OF CYSTITIS IN A HORSE**Aswathy Mohan**

*Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.*

A three years old stallion was presented to the hospital with the history of dribbling of urine for a period of twenty days. Clinical examination revealed dull depressed horse with dribbling of urine. About 6 litres of urine was removed. Urine was turbid in nature and yellow coloured. Ultrasonography of the abdomen revealed distended bladder with thick wall. Horse was administered amoxicillin- cloxacillin, flunixin meglumine and ringers lactate. On the 2nd day, animal voided clear urine but, dribbling of urine persisted. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that the horse had sudden fall on the ground and had the injury over the neck. Detailed clinical examination revealed weakness in the hind limbs and was about to fall down when the animal was backed up. Based on the history dribbling of urine, clinical and ultrasonographic examination, the present case is diagnosed as spinal cord lesions at cervical region. The horse was administered with mannitol, amoxicillin- cloxacillin, fluids and animal had the transient improvement.

Keywords : Horse, Cystitis, Urine, Cervical Trauma

Faculty Advisors: Dr. G. Vijayakumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.
Dr. R. Ravi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Paper ID 12114

EQP UG 3

**SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OCULAR SETARIASIS
IN A FILLY****Sangavai Selvan**

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.*

A 11 months old female non descriptive filly was presented to TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of cloudiness of left cornea, lacrimation of left eye and a moving worm within the left eye since two days. Clinical examination revealed diffuse corneal opacity with a mobile parasitic worm within the anterior chamber of the left eye with complete corneal opacity and



photophobia. Based on clinical examination the case was diagnosed as ocular setariasis and surgical removal was advocated. The horse was sedated with Dexmedetomidine at 1 mg/kg i/v. Topical analgesia was achieved with 0.5% proparacaine and auriculopalpebral block was achieved with 2% lidocaine. Anterior chamber was entered at 2'O clock position using a 16 gauge needle fitted to a 10ml syringe filled with 5ml normal saline. The worm was aspirated into the syringe gently. The corneal wound was left to heal spontaneously. Postoperative wound care, topical and parenteral antibiotic administration resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords: Ocular Setariasis, Surgical Management, Filly

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Tamil Mahan , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. S. Senthil Kumar, Assistant professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 12121

EQP UG 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF HIGH FLANKER IN A KATHIAWARI STALLION

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Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.*

A three year old Kathiawari stallion was presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu for gelding. Clinical examination revealed presence of one normal sized testis (right testis) in the scrotum. The left testis could not be palpated in the scrotum. Ultrasonography employing 3.5 mHz transducer revealed retained testis measuring 6.8x3.7 cm in the inguinal canal with peripheral vascularity. Based on the clinical and ultrasonographic examination the case was diagnosed as a high flanker with retention of testis in the left inguinal canal. The animal was prepared for anaesthesia by withholding feed and water for 12 and 6 hours, respectively. Anaesthesia was induced with xylazine - ketamine and maintained with triple drip. Left testis was located employing trans-scrotal ultrasonography and brought to surgical site and immobilized for surgical intervention. Surgical removal of testes was done through scrotal incisions. The spermatic cord was ligated and transfixed using No.2 catgut and severed employing emasculator. The scrotal incision was left open to facilitate drainage and healing by second intention. Routine wound care with antibiotic administration resulted in an uneventful recovery.



Keywords : High Flanker, Kathiawari Stallion

Faculty Advisors: Dr. M. Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. S. Senthil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12125

EQP UG 5

OCULAR SETARIASIS AND ITS SURGICAL RETRIEVAL IN A HORSE-A CASE REPORT

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissure*

A 3 year old stallion was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of blepharospasm, photophobia, excessive lacrimation and bluish discolouration of the cornea of the left eye. Clinical examination confirmed the physiological parameters within normal range and corneal oedema of the left eye. On visual examination under illumination a wriggling worm was seen in the anterior chamber and worm in eye condition was diagnosed. The surgical retrieval of the worm was decided. General anaesthesia was induced using xylazine hydrochloride at 1.1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and ketamine hydrochloride at 2.2mg/kg body weight intravenously. The animal was controlled on right lateral recumbency and cornea was desensitized using 0.5%proparacaine. A 2mm nick incision at limbus was made at 3 'o' clock position and the worm was retrieved. Corneal incision was sutured using 6-0 vicryl using a simple interrupted suture pattern. Post operatively flurbiprofen eye drops and moxifloxacin eye drops were instilled QID for 1 week. Microscopic examination of the worm confirmed it as male setaria digitata. The animal had an uneventful recovery and corneal clarity was regained by the third postoperative week with minimal scar on the incision site.

Keywords : Ocular Setariasis, Worm in Eye

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Sudheesh, S. Nair, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. C.B. Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 12182

EQP UG 6

COLIC DUE TO GASTRIC DILATATION AND ITS EMERGENCY THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT IN A PONY

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Madras Veterinary College

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

Eleven year old pony was brought to the Large Animal Medicine Unit, with the history of not passing dung and distention of the abdomen for past two days. On clinical examination the animal appeared dull with an increase in heart rate, pulse rate and congested mucous membrane. Abdominal auscultation revealed absence of intestinal sound on both sides of the abdomen. Radiograph could not reveal anything significant. Through rectal examination relieved small quantity of mucus coated dung. Ultrasound revealed anechoic areas in the stomach and distention of the greater curvature of stomach wall beyond the 13th rib. Based on ultrasound and clinical examination the case was diagnosed as colic due to gastric dilatation. Gastric decompression was performed by nasogastric intubation and about 6 litres of gastric reflux was relieved. Initially the animal was treated with inj. Analgin @ 20mg/kg IV, inj. RL @ 10ml/kg IV. After 4 hours, the animal again showed colic signs and treated with inj. Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1mg/kg IV and fluid therapy. After 12 hours, the animal did not show any colic signs. The next day morning, the animal was given Liquid Paraffin @ 10ml/kg through stomach tube followed by fluid therapy. That day evening, the animal passed dung and all the vital parameters were within the normal limits. The case will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Colic, Gastric Dilatation, Nasogastric Intubation

Faculty Advisors: Dr. P.Pothiappan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.

Dr. B.Gowri, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine.



Paper ID 12186

EQP UG 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DEEP LACERATED WOUND IN A STALLION

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A Kathiawari horse weighing around 350 kg was presented with a history of wound at the medial aspect of left thigh caused by a barbed wire during crossing a fence. Clinical examination revealed a deep and extensively lacerated wound along with swelling, bloody discharge and pain on palpation. Pre-operatively the horse was administered inj. tetanus toxoid and inj. amoxicillin and cloxacillin. The site was surgically prepared and the animal was restrained in lateral recumbency after administration of balanced anaesthesia using inj. xylazine @ 0.3 mg/kg body weight, Diazepam @ 0.1 mg/kg body weight, Ketamine 2.2 mg/kg body weight combination intravenously. The wound was thoroughly irrigated using normal saline and povidine iodine. The deep cut muscles were sutured using chromic catgut (No.2) with simple interrupted pattern. The skin was sutured using nylon (No.2) with cross mattress sutures. Post operatively inj. amoxicillin and cloxacillin @10 mg/kg body weight i/v for 10 days and inj. meloxicam @ 0.3 mg/kg body weight i/v were administered. The wound was surgically dressed using soframycin ointment, iodine and topicure spray. The horse recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Kathiawari, Deep Lacerated Wound, Balanced Anaesthesia

Faculty Advisors: Dr.B. Bhagavantappa , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. D.Dilipkumar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12228

EQP UG 8

GASTROINTESTINAL IMPACTION AND ITS EMERGENCY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT IN A THOROUGHBRED HORSE

Reshma Sebi

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.*

Four year old Thoroughbred gelding was brought to the LAC Medicine Unit with the history of pawing, patchy sweating and frequent lying down since yesterday. Clinical examination revealed elevated heart rate, pulse rate,



respiratory rate, patchy sweating at the neck and flank region and absence of borborygmi sounds on both the sides of abdomen. Rectal examination revealed mild distended and impacted intestinal loops. The animal subjected to haematobiochemical examination revealed elevated PCV, TP and the other parameters were within the normal limits. Ultrasound revealed reduced peristalsis of the entire gastrointestinal tract and dilatation of the greater curvature of the stomach wall. Based on clinical, hematological and ultrasound examination the case was diagnosed as gastrointestinal impaction. Initially, the horse treated with Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg IV, Inj. RL @10ml/kg b.wt IV. The dilatation of the stomach was decompressed by stomach tube intubation and relived around 10 liters of dark color fluid with live ascarid worms. Again the animal showed colic signs and treated with Inj. Flunixin IV, Liquid. Ivermectin @ 0.2mg/kg b.wt, Liquid paraffin 2 litres, Magnesium sulphate 450 gm by S/T intubation. After twelve hours there was a recurrence of colic signs and subjected to S/T intubation relived around 4 liters of gastric reflux and started an initial bolus of Lignocaine @1.3 mg/ kg followed by a constant rate intravenous infusion @ 0.05 mg/kg/min and Inj.RL@10ml/kg b.wt IV. The animal had an uneventful recovery will be discussed in detail.

Keywords : Flunixin Meglumine, Gastrointestinal Impaction, Haematological, Ultrasound

Faculty Advisors: Dr. P.Poithiyappan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12284

EQP UG 9

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC BACTERIAL LIMB INFECTION OF EQUINE WITH INTRAVENOUS REGIONAL LIMB PERFUSION AND TRIPLE-SULPHATE THERAPY

Hardik Patel

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A seven-year-old Marwadi female horse was brought to the TVCC, Deesa for the complaint of recurrent bacterial infection of limb region. It was treated by local vet with different systemic antibiotics and failed to recovery completely. During clinical examination, pus oozing out abscess was noticed below the fetlock joint region. Animal exhibited lameness on the affected limb as well as increase in the pulse rate of digital artery was noticed. For the treatment of this condition, intravenous regional limb perfusion was performed and animal was sedated with Inj. Xylazine (@ 1.1mg/kg. body wt.,IV). Following which



tourniquet was applied proximal to the fetlock joint to compress the circulation of the distal affected portion. Intravenous catheter was performed with 20 G butterfly scalp vein and administered Inj. Ceftriaxone plus Tazobactam 4.5 gm (diluted with 20 ml sterile distilled water) into the regional venous system and kept left for 20–30 minutes. Initially for two days, mercuric iodide with mineral oil was applied to the affected region to ripen the chronic abscess. Followed by application of boric acid and zinc oxide was done for next two subsequent days to promote the better tissue oxidation. Within four days, changes were noticed in affected limb. Combination of magnesium sulphate, copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate in 1:1:1 proportion was made and applied to the affected region for next 10 days. Animal recovered after fourteen days of therapy and marked improvement in lameness was also noticed.

Keywords : Intravenous Regional Limb Perfusion, Triple-sulphate Therapy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. R.M.Patel, Professor and Head, Department of Clinics.
Dr.A.N.Suthar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 12320

EQP UG 10

COLIC ASSOCIATED WITH SAND ENTEROCOLOPATHY IN FALABELLA MINIATURE HORSE

Gayathri Jayaram

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Madras Veterinary College

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A female miniature horse aged three years was brought to the Large Animal Medicine Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Chennai with the history of chronic diarrhoea and occasional colic for the past three weeks. On detailed clinical examination emaciated body condition, congested mucous membrane, elevated temperature and heart rate were noticed. An increase in the borborigmous sound was heard on auscultation of both the sides of abdomen. Ultrasonographic examination revealed hyperechoic material in the stomach and ventral colon, thickened mucosa of the greater curvature of the stomach and intestinal lumen along with increased peristalsis. Radio-dense material in the stomach and ventral colon were seen in radiography. Haemato-biochemical parameters were within the normal range. Faecal sand sedimentation showed the presence of sand in the dung. Faecal sample was found to be negative for parasitic ova and culture was positive for Staphylococcus and E.coli. Faecal ABST was found to be sensitive to Enrofloxacin. Based on clinical examination, ultrasonography and other examination the case was diagnosed as colic due to Sand enteropathy. The case was treated with Inj.RL @ 30 ml/kg b.wt. i.v.BID,



Inj.Enrofloxacin @ 5 mg/kg b.wt. i.v SID, Inj.Metronidazole @ 15 mg/kg b.wt. i.v. BID, Inj.Flunixin Meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg SID, Inj.Dicyclomine @ 0.02-0.33mg/kg BID and orally with Suspension. Sucralfate @ 10mg/kg b.wt SID, Capsule.Omeprazole @ 4mg/kg b.wt SID, Powder.Koalin @ 1gm/kg BID for 10 days. In spite of vigorous therapy the animal did not responded to the treatment. The case will be discussed in detail.

Keywords : Ventral Colon- Increased Barborigious Sound- Thickened Intestinal Mucosa.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.P. Pothiappan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.C.S.Arunaman, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics2

Paper ID 12374

EQP UG 11

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UNILATERAL OCULAR SETARIASIS IN A KATHIAWARI MARE

Sri Kuhan Karpayah

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Madras Veterinary College

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

A five year old Kathiawari mare was presented to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with clinical signs of unilateral corneal opacity, blepharospasms and epiphora on the right eye. On indirect ophthalmoscope examination, a live motile helminth was observed within the anterior chamber of the eye. Further slit lamp examination revealed an intact anterior chamber and fundus of normal study. A radical surgical regime was opted for isolation of the worm from the anterior chamber. Five days prior to the surgery the animal was injected with a prophylactic tetanus toxoid vaccine of 25Lf intramuscularly. 18 hours prior to surgery, the eye was prepared with instillation of Carboxymethylcellulose 0.7% w/v and Gatifloxacin 0.3% w/v drops for every two hours. Prior to surgery a prophylactic dose of Streptopenicillin was given, five grams intramuscularly. Anaesthesia was induced and maintained using a combination of Xylazine (XYLO-B®) 1.1mg/kg, Ketamine(ANEKET ®) 2.2mg/kg and Diazepam (LORI®) 15mg was given intravenously. The animal was positioned on its left lateral recumbence for the procedure. A clear corneal incision was made at the 12 o'clock position of the anterior chamber. The site of predilection of the infective larvae in horses is the peritoneum. The aberrantly migrated helminth in the anterior chamber was retrieved. Subsequently the anterior chamber was lavaged with BSS and intra caramel Moxifloxacin was instilled. Postoperatively, Tobramycin 0.3% w/v ointment and Carboxymethyl Cellulose 0.7% w/v eye drops were prescribed. The hemlminth was



morphologically identified as *Setaria digitata*, a *Setariidae*(family) nematode, common mosquito vector borne peritoneal worm of bovines.

Keywords : Ocular Setariasis, *Setaria Digitata*, Kathiawari, Anterior Chamber

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C.Ramani, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr. C.Niranjana, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 12390

EQP UG 12

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF GUTTURAL POUCH EMPYEMA IN A THOROUGHBRED MARE

Bava Fakhrudeen

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Madras Veterinary College

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Nine year old female, Thoroughbred horse was presented to Large Animal Outpatient Unit of MVCTH, Chennai with a history of anorexia, bilateral white to yellowish purulent nasal discharge with respiratory stertor for the past two days. The general clinical examination revealed body temperature of 39.2°C, heart rate of 40/min and a respiratory rate of 24/min. The mare was subjected to thorough clinical examination, hematology, serum biochemistry and radiography. Haematology results were Hb 11.2g/dL, PCV 53.1 %, RBC 6.71x10⁶/μL, WBC 18589/μL, platelets 1, 65,000 and the differential count was N 82% and L 18%. Serum biochemistry parameters showed hyperproteinemia. Based on the history and clinical signs the case was tentatively diagnosed as a guttural pouch empyema. Radiography revealed guttural pouch was distended with radiodense material without chondroids. The nasal discharge was subjected to antibiogram and isolation and culturing of the microorganism. The isolated microbe was staphylococcus sps, which was sensitive to Enrofloxacin and Cefotaxime. It was also negative for fungal culture. So, the animal was treated with inj. Normal saline 1000ml I/V, inj. Enrofloxacin 7mg/kg b.wt I/V for ten days along with inj. Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1mg/kg b.wt I/V and inj. chlorpheniramine maleate 10mL I/M for five days. From third day onwards there was a clinical improvement and the case will be discussed in detail.

Keywords : Horse, Guttural Pouches, Guttural Pouch Empyema, Staphylococcus Sps

Faculty Advisors: Dr. B.Gowri, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.C.S.Arunaman, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics



Paper ID 12413

EQP UG 13

A CASE REPORT OF BABESIOSIS IN A DONKEY

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Department of Veterinary Medicine

College of Veterinary Science

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati

An eight-month-old donkey was presented with the history of dullness and inappetence for the past two weeks. On clinical examination the animal was having pyrexia, enlarged palpable lymph nodes and pale mucous membranes. On haematological examination, anaemia and neutrophilia were noticed. Peripheral blood smear revealed the presence of *Theileria equi* (*Babesia equi*) in the erythrocytes. Cardiac auscultation and Electrocardiography showed tachycardia. The animal was treated with Inj. Diminazene aceturate @ 3.5 mg/kg BW, single dose, deep IM, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate @ 0.5mg/kg BW, IM and Inj. Tribivet – 5 ml, IM for 3 days, Inj. Ferritas – 2ml, IM and Syr. Brotone – 10 ml, PO, BID for 1 week. The animal showed remarkable improvement with increase in haematological indices, appetite and absence of blood parasites, 14 days post therapy. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Donkey, Theileriaequi, Diminazene Acetate

Faculty Advisors: Dr. B. Subhash Chandra , Contract Assistant Professor,
Department of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. N. Syaama Sundar, Professor and University Head,
Department of Veterinary Medicine

Abstracts of
Equine Practice

PG

“A horse gallops with his lungs, Perseveres with his heart, And wins with his character”

- Tesio



Paper ID 12283

EQP PG 1

EXTERNAL SKELETAL FIXATOR (ESF) FOR LEFT METATARSAL FRACTURE IN EQUINE – A CASE REPORT

Rajasekar Sathasivam

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Eight year old, male, chestnut pony weighing around 80 kg was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of automobile accident and had open fracture of the left metatarsus. On physical examination, open wound was noticed at the medial aspect of metatarsal region with severe bleeding, swelling and pain over the mid metatarsal region. Radiographic evaluation was revealed comminuted fracture of left distal 3rd metatarsus. On clinical examination, the animal was apparently healthy. External skeletal fixation was performed under general anaesthesia using triple drip procedure. The limb was bandaged with soft padding and splinting. Post-operative care with periodic wound dressing, antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and supportive therapies were given. The implant was removed after 30 days of surgery and the pony recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Pony, Metatarsal Bone, Steinmann Pins, External Skeletal Fixator

Faculty Advisors: Dr. R. Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery
Dr. A. Arun Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery

Paper ID 12379

EQP PG 2

COLIC IN A HORSE DUE TO PARASITIC INFESTATIONS AND POOR MANAGEMENT- A CASE STUDY

Xavier Mathew

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A nine years old female Cleveland Bay horse was reported to TVCC, Pookode on 28th June 2018. The animal was recumbent and not taking feed since last night and showed signs of abdominal pain. On clinical examination the animal showed pyrexia, pale conjunctival mucous membrane, elevated heart rate and respiratory rate. Haematological examination revealed leukocytosis with neutrophilia. Microscopical examination of faecal sample showed presence of ova of Strongyle, Ascarid and Oxyuris *equi*. Microscopic examination



of Giemsa stained peripheral blood smear identified *Babesia* spp. From the history of lack exercise, feeding of rice gruel, clinical signs and laboratory findings confirmed the case as colic due to improper management and parasitic infestation. Treatment was done with analgesics, intensive fluid therapy with 5 litres of normal saline and 5 litres of Ringer's lactate, antiinflammatory drugs, antihistaminic and antibiotic (Amoxicillin- clavulanate). The animal was able to stand up after an hour of treatment. On second day, the animal was treated with diminazene aceturate at the dose rate of 5 mg/kg body weight deep IM. Fenbendazole bolus was also given at a dose rate of 10 mg/kg body weight orally. The antibiotic therapy was continued for five days. Normal appetite and gait attained within a week. Advised the owner to provide good exercise to horse and to reduce starchy feed and give feed rich in protein. Observance of proper diagnostic protocol and treatment strategy might have helped to save the life of the horse.

Keywords : Equine Colic, Babesia in Horse, Recumbant Horse, Oxyuris,

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Xavier Mathew, Assistant Professor and Head (i/c),
Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr.A.Janus, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary
Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Abstracts of
**Exotic Pet and
Avian Practice**

UG

"I feel like i'm nothing without wildlife. They are the stars. I feel awkward without them"

- Bindi Irwin



Paper ID 11993

EPAP UG 1

***SARCOPTIC SCABEI VAR CUNICULI* INFESTATION IN A PET RBBIT WITH ZOONOTIC TRANSMISSION – A CASE STUDY**

Nimesh Patel

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Scabies is a highly contagious, pruritic, inflammatory skin disease caused by mite, *Sarcoptic scabei var cuniculi*. A zoonotic transmission from pet rabbits has not been reported previously to the best of author's knowledge. Dermatological examination revealed dull greasy coat with canker in ears, muzzle, legs and dorsal surface of the body. Deep skin scrapping processed with 10% KOH revealed high numbers of Sarcoptic mite. A weekly subcutaneous injections of Ivermectin (®Neomec) @ 0.2 mg/kg body weight along with supportive care resolved the case successfully without any remission within two months periods. The infested family members (2) were advised to apply anti-pruritic cream after examining by a physician.

Keywords : Scabies, Pet-rabbit, Zoonosis, Ivermectin

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Bhupamani Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, S.D.A.U., Gujarat
Dr. Ankit Prajapati, Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine, S.D.A.U., Gujarat

Paper ID 12051

EPAP UG 2

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PROLAPSED GLOTTIS IN AN ASEEL CROSS

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Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry

A 3 year old female Aseel cross was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry with a history of dog bitten wound on the ventral portion of the neck. Clinical examination revealed deep puncture wound on the neck with laryngeal rupture and Prolapsed glottis through the wound. The bird was sedated with administration of xylazine @ 2mg/kg body weight I/M. After positioning the bird on supine position through the open mouth, the prolapsed glottis was gently retracted in an upward direction towards the base of the tongue and held in position by suturing it to the base of the tongue using catgut 2/0 in simple interrupted suture pattern. The skin wound on the ventral portion of the



neck was closed using cotton size No. 9 suture material in simple interrupted suture pattern. Postoperatively Inj. Gentamicin @ 4mg/kg body weight was administered intramuscularly for five days. The birds started to drink water from 3rd day onwards and the sutures were removed on 10th day post operatively. The bird recovered completely.

Keywords : Larynx, Rupture, Prolapse, glottis, Aseel Cross

Faculty Advisors : Dr. R.M.D. Alphonse, Associate Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr. N.Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12089

EPAP UG 3

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF EGG BOUND CONDITION IN COUNTRY HEN

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

Egg binding is considered as a common cause of abdominal distension in chickens and needs to be treated with surgical intervention. A hen aged six months and 1.2kg body weight was reported with abdominal distension since 15 days and the bird was not laying eggs. Defecation was normal. C-arm imaging results were not conclusive. Condition was diagnosed observing the yolk material in the aspirate. Surgical area was prepared aseptically and local infiltration was done with Inj. lignocaine 2%. A vertical incision was done below the vent region followed by the removal of yolk material and soft shelled eggs. The abdominal region was flushed with metronidazole solution. The muscle layer was sutured with size 0-catgut using simple continuous pattern and skin was sutured in simple interrupted pattern using size 0- braided silk. Post operatively the bird was treated with Dexamethasone (1mg/kg B.Wt. I/M), Phenaramine maleate (0.5 mg/kg B.Wt. I/M), Cefotaxime (100mg/kg B.Wt. I/M for 3 days). The bird showed uneventful recovery and started laying eggs.

Keywords : Country Hen, Egg Bound Condition, Soft Shelled Eggs

Faculty Advisors : Dr. L. Siva Sudarshan, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.
Dr. A.U.Hareesh, Contract Teaching Faculty, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.



Paper ID 12131

EPAP UG 4

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF MUD BALLING IN A CATTLE EGRET (*Bubulcus ibis*) – A CASE REPORT

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Tamil nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An egret that was found struck in the creepers in a garden and was unable to fly. The bird was rescued from the bushes. The egret left leg was found to be covered with mud ball. Mud ball was successfully removed by immersing the leg in the water containing dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate. The bird was administered vitamin drops orally to prevent the stress caused by the handling. Egret had uneventful recovery following intervention.

Keywords : Egret, Mud Ball, Legs, Dioctyl Sodium Sulfosuccinate

Faculty Advisors : Dr.R.Ravi, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VCM, VCRI, Namakkal.
Dr.G.Vijayakumar, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Dept. of VCM, VCRI, Namakkal.

Paper ID 12187

EPAP UG 5

FIBROSARCOMA AND ITS SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN ASEEL BREED (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) OF CHICKEN- A CASE REPORT

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A male Aseel bird aged one year weighing 2kgs was presented to Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex with the history of a mass on dorsal aspect between two wings and it was reported that the size of the mass had been increasing gradually from past 45 days. On clinical examination, the mass was hard in consistency and biochemical examination of serum showed elevated alkaline phosphatase levels (441 mU/ml). Under local anesthesia, 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride was infiltrated around the mass and hard mass was excised surgically and cryotherapy using liquid nitrogen was done. Incised wound edges were opposed and closed by simple interrupted suture pattern using braided silk (size-0). Post operatively the bird was treated with Cefotaxime (75mg/kg B.Wt. I/M) and Meloxicam (0.3mg/kg B.Wt. I/M). Histopathological examination of



the hard mass confirmed it as “Fibro sarcoma”. The bird recovered in a fair way, neither with complications nor with reoccurrence till date.

Keywords : Aseel, Alkaline Phosphatase, Surgical Excision, Cryotherapy, Fibrosarcoma

Faculty Advisors : Dr. L. Siva Sudarshan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.
Dr. A.U.Hareesh, Contract Teaching Faculty, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12192

EPAP UG 6

**SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL
EPITHELIAL INCLUSION CYST (OD) IN A RABBIT
(*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)**

Rama Sai Revathi

*Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex
College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A three year old female non descriptive rabbit was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical complex, Proddatur with a history of impaired vision and watery discharges from the right eye (OD) since one week. On physical examination the vital parameters were normal. Detailed ophthalmic examination was revealed that negative menace and PLR, watery discharges, congested sclera and conjunctiva, positive FDT, white and elevated mass on the cornea was diagnosed as Corneal Epithelial Inclusion Cyst (OD). The inclusion cyst was aspirated under topical ocular anesthesia with 0.5 % Proparacaine hydrochloride and temporary tarsorrhaphy was performed. Sutures were removed after one week. The affected rabbit was separated from the healthy ones and treated. The animal was recovered without any complications. The details of medical, surgical and post operative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Corneal Epithelial Inclusion Cyst, Tarsorrhaphy, Rabbit.

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Rambabu Kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.



Paper ID 12198

EPAP UG 7

PERIOULAR DERMATITIS AND CORNEAL ULCER IN A RABBIT (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Bharati Devi Koneti

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University*

A two year old male Albino rabbit was presented to the Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of impaired vision, swollen eyelids, mucopurulent eye discharges, congested sclera and conjunctiva, hair loss and crusting in the mucous membrane around the eyes. On physical examination the vital parameters were normal. Detailed ophthalmic examinations of eyes were revealed positive menace and pupillary light reflex. Corneal ulcer was diagnosed in the right eye (OD) and periocular dermatitis in the both the eyes (OU). The affected rabbit was treated after separating it from healthy ones in isolated cages. The details of medical, surgical and post operative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Periocular Dermatitis, Corneal Ulcer, Rabbit

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Rambabu Kalaka, Assistant Professor and Head, C.V.Sc., Proddatur.

Paper ID 12212

EPAP UG 8

ASCARIASIS IN A JACOBIN PIGEON AND ITS MANAGEMENT WITH PYRANTEL PAMOATE

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Ascarids are large parasitic roundworms found in small intestines. They are reported in all domestic birds including pigeons. A four month old female Jacobin pigeon (*Columba livia*) weighing 350g was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of vomiting and presence of live worms in faeces and the vomitus for past three days. Owner reported that the bird was treated with Tab. Ivermectin for three days, but there was no improvement in the condition. On clinical examination, it was observed that the bird was emaciated and the keel bone was prominent. Crop could not be palpated. Faeces was found to be solid and retained the form. However, microscopic examination of faecal



sample revealed numerous ascarid ova characterised by oval, smooth shelled eggs containing unsegmented embryo. The case was diagnosed as ascariasis and was treated with pyrantel pamoate suspension at the dose rate of 4.5mg/kg as a single dose. Faecal sample microscopy after five days of treatment could detect no ova of any parasites. Owner was advised to repeat the dosing after 14 days of initial treatment.

Keywords : Jacobin Pigeon, Ascariasis, Pyrantel Pamoate

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Rathish.R.L, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine,CVAS, Pookode.
Dr. Deepa.P.M, Assistant Professor and Head(i/c), Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine,CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12222

EPAP UG 9

CONCURRENT INFECTION OF *Ascaridia galli* AND *Syngamus trachea* IN BRAHMA BIRD

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*Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Ascaridia galli and *Syngamus trachea* are the pathogenic nematodes which affect the domestic poultry. *Ascaridia galli* being a gastrointestinal nematode causes severe diarrhoea and poor production performance. *Syngamus trachea* (gape worm) that infects trachea of birds and causes airway obstruction. A two year old Brahma bird was presented at Teaching Veterinary clinical complex Mannuthy with a history of open mouth breathing, droopiness and white diarrhoea. Upon clinical examination open mouth breathing and gaping could be observed. The tracheal swab and faecal sample was collected and examined microscopically. The faecal and tracheal swab examination revealed the presence of ova of *Ascaridia galli* and *Syngamus trachea*. The bird was treated with piperazine and fenbendazole @ dose rate of 150mg/bird and 50mg/kg respectively. Uneventful Clinical recovery was noticed 10 days post therapy. Faecal sample was negative after 10 days of therapy

Keywords : *Ascaridia Galli*, *Syngamus Trachea*, Brahma Bird

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Amel Dev.P, Teaching Assistant, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Mannuthy
Dr.S.Ajith Kumar, Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Mannuthy

**Paper ID 12230****EPAP UG 10****PULLORUM DISEASE IN A BROILER CHICK - A CASE STUDY****Anjitha Jose, K.**

*Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Pullorum disease is an economically important septicemic disease primarily affecting chicken transmitted mainly through trans-ovarian mode of transmission. A four day old broiler chick was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, with the history of weakness, ruffled feathers, adherence of chalky white material to the vent, lameness and leg deformities with oedema and enlargement of tibia-tarsal joint. The owner also presented an autopsy report of two chicks of the same flock which revealed the lesions to be inflamed unabsorbed yolk sac, congested lungs, swollen liver with white necrotic foci, fatal septicemia, suggestive of mixed infection from *E.coli* and *Salmonella* sp. A sterile cloaca swab was collected and cultured sample in Hektoen enteric agar showed bluish green colonies with black centers which identified as characteristic of *Salmonella* spp. The case was diagnosed as Pullorum disease/Bacillary whitish diarrhoea and treatment was initiated in the flock with a combination of Doxycycline and Neomycin at the dose rate of 1g in 10L of drinking water for four days, groviplek liquid at the dose rate of 20 ml and vimeral at the dose rate of 5 ml per 100 chicks. As prevention strategy isolation of weak chicks and housing of uninfected chicks in environment that is well cleaned and sanitized to eliminate any residual salmonella was advised. The chick showed marked improvement by fifth day of treatment and the early treatment helped in limiting the mortality to merely three percent in the flock.

Keywords : Broiler Chick, *Salmonella*, culture

Faculty Advisor : Dr. Deepa, P.M., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12247**EPAP UG 11****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INGLUVIAL FISTULA IN A FANTAIL PIGEON****Vishnu, K.**

*Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Ingluvial fistula is an abnormal opening between the crop and surface of the skin allowing ingesta to leak through the lower neck region. Surgical correction of ingluvial fistula is of great significance to enhance the quality of life in



affected birds. A two year old Fantail pigeon (*Columba livia*) weighing 180g was presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with history of an open wound in the lower neck area, oligodypsia and anorexia since four days with feed contents and water leaking out through the wound. Based on the detailed history and clinical examination it was diagnosed as a case of ingluvial fistula. Inguvotomy was performed under general anaesthesia using Ketamine, Midazolam and Butorphanol at the rate of 20mg/kg, 1mg/kg and 1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly, respectively. Feed materials were removed from the crop and thoroughly irrigated with Normal saline. An infant feeding tube (size 6-0) was passed anterior and posterior to the crop to know the patency of alimentary tract, followed by suturing of mucosal layer and muscular layer of crop with PGA 4-0 in continuous pattern and skin was apposed using Prolene 4-0 in interrupted pattern. Post operatively the bird was treated with oral Enrofloxacin at the rate of 15 mg/kg bodyweight, multivitamin syrup and Betadine ointment (external application) for seven days. The bird showed an uneventful recovery and the skin sutures were removed on 10th post operative day

Keywords : Fantail Pigeon, Inguvial Fistula, Inguvotomy.

Faculty Advisor : Dr. Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Pookode.

Paper ID 12262

EPAP UG 12

CONCURRENT INFECTION OF *Haemoproteus columbae* AND *Plasmodium* SPP. IN AN AMERICAN POUTER

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Haemoproteus columbae and *Plasmodium* spp. are apicomplexan haemoparasites having worldwide distribution. Infected *Pseudolynchia canariensis* and *culicine* mosquitoes respectively transmit the infection. Mixed infection with these two parasites are common and life threatening. A one year old male American pouter was presented to UVH Kokkalai with a history of anorexia, wasting and twisting of neck for the past 2 weeks. Upon physical examination, droopiness and torticollis were noticed. The blood and faecal sample were collected for laboratory examination. Blood smear revealed the presence of gametocytes and schizonts of *H.columbae* and *Plasmodium* spp. respectively. Faecal sample was found to be negative. The bird was treated with Buparvaquone @ 2.5mg/kg BW IM along with multivitamin supplements. Uneventful clinical recovery was noticed seven days post therapy.



Keywords : *Haemoproteus Columbae*, *Plasmodium* Spp., Diagnosis and Medical Management

Faculty Advisors : Dr. Deepa Chirayath, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr. Amel Dev P, Teaching Assistant, TVCC, CVAS, Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12272

EPAP UG 13

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONJUNCTIVAL GROWTH IN A DOVE

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A six month old male dove weighing around 250 grams was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC with a history of growth on the right lower eye lid increasing in size since birth. On clinical examination a pea sized growth, soft in consistency was noticed extending from the palpebral conjunctiva of the right lower eye lid interfering with the closure of eyelids. The bird was apparently normal in feeding and voiding habits. The dove was sedated with Inj. Ketamine @ 50mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and positioned on sternal recumbency. The growth was excised at its base using underwater cutting electrocautery with cutting and coagulation at 850. Postoperatively chloromycetin eye applicaps were applied for seven days and advised multivitamin drops. The bird recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Conjunctival Growth, Thermocautery, Dove

Faculty Advisors : Dr. B. Udayakumari, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.
Dr. N. Aruljothi, Professor, Dept. of VSR, RIVER.

Paper ID 12296

EPAP UG 14

DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF EGG YOLK COELOMITIS IN A BUDGERIGAR (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)

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Egg yolk coelomitis can occur in any bird species, but it is most common in Budgerigars. A six month old female Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) weighing 58 gm and laid 20 eggs in three months, reported to the Avian and



Exotic Pet Unit (AEPU) of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, with a history of distended abdomen for past one month. Physical examination, revealed distended abdomen near cloacal region, which was soft to touch with tenesmus. Confirmation of egg yolk coelomitis was made by radiograph and ultrasound examination. For radiograph the bird was positioned in lateral abdomen view and revealed fluid shadow regions in the abdomen. Ultrasound revealed circumscribed area (measuring 2.5 cm) with hyperechoic capsule with echogenic content and hyperechoic string like structure extruding from capsule to inner area with free fluid area also visualized in the coelom. Budgerigar was treated with Tab. Enrofloxacin @ 10 mg / kg b.wt. BID PO for five days, Tab. Furosemide @ 2 mg / kg B.wt. BID PO for four days, along with multivitamin and calcium supplements. Condition was persisted after medication. The owner was not willing for the abdominocentesis and the bird was surviving with the same condition. In future, we can try either abdominocentesis for ruling out micro organism and ABST for medical management or salpingo-hysterectomy under general anaesthesia to prevent the recurrence. Based on confirmative diagnosis, the treatment could be executed because these birds are highly prone for stress and led to death while doing unnecessary handling and examination.

Keywords : Egg Yolk, Coelomitis, Budgerigar, Radiograph, Ultrasound, Treatment

Faculty Advisors : Dr.M.Palanivelrajan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Wildlife Science, MVC, Chennai. Dr.D.Sumathi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VCM MVC, Chennai.

Paper ID 12322

EPAP UG 15

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE EVERSION IN A FULL TERM DOE RABBIT

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Uterine eversion and prolapse is rare in rabbits due to the anatomical peculiarity of the reproductive tract. A one year old, New Zealand white doe-rabbit, which was dull and weak and had kindled the previous night, was presented to TVCC, Pookode with a dark coloured mass hanging from the vulva. Closer examination revealed the protruded mass to be an everted uterine horn with necrotic changes. Trans-abdominal B-mode ultrasonography revealed presence of a dead foetus in an intact uterine horn in the abdomen. It was decided to resect the necrosed uterine parts and remove the retained foetus by laparotomy with a view of maintaining fertility of the rabbit. The rabbit was



stabilized by supportive therapy and incubation under a neonatal resuscitation unit. A caesarean section was performed under general anaesthesia induced with ketamine-midazolam-xylazine combination to remove the dead foetus and reposition the everted uterine horn. A single dead foetus was removed from the right uterine horn. The everted and necrosed parts of the left uterine horn were resected and Miller's knot placed on the stump of the uterine horn, which was pushed back and correction ensured with traction from the laparotomy opening. Laparotomy wound was closed and the animal was held in cage rest for five days with supportive following which the animal had an uneventful recovery. Doe rabbit has a duplex reproductive tract which is held by broad ligaments anchored at four points under the vertebral column. The condition should be differentially diagnosed from abortion, trauma, constipation and rectal prolapsed.

Keywords : Rabbit, Duplex Reproductive Tract, Uterine Eversion

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Hiron M.Harshan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of ARGO, CVAS Mannuthy.
Dr.Jinesh, K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS Mannuthy.

Paper ID 12332

EPAP UG 16

CROP IMPACTION DUE TO CEREAL GRAINS IN A POUTER PIGEON (*Columba livia*) AND ITS SURGICAL RETRIEVAL

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University India*

A nine month old male Dutch pouter pigeon was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of impacted crop from past one week. On clinical examination the bird was lethargic and anorectic with a hanging distended crop. The radiographic examination of neck revealed impacted crop with radio-opaque contents. Under local infiltration with 2% lignocaine, ingluviotomy was performed and about 150g of impacted grain ingesta was removed. Resection of the loose devitalised part of ingluvial wall was performed by excising an elliptical band of the crop and the edges were apposed with 4-0 Vicryl in Ford interlocking pattern followed by skin sutures in simple interrupted pattern using 1-0 nylon. Postoperatively, cefpodoxime at 15mg/kg body weight and meloxicam at 0.2mg/kg body weight was given orally for five days along with vitamin supplements. Hand feeding of the bird was recommended for first one week followed by partially cooked rice until recovery. Sutures were removed on the 10th day postoperatively and the bird had an uneventful recovery



Keywords : Inguvotomy, Resection

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Sudheesh S Nair, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy.
Dr.Soumya Ramankutty, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, CVAS, Mannuthy. 1

Paper ID 12333

EPAP UG 17

COCCIDIOSIS IN RABBITS

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In rabbits two form of the disease have been found to occur, intestinal and hepatic coccidiosis. Intestinal coccidiosis is caused by protozoa of Genus - Eimeria, Species - *E.magna*, *E.exigua*, *E.piriformis*, *E.coecicola*, *E.intestinalis*, *E.media* and Hepatic coccidiosis caused by *E.stiedae*. The present clinical case report gives an account on outbreak of intestinal coccidiosis in rabbits and their treatment. A farmer rearing 60 rabbits reporting 10 mortality, presented a one month old, male dead rabbit to TVCC with the history of anorexia, dullness and passing semisolid faeces. Post mortem examination of carcass revealed congestive changes in liver, kidney and spleen, congested mesentric blood vessels, petechial haemorrhage on mucosal surface of small intestine, caecum distended with partially digested feed. Scrapping of large intestine upon microscopic examination revealed presence of numerous unsporulated coccidial oocyst. The condition was diagnosed as intestinal coccidiosis. Based on the diagnosis made, the farmer was advised to medicate the ailing rabbits individually with Amprolium hydrochloride, soluble powder 20% w/w @ 20 mg/Kg body weight in drinking water using dropper for 10 days, and to follow sanitary measures. Mortality came down to nil after three days of treatment. Individual treatment was found effective to control mortality rather than group treatment.

Keywords : Intestinal Coccidiosis, *Eimeria*, Amprolium

Faculty Advisors : Dr. K.Ganesh Udupa, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Shivamogga.

**Paper ID 12350****EPAP UG 18**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A COMPLICATED DOG BITE INJURY IN AN ASEEL BIRD

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An Aseel bird, aged three months was presented with a complaint of dog bite leading to extensive laceration of complete skin from the dorsal and lateral portion of neck and a penetrating wound in the right axilla region. On clinical examination the bird was active and alert. The muscles of around neck and major blood vessel were exposed with contamination. There were blood clots at the site of wound. The physiological parameters were slightly elevated. It was decided to surgically reconstruct the wound under general anaesthesia using xylazine and ketamine combinations. The wound was irrigated with iodine diluted with normal saline. Followed by debridement and apposition of wound edges were performed using nylon (0.04mm diameter) with interrupted pattern. The wound was surgically dressed and parentally inj. Enrofloxacin and inj. Meloxicam were administered to control infection and inflammation. The bird recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Aseel Bird, Dog Bite, Surgery, Three Months, Interrupted Suturing

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Bhagavanthappa, B., Assistant professor, Dept. of VSR,
Veterinary College, Bidar.

Dr.Jahangir, D., Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Bidar.

Paper ID 12419**EPAP UG 19**

A CASE REPORT ON TIBIOTARSAL FRACTURE REPAIR IN INDIAN/BLACK KITE UNDER C- ARM GUIDANCE

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Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

An adult Black Kite was presented to Department of Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan by forest officials. History suggested that the bird was unable to fly and walk. Clinical examination revealed swelling and crepitating wound in the right leg. Radiography of the right leg confirmed the diagnosis as complete, transverse, over-riding fracture of proximal one third of right tibio-tarsus. Patient was aseptically prepared for surgery by plucking the



feather and scrubbing the surgical site. General anaesthesia was induced using combination of Inj.Diazepam at 2 mg/kg B.Wt. and Inj.Ketamine at 20 mg/kg B.Wt. Normograde IMP was done using 18G spinal needle to reduce fracture fragments. Postoperatively povidine iodine ointment was applied on wound lips and water soluble cephalixin powder was administered orally until recovery. Patient recovered without any complications.

Keywords : IMP In Black Kite, C-arm, Tibio-tarsal Fracture, Spinal Needle

Faculty Advisors : Dr. N. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.
Dr. B. R. Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR, Veterinary College, Hassan.

Abstracts of
**Exotic Pet and
Avian Practice**

PG

"I feel like i'm nothing without wildlife. They are the stars. I feel awkward without them"

- Bindi Irwin

**Paper ID 12157****EPAP PG 1**

EGG BOUND AND SURGICAL CORRECTION IN AN ASEEL HEN

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Egg binding is characterized by lodgement of egg and difficulty in laying through cloaca is commonly seen in young birds. This condition could also be termed as dystocia of hen. A three year old Aseel hen during egg laying period was referred to the small animal unit of the Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics of RIVER with history of not laying eggs for over 20 days. The hen had normal appetite and was active with intermittent cloaca straining. The bird had a cloacal temperature of 106.8°F. Cloacal examination revealed the presence of a hard egg, covered by a membrane. Futile attempts were made by lubrication and removal of egg through cloacal passage. Hence surgical removal was opted to correct the condition. Local infiltration of 2% lignocaine was administered and feathers were trimmed and surgical (left lateral abdomen) site prepared aseptically. The egg was lifted from inside the cloaca towards the skin and incision was made over it. The egg including the shell and its contents were removed and the oviduct was thoroughly washed with normal saline and metronidazole. The oviduct was sutured by simple continuous and muscle by interlocking pattern with chromic catgut size 2-0. The skin incision was opposed with polyamide size 2-0 by simple continuous pattern. Postoperative care by oral antibiotic with Cephalexin @ 50 mg/ kg body weight t.i.d for seven days was advised. The skin suture was removed after 10 days and the bird had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Egg Bound, 2% Lignocaine, Cephalexin

Faculty Advisors : Dr. D.Antoine, Professor and Head, Dept. of VGO, RIVER, Pondicherry.
Dr. S. Kantharaj, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VGO, RIVER, Pondicherry.



Paper ID 12382

EPAP PG 2

STRESS INDUCED COCCIDIOSIS AND ASPERGILLOSIS IN A BROILER CHICKEN

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Infectious diseases due to managerial errors are becoming major constraints in broiler production. A two week old broiler chicken was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, COVAS, Pookode with anorexia, respiratory distress and mucohaemorrhagic droppings. The owner reported a high death toll in his farm. Upon general inspection, the vent was soiled. On auscultation, respiratory sounds were exaggerated. Faecal sample examination revealed oocysts of *Eimeria sp.* Sulphaquinoxaline-diaveridine powder @ 10g in 10L of drinking water was prescribed for the remaining flock. The owner was advised to isolate the affected birds. Necropsy of the birds revealed granulomas in air sacs, lungs and hemorrhagic enteritis. Coccidian oocysts were observed on microscopic examination of intestinal contents. Lactophenol cotton blue staining of the aseptically prepared culture of lung granuloma on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar revealed *Aspergillus fumigatus*. The condition was diagnosed as concurrent aspergillosis and coccidiosis. The birds were treated using fluconazole @ 5mg/kg/day and vitamin B complex orally, but no improvement was reported. On visiting the farm, improper ventilation and other management errors were observed. Most of the surviving birds were huddling and showing respiratory distress. Since it was a broiler stock, the owner was reluctant for further treatment. Hence he was advised to correct the management practices before introduction of the next flock. This report emphasizes the importance of identification of risk factors and preventive strategies in broiler farms.

Keywords : Broiler, Coccidiosis, Aspergillosis, Management

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Sindhu,O.K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VCEM, COVAS, Pookode.
Dr.Umesh, C.G., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VCEM, COVAS, Pookode.



Paper ID 12392

EPAP PG 3

SURGICAL REMOVAL OF ADENOCARCINOMA OF SEBACEOUS GLAND ON UPPER EYELID IN A MAROON-TAILED CONURE

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Companion birds are increasingly being presented with variety of tumours. Little is known about the etiology, pathogenesis and incidence of these neoplasms. Surgical removal accounts to one of the most common treatment modalities involved. Anaesthetic management is equally significant and challenging in these tiny species. A four-year-old Maroon-tailed Conure weighing 70 grams was presented with history of a mass on the upper eyelid (OS), progressively increasing in size over a period of two months. The mass was hard and pedunculated, almost covering the upper eyelid. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated values of calcium and ALP suggesting a neoplastic condition. Surgical removal of the mass, under general anaesthesia, was resorted to. A balanced anaesthetic combination of butorphanol (1mg/kg), ketamine (20mg/kg) and midazolam (1mg/kg) was given intramuscularly. Sedation was achieved in 5 minutes, following which 2 per cent isoflurane in oxygen at a flow rate of three litres per minute was administered via mask to deepen anaesthesia. Intubation was then done using a customized endotracheal tube made out of a size 6 infant feeding tube and the anaesthesia was maintained using Jackson Rees breathing circuit. The mass was excised around its base, and weighed seven grams. Anaesthetic recovery was smooth, and surgical recovery was uneventful. Histopathology of the mass revealed adenocarcinoma of the sebaceous gland. Surgical removal was hassle free and the recovery was smooth with the present balanced anaesthetic induction and management, thereby helping the bird to live longer.

Keywords : Adenocarcinoma, Jackson Rees Breathing Circuit, Avian, General Anaesthesia

Faculty Advisors : Dr.Deepa, P. M., Assistant professor and Head, Dept. of VEPM,COVAS,Pookode
Dr.Sooriyadas,S., Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR,COVAS,Pookode.

Abstracts of
Wildlife

UG

"I feel like i'm nothing without wildlife. They are the stars. I feel awkward without them"

- Bindi Irwin



Paper ID 12010

WL UG 1

OXYURID INFECTION IN AN INDIAN STAR TORTOISE (GEOCHLEONE ELEGANS)

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A Indian star tortoise weighing 5 Kg was referred to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Deesa with a history of anorexia of one month duration. On physical examination, the tortoise was found active but was dehydrated and cachectic. Faecal smear processed with Telemann method revealed nemathelminth eggs of oxyuridae family which was identified on the basis of previously published keys (Gagno, 2006). Complete blood count revealed WBC 6.1×10^9 /L, RBC 0.6×10^{12} /L, Hb 7.0 g/dL, PCV 25%, Heterophil 41%, Eosinophil 15%, Basophil 0%, Monocyte 0% and Lymphocytes 44%. Treatment was initiated by using Fenbendazole (Panacur, Intervet) @ single dose of 50 mg/Kg per day for three days and repeated this regime after 15 days. Oral vitamins and liver tonics along with force feeding were done by using feeding tube for one week. After three months of post treatment, the tortoise weighed 5.3 kg with normal feeding and watering whereas coprological examination revealed no eggs in faeces.

Keywords : Keywords: Indian Star Tortoise, Oxyurid Infection, Telemann Method And Fenbendazole

Faculty Advisor: Bhupamani Das, assistant Professor, Department of Clinics,
Dr. Ankit Prajapati, assistant Professor, Department of Medicine

Paper ID 12066

WL UG 2

SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UNSHED MOLAR TOOTH IN AN ASIATIC ELEPHANT (ELEPHAS MAXIMUS)

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A captive female Asiatic elephant aged 26 years weighing 3246 kg was presented to Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu with a history of reluctance to take feed and off feed for two days. The elephant handlers have observed unshed right lower molar tooth which was protruding and shaking from its position. Clinical examination revealed a wobbly right lower molar tooth with sore gum. Pain was evinced on palpating the tooth. Tentatively it was diagnosed as a case of molar tooth retention and associated gingivitis. Radiography was



attempted and it revealed displaced tooth from alveolar socket. As it was unshed tooth, surgical extraction of the tooth was planned. The elephant was sedated with Acepromazine @ 0.004 mg/kg body weight with Xylazine @ 0.04 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. Elephant was placed on left lateral recumbency and it facilitated access of the affected tooth and gum. Mental nerve block employing 10 ml of 2% lidocaine injection was achieved. The attached gum margin was separated from the tooth edge. Using dental elevators and forceps a gentle rocking action was applied to the tooth to loosen up the tooth in the alveolus and to breakdown the periodontal attachments. Once sufficiently loose, the entire tooth segment was firmly elevated out of the tooth socket by hand. Boric acid Glycerine Paste was applied on the alveolar socket for three days postoperatively. The elephant recovered uneventfully after tooth extraction and started to take greens normally. A review after 30 days revealed uneventful recovery with normal feeding behaviour.

Keywords : Unshed Molar, Elephant, Surgical Removal

Faculty Advisor: Dr S.Senthil Kumar, Ph.D, Assistant Professor Veterinary Clinical Complex.
Dr M.Veeraselvam, M.V.Sc, Assistant Professor Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 12097

WL UG 3

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF RETAINED PLACENTA IN RHESUS MONKEY

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The present report, deals about successful management of retained placenta in a Rhesus monkey. Severely dehydrated and unconscious stray monkey with history of parturition 24 hours back was presented. History revealed that animal gave birth to a dead fetus. Upon clinical examination, it was revealed to be in shock and all clinical parameters were abnormal. It was treated with intra venous ringers lactate (500ml i/v), DNS (500ml i/v), inj. Meloxicam (15 mg i/v) and inj. Ceftaxime Sodium (500 mg i/v) on the day of presentation. After treatment it was in stable state which soon followed by severe straining and colic. On vaginal examination fetal membranes were palpated which were removed carefully with minimal bleeding. Animal was able to stand up and regain its original activity after one hour. Treatment was advised for the next three days and it showed fruitful recovery.

Keywords : Retained Placenta, Rhesus Monkey, Shock.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Y.V.Pridhvidharreddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex



Paper ID 12153

WL UG 4

SARCOPTIC MANGE IN A CAMEL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Mange in camel is a common dermatological problem and is mostly caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei* var *cameli* and is zoonotic in nature. A nine month old female camel calf was presented to University veterinary hospital, KVASU, Mannuthy with a history of skin lesion and severe emaciation for past one month. Physical examination revealed alopecia, crusty lesions, wrinkles in skin with intense pruritis. The lesions were scattered throughout the body surface. Microscopic examination of superficial skin scrapping revealed the presence of *Sarcoptes* spp mites. Haemogram revealed mild anaemia. On serum biochemical examination hypoproteinemia and decreased level of copper were seen. The animal was successfully treated with subcutaneous injection of Ivermectin @ 200 micrograms per kg body weight at weekly interval along with Enrofloxacin @ 7.5mg/kg body weight. Details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Sarcoptic Mange, camel, medical Management

Faculty Advisor: Dr Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics & Jurisprudence
Dr Shyma V. H, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 12343

WL UG 5

CROWN FLOWER PLANT (*CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA*) TOXICITY AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN A CAPTIVE BARKING DEER (*MUNTIACUS MUNTJAK*) – A CASE REPORT

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A 12 year old male Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) at the Zoological Gardens, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, was reported with a complaint of tongue swirling, circling movement, head twitching, incoordination and salivation. On investigation, it was confirmed that the animal had consumed the leaves and flowers of Crown Flower plants (*Calotropis gigantea*) growing in the enclosure. The animal was found to be suffering from poor vision the next day. On the third day, corneal opacity and stiffness of limb muscles were observed. The symptoms observed were in line with that of *Calotropis gigantea* induced toxicity. No



treatment was attempted during the first two days after the animal was found sick as it was impossible to administer drugs without causing stress and risking capture myopathy. All *Calotropis gigantea* plants inside the enclosure were removed on the first day itself. The animal was administered dexamethasone (5 mg/kg IM), meloxicam (0.3 mg/kg IM), gentamicin (4 mg/kg IM), long acting enrofloxacin (5 mg/kg SC), Tribivet® (3 ml IM) and Inj. Ectiphos® (3 ml IM) on the third day. For the next three days, the animal was administered Ringer's lactate (500 ml), meloxicam (0.3 mg/kg), Tribivet® (3 ml), gentamicin (4 mg/kg) and cefoperazone - sulbactam (5 mg/kg) IP. The deer showed progressive clinical improvement from the next day after initiation of the treatment and became normal by the seventh day.

Keywords : Barking Deer, *Calotropis Gigantea*, Toxicity, Keratoconjunctivitis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Jacob Alexander, Senior Veterinary Surgeon, Zoological Gardens, Thiruvananthapuram
Dr. George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, and Officer-in-Charge, Centre for Wildlife Studies.

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