



TANUVAS

9th CLINICAL CASE CONFERENCE ON FARM AND COMPANION ANIMAL PRACTICE FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS

Conference Abstracts

3rd & 4th August, 2017

Madras Veterinary College
Chennai - 600 007

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9th CLINICAL CASE CONFERENCE ON
FARM AND COMPANION ANIMAL
PRACTICE FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS

3rd & 4th August, 2017

Madras Veterinary College
Chennai - 600 007



P. BALAKRISHNA REDDY
MINISTER FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



SECRETARIAT
CHENNAI - 600 009.

Date.....01.08.2017.....



MESSAGE

I am very glad to know that Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University is organizing a revolutionary concept of Clinical Case Conference exclusively for the students for the past eight years. This year also, TANUVAS is conducting the “9th Clinical Case Conference” on Farm and Companion Animal Practice for Veterinary students - 2017 at Madras Veterinary College, Chennai on 3rd and 4th August 2017.

I have a great appreciation of this University which has served for the betterment of livestock production and health for several decades with several unique achievements to its credit. I understand that a large number of Undergraduate and Post-graduate students are participating in the conference to present their cases covering both farm and companion animal practices in the field of medicine, surgery and gynaecology.

I wish the “Clinical Case Conference” a great success.


(P. Balakrishna Reddy)

GAGANDEEP SINGH BEDI, IAS
Principal Secretary to Government



Animal Husbandry, Dairying and
Fisheries Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai 600 009

Phone: 044-25672937
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01.08.2017


MESSAGE

I am indeed happy to know that Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, an institution of International standing is conducting a Clinical Case Conference for the undergraduate and Post graduate students at Madras Veterinary College, Chennai on 3rd and 4th August 2017.

Livestock sector is an integrated component of agricultural activities in the country. In the era of urbanization and social obligation of nuclear families, the need for companion animals in addition to farm animals is certainly going to increase in the coming decades.

I heard that this unique event is aimed at bringing together local and International students to learn and exchange their ideas which will facilitate the students to nurture their potential and raise to the expectations of the society. It is heartening to note that faculty and practicing veterinarians who are into farm and companion animal practice are participating in this conference as delegates.

I am quite confident that Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University which is doing yeoman service to the society is poised for further growth. I express my sincere wishes for the successful conduct of this Clinical Case Conference for the benefit of student community.


(Gagandeep Singh Bedi)
Principal Secretary to Govt.
Animal Husbandry Dairying
And Fisheries Department
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009



Dr. S. THILAGAR
VICE-CHANCELLOR

Madhavaram Milk Colony
Chennai - 600 051



FOREWORD

Indian Agriculture has made rapid strides in the last few decades and livestock sector forms the backbone of agriculture in our country. Animal Production and health are the two pivotal areas which need to be focused in bringing transformation in the livestock arena. The livestock farmers are confronted with several challenges in the last few decades. Hence to augment animal production and to render health services, several steps are being taken by Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS) to bring about societal and economic transformation in the country.

TANUVAS, the country's premier educational institution has an undisputed reputation for leading the way. I am extremely happy to convey that TANUVAS is organizing the Clinical Case Conference exclusively for students for past eight years. The **9th Clinical Case conference on Farm and Companion Animal Practice for Veterinary Students – 2017** to be organized by the Directorate of Clinics **during 3-4th August, 2017 at Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-7** will help in exchange of ideas among student community and will also provide a platform to make great professional contacts that will be valuable for their future career.

This two day Clinical Case Conference will focus on challenging case reports to be presented by veterinary clinical undergraduate, postgraduate students and interns from India and abroad. In this year, as a new initiative of the conference, one undergraduate and one post graduate student for small animal section and one undergraduate and one post graduate student for large animal section will be awarded the **Clinical Case Conference Travel Grant** exclusively based on their quality of paper submitted.

I extend my cordial wishes and appreciation to all the faculty members who are organizing this unique programme for the betterment of students.

I wish the Clinical Case Conference a grand success.

Date : 31-07-2017
Place : Chennai - 51


(S. THILAGAR)
Vice- Chancellor

TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

Prof. Dr.S.BALASUBRAMANIAN
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MESSAGE

The Clinical Case Conference is being conducted every year since 2008 and this year the conference will facilitate the effective use of evidence-based medicine as well as systematic approach to clinical problem solving thus, helping them to make the most from a professionally rewarding experience for the students. Individual case report in the disciplines of clinical Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology will be presented by the students.

The pre-final year, final year undergraduate students, interns and postgraduate students will participate in the conference. Faculty and practicing veterinarians interested in farm and companion animal practice will also participate in the conference as delegates.

The case reports of farm and companion animals in the form of abstracts were compiled as a compendium. I wish to express my gratitude for the staff and students who were instrumental in preparing the compendium which will serve as a reckoner for the students and practicing veterinarians.

I extend my warm felicitations and congratulations to the faculty members, students and all those associated with this premier institution.

Date : 31-07-2017

Place : Chennai - 7

(S. Balasubramanian)



9th Clinical Case Conference on Farm and Companion Animal Practice for Veterinary Students on 3rd and 4th August 2017

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TANUVAS
Madras Veterinary College Campus
Chennai – 7.



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Abstracts of
**Companion
Animal Medicine**

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

-Josh Billings





Paper ID 8880

CAM 1

IMMUNE MEDIATED THROMBOCYTOPENIA DUE TO TRYPANOSOMIASIS AND EHRlichIOSIS IN A DOG WITH CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY – SUCCESSFUL PLATELET TRANSFUSION THERAPY

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Immune Mediated Thrombocytopenia (IMTP) is a primary or secondary condition caused by immune mediated platelet destruction and impaired thrombopoiesis. A five year old black Labrador male dog, Bozo under treatment for Dilated Cardio Myopathy was presented in semi-comatose state at the CCU with history of sudden lethargy, inappetance and recent illness. Clinical findings included pyrexia (105 F), pink mucous membrane, rapid pulse, breathlessness, muffled heart with orthopneic respiratory signs and was stabilized with Furosemide @ 4 mg per kg and Oxygen therapy. Ultrasonography of heart revealed reduced fractional shortening and abdomen showed severe splenomegaly. Clinico pathological results suggested low platelet count of 18,000 cells/cm and flow cytometry at TRPVB, Madhavaram confirmed severe IMTP. Following which fresh whole blood was collected from Bittu, the donor labrador dog with blood group DEA 1.1 negative and the plasma containing platelets was separated in the TANUVAS Animal Blood Bank. About 160 ml of the platelet containing plasma (5.5 lakhs/cmm) was transfused into the recipient over a period of 3 hours after a cross matching and the dog was monitored in the Critical Care Unit. 24 hours post PRP transfusion, hematology revealed increased platelet count of 52,000/cmm. PCR done at the Department of Parasitology confirmed Ehrlichia canis and Trypanosoma evansi. Immunosuppressive drug including prednisolone at the dose rate of 1 mg/kg was started along with Doxycycline @ 10 mg per kg for 21 days. The dog showed slow and progressive response after the injectable Diaminazene aceturate at the rate of 3.5 mg/kg for two consecutive weeks.

Keywords : Immune Mediated Thrombocytopenia, Trypanosomiasis, Cardiac Insufficiency, Platelet Transfusion

Faculty Advisor: Dr G.R. Baranidharan, Asst. Professor, Dept of Clinics
Dr M. Chandrasekhar, Associate Professor,
Dept of Veterinary Clinical Medicine



Paper ID 8888

CAM 2

THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF TOPICAL GARLIC EXTRACT IN PROGRESSIVE GENERALIZED CANINE DEMODECOSIS - A CASE REPORT

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A 4 years old Great Dane female dog was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Deesa, Gujarat with a history of inappetance, severe itching, pruritus and pustules formation. Upon clinical examination, body condition score was found 3, FAMACHA score 4 and the lesions were scattered on head, back and around the base of tail. Pinna pedal reflex was evaluated although found negative. Skin scrappings were collected and processed by using direct, impression smear, acetate tape method and 10% KOH digestion method which showed more mite count and more sensitive when compared with previous three methods. Haematological and serum biochemical profile showed reduction in RBC count, Hb, serum albumin and A:G ratio whereas high WBC count with infiltration of eosinophil, total protein, SGPT, SGOT, Creatinine, Globulin when compared with the healthy control. Exudates from skin showed high growth of catalase +ve Staphylococcus spp. and found resistant in ABST. The histopathological findings were characterized by presence of numerous transverse section of demodex canis, orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis and mild infiltration of inflammatory cells. The dog was treated with 10% W/V Garlic extract @ 100 mg/ml dimethylsulfoxide topically twice daily along with benzyl peroxide shampoo, vitamins and mineral supplements, liver tonic and immunostimulant. Based on live mite count, efficacy of topical garlic extract was found to be 100 % without any adverse reactions. Hence, it can be concluded that 10% w/v topical garlic extract @ 100mg/ml for 6 weeks is safe, very effective to cure canine demodexosis and have ability to replace chemical acaricide.

Keywords : Demodex Canis, Abst, Garlic Extract, Benzyl Peroxide and Dimethylsulfoxide

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

**Paper ID 8890****CAM 3**

IMMUNOGLOBULIN THERAPY FOR CANINE PARVOVIRAL ENTERITIS IN A ROTTWEILER

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A nine month old male Rottweiler was presented to SAC/ OP/ Infectious Disease Unit, MVCTH with the history of vomiting and brownish foul smelling diarrhoea. The animal was vaccinated and dewormed regularly. On clinical examinations, animal revealed severe dehydration with STT > 5 sec and congested mucous membrane. Blood and faecal samples were collected for hemato-biochemical and molecular diagnosis respectively. On day 1, animal was treated with 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, Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.2mg/kg b.wt IV. Hemato-biochemical results revealed hypoglycemia (55mg/dl), hypoproteinemia (4.7g/dL), hypoalbuminemia (1.9g/dL). Faeces revealed no endoparasites and PCR showed positive for CPV-2. On day 2, animal was treated with immunoglobulin (CANGLOB-P®) @ 0.4ml/kg b.wt IV and continued for 4 days (up to 5th day) and subsequently the animal was treated with Inj. Hydroxyethylstarch 6% (VOLUVEN®) @ 5ml/kg b.wt IV, Inj. DNS @ 15ml/kg b.wt IV along with the above treatment. After the 3rd dose of immunoglobulin animal showed marked improvement of activeness, frequency of vomiting and diarrhoea was reduced. On 6th day onwards above treatment (without immunoglobulin) was carried out till complete recovery. On 9th day hemato-biochemical results revealed Hb-14.6g/dL, PCV-41.9%, glucose-96mg/dL, TP-6.4g/dL and albumin-3.1g/dL and the animal was recovered and recommended with sucrafil and hills I/D diet.

Keywords : Immunoglobulins, Canine Parvoviral Enteritis, Rottweiler, treatment

Faculty Advisor: M. Vijayabharathi, Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Veterinary Preventive Medicine
B. Nagarajan, Professor and Head,
Dept. of Veterinary Preventive Medicine .



Paper ID 8951

CAM 4

METASTATIC CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA IN A BASSET HOUND- A CASE REPORT

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A 7 year old Basset Hound, with persistent vomiting was referred to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur. The dog showed symptoms like anorexia, muscle wasting, dehydration and lateral recumbency. On physical examination, a large mass in the cranial abdomen was palpated with multiple small nodules in the abdominal cavity. The dog was subjected to radiological examination and ultrasonography which revealed several nodules in the thoracic cavity and a large growth in the abdomen respectively. Increased levels of the hepatic enzymes ALT (210 u/L), AST (190 u/L) and ALP (654 u/L) were seen. Simultaneously, BUN (99.4 mg/dL) and creatinine (6.8 mg/dL) values were also elevated. Accordingly symptomatic treatment was initiated but the dog succumbed the next day. On post mortem examination, several masses of different sizes on the liver, lungs and spleen were observed. Grossly, the tumor was firm and on histopathological examination, biliary epithelium along with numerous mitotic figures were observed and hence was confirmed as Cholangiocarcinoma.

Keywords : Cholangiocarcinoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. R. Bhojne, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence,
Dr. N. V. Kurkure, Associate Professor,
Department of Veterinary Pathology

Paper ID 8960

CAM 5

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CENTRAL VESTIBULAR SYNDROME IN A DOG WITH EHRLICHIOSIS

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Three years old Lhasa apso was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute hospital, Namakkal in lateral recumbency. Clinical examination revealed pyrexia, head tilt, vertical nystagmus, tick infestation, enlarged popliteal lymphnodes, abnormal mentation and behaviour. Haemato-biochemical examination revealed monocytosis. Radiography of head, neck, thorax and ultrasonographic examination of head and abdominal organs did



not reveal any abnormality except for splenomegaly. The dog was diagnosed to be central vestibular syndrome due to ehrlichiosis. The dog was administered intravenously with DNS, diazepam, oxytetracycline and dexamethasone. The intensity of nystagmus and vestibular ataxia reduced in 12 hours following the treatment. The treatment was continued for 5 days followed by oral doxycycline. The dog showed uneventful recovery following therapy.

Keywords : Oxytetracycline, Dog, Ehrlichiosis

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

Paper ID 8962

CAM 6

INTRAVENOUS CLINDAMYCIN IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BABESIA GIBSONI IN A LABRADOR WITH CONCURRENT CHOLECYSTITIS

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Clinical case is a seven year old female Labrador dog presented Small Animal Medicine unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu. History was anorexia for past 5 days and voiding yellow colored urine. Previously she was treated for jaundice by a field Veterinarian and referred here for poor response. Physical examination revealed dullness and icterus of all visible mucus membrane. Peripheral blood smear revealed Babesiagibsoni. Hematology revealed anemia and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemical analysis revealed elevated levels of alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase and hyperbilirubinemia. On abdominal ultrasound examination, the dog had hepato-splenomegaly, distended gall bladder with cholecystitis. The case was diagnosed as Babesiagibsoni with concurrent Cholecystitis and hepatitis in a Labrador. Dog was treated with Inj. Clindamycin @ 10mg/kg IV for two weeks and supportive care with Ursodeoxycholic acid @ 10mg/kg BID PO for 30 days, Silymarin based poly herbal syrup @ 15ml BID PO for 30 days and amino acid syrup @10ml SID PO for 30 days. On 20th day review, dog showed improvements in hematology as well as in serum biochemical values. Parenteral Clindamycin with oral Ursodeoxycholic acids resulted in a effective cure in this dog. While Babesiagibsoni is common in clinical practice, non improvement to therapy may indicate severe infection and concurrent pathologies. Hyperbilirubinemia is uncommon in B. gibsoni and its presence in this case indicated severity of infection. Ultrasonography helped to diagnose the concurrent cholecystitis and



helped in therapeutic decision making with intravenous Clindamycin to take care of both the clinical entities.

Keywords : BabesiaGibsoni, Cholecystitis, Hyperbilirubinemia, Intravenous Clindamycin

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

Paper ID 8968

CAM 7

EMERGENCY CARE AND POST BITE COMPLICATIONS MANAGEMENT OF RUSSEL'S VIPER ENVENOMATION IN A DOBERMAN

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Clinical case is 3.5 years old Male Doberman Pinscher dog presented to Critical Care Unit of TVCC, VCRI Orathanadu with the history of snake bite. Physical examination showed salivation, edematous swelling on the face, jaw and below neck. Fang marks noticed on right upper maxillary area. Dead snake killed by the dog was identified as Russels Viper. Blood was not clotted even after 2 hrs of collection. Based on history, snake identification and blood coagulation defect, the present case was confirmed as Russels Viper envenomation in a Doberman dog. Emergency care included oxygen therapy, IV fluids support and polyvalent anti snake venom along with tetanus toxoid, antibiotic and corticosteroids were administered. Hematology revealed leukocytosis, neutrophilia and monocytosis. Increased Cardiac troponin C was observed. Thoracic radiography revealed plural effusion. ECG showed ventricular tachycardia. Snake bite wound culture revealed Pseudomonas sp. The dog was treated with two vials of polyvalent anti- snake venom and fluid therapy. Bite wound was cleaned with antiseptic solution and dressed with Metronidazole – Povidone iodine regularly. Clinical improvements were observed next day onwards and blood clotting time reduced to 12 minutes and it become within the reference level on 3rd day. There were marked reduction in the facial swelling, animal become alert followed by normal pasture and gait. All the hemato- biochemical parameters become normal on day 7. The dog had uneventful recovery from venom envenomation. Russel's viper envenomation in a Doberman was successfully managed by polyvalent anti-snake venom.

Keywords : Russels Viper Haemotoxicity, Doberman, Polyvalent Anti Snake Venom

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Saravanan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr. R. C. Rajasundaram, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

**Paper ID 8971****CAM 8**

TRISMUS – MASTICATORY MUSCLE MYOSITIS IN A DALMATIAN

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A Two year old Dalmatian was presented to Small Animal Clinics – Out Patient – Medicine unit of Madras Veterinary College Hospital with trismus and ptyalism. The unusual clinical findings, its diagnosis, treatment and its outcome are presented. History revealed normal appetite with limited mouth opening. Body temperature was within the reference range. General clinical examination revealed neither orthopaedic nor neurologic abnormalities. The palpebral, pupillar, spinal reflex and deep pain sensitisations were present. Hollowing of temporal fossa suggestive of atrophy and hence exophthalmus was observed. Complete blood count and serum biochemistry revealed no abnormalities. Based on the clinical signs, it was tentatively diagnosed as Masticatory Muscle Myositis an auto immune disease. Muscle biopsy application was not available as the owner rejected. So non-invasive diagnosis was planned with general anaesthesia. This was achieved with injection xylazine as premedication and induction with ketamine and diazepam. General muscle relaxation was achieved with no jaw muscle relaxation. The mouth could be opened only for 1.5 cm under general anaesthesia. This confirmed masticatory muscle myositis condition in the reported dog. The treatment was initiated with oral prednisolone @ 2 mg / Kg body weight twice daily for three weeks. The dose of prednisolone was halved for tapering once in every three weeks for up to three months period. This resulted in complete resolution of the condition without recurrence. Early detection and initiation of early aggressive immunosuppressive treatment made all the difference in preventing irreversible jaws dysfunction and severe muscle atrophy.

Keywords : Anaesthesia, Atrophy, Trismus, Immunosuppression

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Jayanthi, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr. H. Pushkin Raj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 8972

CAM 9

CONCURRENT INFECTION OF TOXOCARIASIS AND ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN A PUPPY AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT: A CASE REPORT

Dinesh Rajenthiran

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

The present case study is about the concurrent infection of *Toxocara canis* and *Ancylostoma caninum* in a dog. A mongrel dog about 5 month of age was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu, Thanjavur with the history of dullness, reduced food intake, poor hair coat, vomiting and bloody diarrhea since 2 days. No history of vaccination and deworming. On clinical examination revealed foul smelling bloody diarrhea on very first day and on second day it voided feces along with the worms. Faecal examination showed presence of *T. canis* and *A. caninum* eggs. Dog was treated with pyrantel pamoate @5 mg/kg b.wt PO for three consecutive days and animal stabilized with fluids and supportive therapy. On re-examination of faecal sample after a week of treatment, were found negative for parasitic eggs. Dog showed uneventful recovery after treatment.

Keywords : *Ancylostoma*, Deworming, Pyrantel Pamoate, *Toxocara*

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Saravanan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.T. Arulkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 8975

CAM 10

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY IN A LABRADOR DOG

Varun Sastry

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Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

A four year old Labrador retriever dog was presented to the Veterinary College Hospital, Hassan with the history of anorexia, coughing, regurgitation, dyspnoea, ascites and exercise intolerance. Auscultation of heart revealed a soft Systolic murmur and Gallop rhythm (S3) and tachycardia. Complete blood count revealed normal haemogram and leukogram and serum biochemistry revealed partial hepatic damage. Lateral radiographs revealed generalized cardiomegaly, elevated trachea and pulmonary oedema. The heart size was measured by Vertebral Heart Score (VHS) system and it measured 13.5 vertebrae. ECG findings on lead II showed increased amplitude of P- wave and



QRS-complex suggesting generalized enlargement of heart. The dog was treated with a combination of Furosemide and Spironolactone -Lasilactone® tablets (3mg/kg BW), twice a day for 20 days and colloidal infusions (Hetastarch®) to reduce the ascites. The owner was advised to administer Pimobendan tablets (Vetmedin®) at 0.3mg/kg BW twice a day throughout the course of treatment to negate the ill effects of dilated myocardium. Cardiostrength® capsules were prescribed for the dog twice a day as a L-carnitine and Taurine supplements. The dog uneventfully recovered from ascites, regurgitation and dyspnoea after initial treatment for 10 days. Life expectancy and quality of life of the dog increased owing to the effects of pimobendan administered along with L-carnitine and Taurine supplementation.

Keywords : Systolic Murmur, Cardiomegaly, Vertebral Heart Score, ECG, Pimobendan, Taurine, L-carnitine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Shivakumar M, Associate Professor and HOD, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.Shivakumar V, Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 9027

CAM 11

THERAUPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF STAGE 4-CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN A DOG USING RHUBARB EXTRACT AND CHITOSAN BASED INTESTINAL PHOSPHATE BINDER

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SardarkrushinagarDantiwada Agricultural University, Gujarat*

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as primary renal disease that persists for months to years in dogs and requires a thorough medical history in addition to clinical examination and laboratory findings. A 10 years old female German Shepherd dog was reported to Teaching Veterinary Clinical complex, Deesa with a history of fever, gradual weight loss and anorexia. Upon clinical examination, the dog was found to be anemic, fever (104⁰F), halitosis, stomatitis, dehydration (4%) and pain on palpation of sub lumbar region. CBC picture showed (7.2 g/dL) Hb, (32000/μl) WBC with infiltration of neutrophil, (150000/μl) platelets. USG examination revealed normal spleen, liver, urinary bladder with undifferentiated cortex and medulla of both kidneys. Lateral abdominal X-ray was also done to further diagnose the condition. KFT revealed 7.2 mg/dl serum creatinine and 178 mg/dl blood urea nitrogen. Based on clinical signs, USG pictures of kidney and as per the staging guidelines of the International Renal Interest Society (IRIS) for CKD, the case was finally diagnosed as Stage-4 Chronic kidney disease. Thereafter, the animal was given 5% DNS, RL, Manitol and frusemide twice a day along with Inj. N-Acetyl cysteine and Potassium citrate. Chitosan



based intestinal phosphate binder was also given per os with antifibrotic rhubarb extract twice a day. After two weeks of therapy, human erythropoietin was administered to treat anemia of kidney origin. CBC and KFT were done every week to assess the health status. The dog showed marked improvement after three weeks of treatment with no remission of clinical signs.

Keywords : CKD, Rhubarb Extract, KFT, And International Renal Interest Society (IRIS)

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Abhinav N. Suthar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. K. M. Jadhav, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9033

CAM 12

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL DERMATITIS COMPLICATED WITH DERMATOPHILOSIS

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Normal microflora in animals under stressful condition due to immunosuppression can flare up leading to clinical diseases. Staphylococcal dermatitis and Dermatophilosis is one among them. A 16 month old female Great Dane Dog was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy with history of generalised alopecia and papules. On clinical examination all the parameters were found to be in normal range. The skin scrapings and impression smear were negative for fungal spores and budding yeast cells respectively. Brush like tuft of hairs could be detached which exposed underlying erythematous skin, was aseptically collected for culture and sensitivity test in brain heart infusion agar. Staining of smears prepared from colonies revealed the presence of gram positive cocci and rod bacteria. The bacteria were further confirmed as *Dermatophilus* and *Staphylococcus* by other biochemical tests. The antibiogram of the culture was done and the organisms were sensitive to Cephalexin. The Dog was showing clinical improvement on oral treatment with antibiotics. The details will be discussed later.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Usha N.P, Professor and Head, Department of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 9041

CAM 13

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF ADYNAMIC ILEUS IN A DOG

Manjusha K M

*College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Veterinary And Animal Sciences University, Kerala*

A five year old male Labrador dog weighing 37 kg was presented to the medicine unit of University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with a history of vomiting for five days and straining while defecation for one month . On clinical examination, the physiological parameters were found to be within the normal range. Abdominal palpation revealed distended stomach with thickened intestinal loops. The faecal sample and blood smear examination were found to be negative for parasitic ova and haemoparasites respectively. Haemogram and serum biochemical values were within normal limit except for increased globulin and decreased albumin : globulin ratio. Prostatomegaly was ruled out by per rectal examination. Serum electrolyte studies revealed hypokalemia, hypochloremia and hyponatremia . Radiograph of right lateral abdomen revealed distended intestinal loops filled with gas and fluids suggestive of ileus. The dog was successfully treated with fluids, electrolytes , antibiotics , antiemetics and prokinetics .The animal showed an uneventful recovery after one week of treatment.

Keywords : Dog, Adynamic ileus

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

Paper ID 9044

CAM 14

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF DERMATOPHILOSIS IN A DOG

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Veterinary And Animal Sciences University, Kerala*

Dermatophilosis is an exudative, pustular dermatitis that mainly affects cattle, sheep, goats and rarely dogs. It is caused by the bacterium *Dermatophilus congolensis*, a gram positive facultative anaerobic actinomycete bacterium. A ten month old female pug was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy, Thrissur, with the history of having reddish, non pruritic nodular areas on the ventral aspect of the body including neck and armpit. On general clinical



examination, erythematous areas on ventral abdomen with white nodules, extensive scab formation and matting of hairs were observed. Haematology revealed anaemia, lymphocytosis, monocytosis and granulocytosis, while skin scrapings were negative for any ectoparasites. Scabs were collected for culture and sensitivity tests. *Dermatophilus congolensis* was isolated in Mueller Hinton agar which showed typical tram track appearance on Giemsa staining. The organism was further confirmed by the haemolysis it produced in sheep blood agar in the presence of carbon dioxide in a candle jar. Hence the disease was diagnosed to be Dermatophilosis. The organism was found to be susceptible to Enrofloxacin, Tetracyclines, Cephalosporins and Penicillins. The dog was treated with Enrofloxacin at 5 mg/Kg body weight i/m for 3 days and continued orally for the next 4 days. Animal was reviewed after 10 days and showed uneventful recovery without further complications.

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

Paper ID 9057

CAM 15

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF MYASTHENIA GRAVIS IN A LABRADOR DOG

Abaskar K

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Two year old intact male Labrador dog was presented to small animal medicine unit, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of sudden onset of recumbency, regurgitation and anorexia for the past two days. Clinical examination revealed congested mucous membrane, lateral recumbency and panting. Neurological examination showed all the cranial and spinal reflexes were normal except sluggish patellar and gastrocnemius muscle reflexes in both hind legs. Haematobiochemical examination revealed leukocytosis with neutrophilia and elevated alkaline phosphatase. Electrocardiography and abdominal ultrasonography were normal. Radiological examination showed dilated oesophagus suggestive of megaesophagus. Based on the history, clinical and radiological examination the case was tentatively diagnosed as Myasthenia gravis. The animal was treated with Inj. Dextrose Normal Saline @ 10 ml / kg bwt iv, Inj. Ringer's Lactate @ 10 ml / kg bwt iv, Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg / kg bwt iv, Inj. Metoclopramide @ 0.5 mg / kg bwtsc and Inj. Renerve plus 2 ml iv for 5 days. Tab. Azathioprine @ 50 mg sidpo and Tab. Pyridostigmine @ 60 mg bid po for 15 days were also given. The animal showed uneventful recovery within two weeks period of treatment. The details of the case will be discussed. Email ID of presenting student: abaskark@gmail.com



Keywords : Lateral Recumbency, Megaesophagus, Azathioprine, Pyridostigmine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.E.Venkatesakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 9074

CAM 16

MANAGEMENT OF EHRlichIOSIS IN A DACHSHUND DOG

Rugma V

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

Canine Ehrlichiosis is a tick borne disease of dogs usually caused by the organism Ehrlichia canis. A 2 ½ year old female Dachshund dog weighing 9.5 kg was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital Kokkalai with history of recumbency, haematemesis and melena since one day. The animal was dewormed 3 weeks before. Physical examination revealed pale mucous membrane, temperature of 97.7°F and enlarged lymphnodes. On clinical examination animal found to be in a state of shock. Faecal sample was negative for ova of any parasite. Haematological examination showed granulocytosis, anaemia, anisocytosis and thrombopenia. Microscopic examination of stained buffycoat smear revealed the presence of morula in monocytes indicative of Ehrlichia canis. The animal was successfully treated with oxytetracycline @ 22 mg/kg bodyweight supported with crystalloids, colloids and metoclopramide for a period of 21 days. Details will be discussed.

Keywords : Ehrlichiosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.MadhavanUnny, 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 9090

CAM 17

AORTIC LUMINAL STENOSIS IN A DOG

Aswani Sen

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

Aortic luminal stenosis is a rare cardiac condition in dogs. A 10 year old female Dachshund dog was presented to the medical unit of University Veterinary Hospital & Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex Mannuthy, with a history of post-operative complication following left forelimb tumour excision. Animal exhibited reduction in food intake, slightly cloudy urine and occasional vomiting



for past one week. On clinical examination, heart rate of 136bpm was noticed on cardiac auscultation. All other physiological parameters were in the normal range. On electrocardiography increased duration of P wave and decreased amplitude of QRS complex were observed. Lateral thoracic radiography revealed a prominence in ascending aorta. Two dimensional echocardiography showed thickened inter ventricular septum, a mild thickening of left ventricular posterior wall and papillary muscles. An extension of the thickened inter ventricular septum into the aortic valvular area and reduction of aortic lumen was also observed. The systolic functions like ejection fraction (79 per cent) and fractional shortening (46 per cent) were higher than the normal values. The case was diagnosed as aortic luminal stenosis. Animal was treated with furosemide @2mg/kg intravenously on the first day followed by same dose orally for four more days. The antibiotic ceftiofur @2.2mg/kg subcutaneously was given for 5 days. Further the animal was maintained using carvedilol (cardivas) @0.2mg/kg bid and a combination of spironolactone and furosemide (lasilactone) @2mg/kg bid orally for one month. Upon further enquiry the owner reported that the animal died suddenly during night time. The carcass was not presented for post-mortem examination.

Keywords : Stenosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ajithkumar.S, 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 9107

CAM 18

MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS OF EVANS SYNDROME WITH CONCURRENT BABESIA CANIS IN A LABRADOR DOG

Bala Murugan

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Clinical case is five years old female Labrador dog presented to Small Animal Medicine unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu. History is dullness and anorexia two days. Recurrent tick infestations, anemic and thrombocytopenic crisis were regularly. Vaccination and deworming were regularly. Physical examination revealed dullness, pale mucosa, vital parameters were normal and ticks on interdigital space and in ears were noticed. Distended abdomen, hepatosplenomegaly and petechial hemorrhage on ventral abdomen were observed. Hematology revealed anemia and thrombocytopenia. Negative for blood born parasites in peripheral blood smear. Serum biochemical and urine analysis found to be normal. Serum and EDTA blood were submitted for



molecular testing. Flow cytometry revealed Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA) and Immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (IMTP). MAT negative for leptospira. Babesia canis positive by PCR method at 394bp. Haemato-biochemical alteration was studied before and after therapy. Ultrasonography revealed hepatosplenomegaly. Based on PCR and Flow cytometry the case was confirmed Evans syndrome with Concurrent Babesia canis in a Labrador dog. Dog treated with Inj. Diminazene aceturate @ 3.5mg/kg IM single dose, Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 10 mg/kg IV, Inj. Ringers lactate @ 100 ml IV, Inj. Ascorbic acid @ 5 ml IV, Inj. Vitamin B complex @ 1ml IV, Inj. Prednisone @ 0.5mg/kg IM, Tab. Doxycycline @ 10mg/kg PO and Syrup. Thrombup @ 15 ml BID PO. Dog showed clinical improvement as well as hematology parameters. Uneventful recovery was observed after one month of therapy.

Keywords : Evans Syndrome, Babesia Canis, Hemolytic Anaemia, Thrombocytopenia

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Saravanan, Assistant professor, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr. P. Selvaraj, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9119

CAM 19

DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY (DCM) IN A DOBERMAN DOG- A CASE STUDY

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Veterinary College, Shivamogga

Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University

A female Doberman dog weighing 41 kgs was presented to Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with a complaint of anorexia, swollen abdomen and difficulty in respiration since a week. On clinical examination hurried respiration and weak pulse were observed. ECG revealed wide P wave, Q dip, tall QRS and ST coving indicative of cardiac enlargement. On Echocardiography, dilatation of left ventricle was evident with malfunctioning. Abdominal ultrasound revealed ascites and hepatomegaly with even echogenicity. The dog was treated orally with Enalapril @ 0.5mg/kg BW bid, Frusemide @ 4mg/kg BW bid along with liver supplements (Livotas-pet®) and Vitamin supplements (Zipvit®). Animal showed slight improvement in the general condition, but ascites persisted even after the treatment for 15 days. Animal died during the course of treatment and post-mortem examination was conducted. Post-mortem examination revealed hepatomegaly, enlargement and rounding of heart. The clinical signs, ECG and Echocardiographic changes were correlating with the post mortem examination findings. The malignant form of



DCM is more common in Doberman dogs when compared to other dog breeds and usually the prognosis is poor. email ID: samrudhmahadi@gmail.com

Keywords : Dilated Cardiomyopathy, Doberman, Dog.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Malatesh D. S. , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary medicine, Dr.Dhanalakshmi S., Assistant professor, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 9124

CAM 20

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF TRANSVENERAL TUMOR IN A MALE NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOG BY PULSE STEROID THERAPY

Thejeswini S R

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

Pulse steroid therapy means administration of supra pharmacological doses of corticosteroids in an intermittent manner to enhance therapeutic effect and reduce side effects. A five year old male non-descriptive dog was presented to Veterinary College hospital, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with history of bleeding from penis since 10 days. Clinical examination revealed, cauliflower- like growth around base of penis. Tissue impression smear with Giemsa's stain revealed vacuoles in the cytoplasm of the lymphoid cells, suggestive of transveneraltumor. Dog was treated with Inj. Vincristine sulphate (UNICRISTIN®) @ 0.025mg/kg BW iv along with Pulse corticosteroid therapy by using Inj. Dexamethasone @ 1mg/kg BW iv. After first dose of chemotherapy minimal side effects were observed. Two more doses of Injection Vincristine sulphate was given at the interval of seven days along with the Inj Dexamethasone. On fourth week cauliflower like growth was completely reduced and animal was recovered uneventfully. thejeswinisampige@gmail.com

Keywords : Transveneraltumor, Dog, Vincristine Sulphate, Pulse Steroid Therapy, Dexamethasone

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Malatesh D. S., Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.Chandrashekar G., Assistant professor, Department of Teaching veterinary clinical complex



Paper ID 9161

CAM 21

CARBAMATE POISONING IN A HOUND DOG

Prasanna Priya R

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

Two year old intact male Hound dog was presented to small animal medicine unit, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of sudden onset of hypersalivation and incoordination, owner reported that the animal had accidentally ingested Carbaryl powder. Clinical examination revealed congested mucus membrane, dehydration, hypersalivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, incoordination and muscle fasciculation. The temperature was 40 °C, oxygen saturation was 81% and the animal had bradycardia. Based on the history and signs the case was diagnosed as carbamate poisoning. The animal was treated with Inj. Ringer's Lactate @ 10 ml / kg bwt iv, Inj. Atropine @ 0.2 mg / kg bwt one third of the dose intravenous and remaining in subcutaneous, Inj. Pantaprazole @ 1 mg / kg bwt iv and Inj. Tribivet 2 ml iv. After treatment oxygen saturation was 98%. The animal showed complete recovery except for muscle fasciculations. The owner was advised to give activated charcoal orally and was reviewed on next day. Animal recovered uneventfully on the next day. The details of this case will be presented

Keywords : Carbamate Poisoning, carbaryl Powder, activated Charcoal

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.K.Ramkumar., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.E.Venkatesakumar., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9182

CAM 22

A RARE CASE OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG INFECTED WITH L. INTERROGANS SEROVAR BATAVIAE

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

Leptospirosis is a serious emerging disease in Kerala. Despite routine vaccinations there are increasing reports of canine leptospirosis in Kerala. The commercial vaccines are becoming less effective because the immunity is serovar specific and new serovars are emerging. A five year old male German shepherd dog weighing 28 kg was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, with a history of anorexia, vomiting for the last 5 days. Animal was



lethargic and emaciated. The animal had a proper history of yearly vaccination with multicomponent vaccine. Detailed clinical examination revealed elevated rectal temperature and pallor of mucous membrane. The laboratory examination of faecal sample and peripheral blood smear revealed the absence of parasitic ova and haemoparasites respectively. Haematology revealed leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia, granulocytosis and anaemia. Serum biochemical analysis showed elevated BUN, creatinine, GGT, ALP, Total Bilirubin, hypoalbuminemia, hyperglobulinemia and lower A:G ratio. Based upon the clinical signs and blood-biochemical changes, the case was tentatively diagnosed as leptospirosis. Confirmation was done by Microscopic agglutination Test (MAT) with a titre of 1:400 of *Leptospira interrogans* Serovar *Bataviae*. The dog was treated with Benzylpenicillin at a dose rate of 40,000 units/kg bodyweight intravenously twice a day along with proton pump inhibitors, fluids, electrolytes and vitamin supplements for five days. The animal made an uneventful recovery after five days of treatment. This case reports the vaccination failure against leptospirosis due to serovar specific immunity produced by commercial vaccines.

Keywords : Leptospirosis, *Bataviae*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ambily V. R , 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 9183

CAM 23

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A DACHSHUND DOG

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Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Kerala*

Leptospirosis, a spirochaetal zoonotic disease, has emerged as a serious global veterinary and public health issue. A seven year old male Dachshund dog weighing 10 kg was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, with a history of anorexia, vomiting and presence of mucus in faeces for last 7 days. The animal had a history of improper vaccination and was previously treated with Ceftriaxone and Pantoprazole without any clinical response. Animal was lethargic with slightly distended abdomen. Detailed clinical examination revealed elevated rectal temperature, pallor of mucous membrane, scleral congestion and dark yellow coloured urine. The faecal sample and peripheral blood smear examination revealed the absence of parasitic ova and haemoparasite respectively. Haematologic analysis revealed leukocytosis, granulocytosis and anaemia. Serum biochemistry showed elevated BUN, creatinine, GGT, ALP,



Total Bilirubin, hypoalbuminemia, hyperglobulinemia and lower A: G ratio. Based upon the clinical signs and laboratory findings, the case was tentatively diagnosed as leptospirosis. Confirmation was done by Microagglutination Test (MAT) with a titre of 1: 400 of *Leptospira interrogans* Serovaricterohaemorrhagiae. The dog was successfully treated with Benzylpenicillin at a dose rate of 40,000 units /kg bodyweight intravenously twice a day along with proton pump inhibitors fluids electrolytes and vitamin supplements for five days.

Faculty Advisor: Dr . Ambily V. R, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence
Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence

Paper ID 9188

CAM 24

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF MELOXICAM TOXICITY BY MISOPROSTOL IN A LABRADOR DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A six years old Labrador dog was presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit of TVCC, VCRI Orathanadu with the history of anorexia, vomiting and passing black tarry faeces. The dog was treated for a dog bite wound by a Veterinarian 15 days back and meloxicam was prescribed to alleviate pain. Owner administered, wrongly dispensed meloxicam bolus (100 mg), half bolus twice daily for two days. Based on history case was diagnosed as Meloxicam toxicity. Physical examination revealed dullness, depression, congested mucosa and black tarry faeces. Vital and haematology parameters were found to normal. Elevated BUN and Creatinine were observed on day of present. Abdominal ultrasonographic examination revealed mild changes of corticomedullary junction on left kidney. The dog was treated with intravenous fluids with diuretics Inj. Frusemide @ 2mg/kg IV, Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.5 mg/kg IV, Pantoprazole @ 1mg/kg IV, Inj. Ascorbic acid @ 5ml IV, Tab. Misoprostol @ 5 µg/kg BID PO and Syrup. Sucralfate @ 10ml BID PO for 5 days. On third day onwards eventual clinical recovery was noticed and complete recovery was observed on day five with normal BUN and Creatinine level. Labrador dog showed uneventful recovery from Meloxicam toxicity.

Keywords : Meloxicam Toxicity Labrador Misoprostol

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K. Kannan, , Assistant professor, Dept. of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr. M. Saravanan,, Assistant professor, Dept. of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex



Paper ID 9194

CAM 25

CONTRAST ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF HEART-BASE TUMOUR IN A BULLDOG

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In dogs, the incidence of Cardiac tumours is 0.19% and of which, heart-base tumours are very rare. Echocardiography is used to determine changes in the heart and great vessels non-invasively. In conventional echocardiography, the scattering by erythrocytes lies below the dynamic range. Thus, differentiating blood stream from surrounding cardiac tissue can be challenging. This can be overcome with Contrast Echocardiography. A contrast agent consists of air microbubbles encapsulated by an exogenous substance. When administered intravenously and ultrasound waves are applied, they oscillate, resulting in a stronger scattered echo, thus increasing the sensitivity of the diagnosis. This study aims at using Contrast Echocardiography as an effective diagnostic tool in heart-based tumours. The subject chosen was an eight year old male Bulldog brought to the medicine ward of Madras Veterinary College with a history of inappetence, lethargy, and hematemesis. Physical examination revealed polypnea and heart murmurs. ECG recorded tachycardia, a deep, wide S wave and absent P wave, suggesting myocardial hypoxia and atrial fibrillations. Radiography revealed radio opaque material near the heart. Echocardiography was used to diagnose the condition. A homogenous mass measuring 4x3.5 cm was observed near the heart base adjacent to the right auricle on 2D echocardiography. Intravenous administration of Sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles revealed isoechogenicity of the mass, which confirmed the diagnosis as Heart-base tumour. The dog was euthanized as per the owner's request. Post mortem further confirmed the presence and location of the tumour, reaffirming the echocardiographic results.

Keywords : Contrast Echocardiography, Heart-base Tumour, Sulphur Hexafluoride Microbubbles

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M Chandrasekar, Associate Professor,
Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine



Paper ID 9203

CAM 26

XENOTRANSFUSION IN A CAT - A SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Karina Rajnat

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A seven years old domestic non-descript short haired tom cat weighing 2.5 kg, was presented with a history of inappetance, ruffled coat, not grooming itself and dyspnoea for 2 days. Clinical examination showed blanched mucous membrane, dehydration of more than 7 %, haemic murmur, enlarged liver on palpation and pyrexia of 104.5°F. Laboratory findings revealed decreased values of haemoglobin (2.2 g %), Packed Cell Volume (10.1 %), Total Plasma Protein (3.1 g/dl) and cytology indicative of severe non-regenerative anaemia due to *Mycoplasma haemofelis*. On second day of presentation, the cat showed oral breathing and icteric mucous membrane, so he was shifted to CCU for Oxygen supplementation. However, it provided only temporary relief since the animal was suffering from anaemic hypoxia. Saline agglutination test resulted in true agglutination and Immune Mediated Haemolytic Anaemia was confirmed by flow cytometry. Finding compatible feline blood donors in a crisis can be extremely challenging but dogs provide a feasible alternative as they lack alloantibody. After a major and minor cross matching, the cat was transfused with 30 ml of canine whole blood over a period of 2 hours. No sign of acute haemolytic reaction was observed 24 hours post-transfusion. The next day, increased Haemoglobin level was observed. The cat was treated with Prednisolone at immunosuppressive dose rate along with Enrofloxacin. The animal responded well to the treatment and resumed normal habits within few days. This case study documents the uncommon treatment option of Xenotransfusion.

Keywords : Xenotransfusion, Alloantibody, *Mycoplasma haemofelis*, Immune Mediated Haemolytic Anaemia

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. R. Baranidharan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Blood Bank Officer
Dr. N. R. Senthil, Assistant Professor, Centralised clinical laboratory, Dept. of Clinics



Paper ID 9210

CAM 27

MANAGEMENT OF CALCULI INDUCED CYSTITIS IN A DOG**Jayneel Parpani***KNO College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal
Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University*

A 6 year old male cocker spaniel was presented to private clinic with history of inappetance since 2 days, urinary incontinence followed by anuria and absence of defecation since a day. Physical examination showed distended abdomen with pain on palpation. Haemato-Biochemical examination, Urine analysis, Radiography and Ultrasonography examination was carried out for diagnosis. Radiography and Ultrasonography revealed 2-3 non-obstructing Renal calculi (4mm); 3-4 Cystic calculi (10mm) and an obstructing Urethral calculi (11mm) with Haemorrhagic Cystitis. Uro-hydropropulsion was done which was of great relief to the dog. Fluid therapy, antibiotics, urinary acidifier and other supportive treatment was started. Supplements like kidney & liver tonics and Prescription diet was given. Dog showed significant improvement in the clinical signs after 5-7 days of treatment. Stones were voided in the urine during course of the treatment which was confirmed with Post-medication tests. The prescribed medication was then continued further.

Keywords : Renal Calculi, cystic Calculi, urethral Calculi, uro-hydropropulsion, haemorrhagic Cystitis

Paper ID 9213

CAM 28

**SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF CARBAMATE POISONING
IN A NON DESCRIPT DOG****Sasi Kumar***Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A eight months old male non descript dog was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of shivering and frothy salivation after return from outdoor roaming in the grazing land. On clinical examination revealed hyper salivation, tremors and trembling all over the body, pupillary constriction with nystagmus. All muscarinic and nicotinic signs were characteristically exhibited by the animal. The dog was treated with atropine sulphate as per the standard protocol along with intravenous fluid therapy, antiulceratives and orally with activated charcoal @ dose of 20g bid. Samples for Blood and serum analyses were collected which revealed normal parameters. After two days of continuous medication twice daily the dog



uneventfully recovered from the poisoning signs and started to take normal food and water.

Keywords : Carbamate, salivary, muscarinic, atropine, charcoal

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Rishikesavan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Clinics
Dr.R.Ravi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary clinical medicine

Paper ID 9214

CAM 29

MITRAL VALVE AND TRICUSPID VALVULAR DYSPLASIA IN A SAINT BERNARD DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A six year old male Saint Bernard dog was presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of dyspnea at rest, emaciation and abdominal distension since a month. No clear history of previous treatment. On physical examination, it had normal temperature, tachyarrhythmia and palpable fluid thrill in the abdomen. Haematology revealed anaemia. Serum biochemistry showed hypoalbuminemia. Echocardiography demonstrated mitral and tricuspid valve dysplasia with severe regurgitation. In M-mode, reduced systolic function was appreciated. In continuous wave doppler, regurgitant mitral velocity was 4 metres and tricuspid velocity was 3 metres. Based on echocardiography finding, the case was diagnosed as mitral valve and tricuspid valve dysplasia with moderate systolic dysfunction. The case was treated with ionodilator Pimobendan @0.25 mg/kg BID PO, a combination of loop diuretic (Furosemide @ 1mg/kg TID PO) and potassium sparing diuretic (Spironolactone @2mg/kg TID PO) (As an antialdosterone agent), a calcium channel blocker (Diltiazem @1.5mg/kg TID PO, as an antiarrhythmic agent), an ACE inhibitor (Enalapril @ 0.5mg/kg TID PO) and amino acid supplement (Cardiostrength @ 1 capsule/30kg BID PO) were prescribed. The animal showed appreciable clinical improvement during the subsequent weeks and it is under management. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Mitral Valve Dysplasia, Tricuspid Valve Dysplasia

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Teaching veterinary clinical complex
Dr.Sundararajan.R.C, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary medicine



Paper ID 9216

CAM 30

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF PNEUMOTHORAX IN A CHIPPIPARAI DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A one year old female dog was brought to the Small Animal Medical Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary Collage & Research Institute, Tirunelveli with a history of an automobile accident and had severe thoracic pain and respiratory distress. Clinical examination of the dog revealed extended head and neck, dyspnoea, costoabdominal respiration and pain on chest region, with no detectable open wound. Radiological examination revealed elevation of the cardiac silhouette from sternum; atelactic lung lobes, presence of air filled pleural space and there is no evidence of rib fracture. Emergency thoracocentesis for pneumothorax was performed as per standard protocol. Air was removed & again radiograph was taken. Radiograph revealed normal position of heart. The animal was treated with Inj. Amoxicillin and Cloxacilin @ 20 mg / kg b.wti/m, Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/kg i/m for 3 days. The animal showed uneventful recovery. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Cardiac Silhouette, thoracocentesis, Amoxicillin And Cloxacilin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.K.Ramkumar, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary medicine, Dr. E. Venkatesakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9217

CAM 31

MITRAL VALVE DISEASE IN A SPITZ DOG

Nandhini T

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A ten year old male spitz dog was presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College And Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of dry paroxysmal coughing since four weeks. On auscultation, sinus grade four holosystolic murmur at the level of mitral valve and sinus tachycardia. Haether hematobiochemical parameters were within the normal values. Echocardiography demonstrated severe regurgitation of mitral valve with degenerative changes, enlarged left atrium and left ventricle and reduced systolic function. Based on echocardiography finding, the case was diagnosed as mitral valve disease with severe systolic dysfunction. The case was treated with ionodilator (Pimobendan @0.25 mg/kg BID PO), a loop diuretic



(Furosemide @ 1mg/kg TID PO) , an ACE inhibitor (Enalapril @ 0.5mg/kg TID PO) were prescribed. The animal showed appreciable clinical improvement during the subsequent weeks and it is under monitoring every two months. The details of the case will be discussed.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Jeyaraja, Professor, Dept. of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, E.Venkatesakumar, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9219

CAM 32

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF CLINICAL MASTITIS IN A GREAT DANE DOG

Vigness Selva

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An One and half of year old female Great Dane dog was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of swollen udder for last five days. Animal whelped 11 days back. On clinical examination the entire udder parenchyma was swollen hardly with open wounds. Pus mixed milk was collected and checked for the pH and subjected to Antimicrobial susceptibility test (AST). Blood and serum analyses were done which revealed normal parameters. Treated with Ceftriaxone, Anti-inflammatory, antihistaminic injections and orally with prolactin inhibitor tablets bid. Based on the result of AST the antibiotic was changed from ceftriaxone to gentamicin, since all other antibiotics were non susceptible. Eventually the dog was responded well to the treatment and recovered from the clinical mastitis after 10 days of treatment.

Keywords : Dog,mastitis,AST,genatamicin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Rishikesavan, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.K.K.Ponnuswamy, Associate professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9221

CAM 33

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF HEAT STROKE IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Mukesh Uc

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

An eight month old male German Shepherd dog was presented to Intensive Care Medical Unit, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College



and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of sudden recumbency. Clinical assessment revealed elevated body temperature (41.5°C), dry oral mucosa and muzzle and occasional convulsions. Hemato-biochemical evaluation revealed all the parameters were within normal range except blood glucose (34 mg/dL). Electrocardiography revealed sinus tachycardia. SpO₂ and Blood Pressure were 91% and 110 mm/Hg respectively. The case was approached with a standard therapeutic protocol for Heat Stroke. The animal was treated with Inj. Ringer's Lactate @20ml/kg b.wti/v, Inj. Amoxicillin+cloxacin @10mg/kg b.wti/v, Inj. Pantaprazole @1mg/kg b.wti/v and Inj. Rerve plus 2ml i/v for 5 days. Peripheral cooling was achieved by lukewarm water application and provision of air circulator. The owner was advised to keep the animal in shady and cool areas. The animal showed progressive improvement in posture, gait and mentation. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Heat Stroke

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Sundararajan.R.C, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.R.Ramprabhu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9222

CAM 34

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT HEPATOZOON CANIS AND EHRLICHIA CANIS INFECTION IN A LABRADOR

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

Ehrlichia canis and Hepatozoon canis are the etiological agents of Monocytic Ehrlichiosis and Hepatozoonosis in dogs. Occurrence of combined haemoparasitic infestations mainly due to increased population density of vectors in kennels. Eventhough H.canis is not pathogenic, but concurrent infection with E.canis leads to more severity. A one year old female Labrador weighing 26.3kg was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy with a history of reduced food and water intake, lethargy and muscle weakness since 3 days. The bitch had a history of regular deworming and vaccination. Physical examination revealed pale mucous membrane, enlargement of superficial lymph nodes and temperature of 103.5° F. Microscopic examination of Giemsa stained blood smear revealed gelatin capsule shaped gamonts of Hepatozoon canis in neutrophils and morula stage of Ehrlichia canis in monocytes. Haemogram showed granulocytosis, anaemia, microcytosis and thrombocytopenia. The animal was treated with Biotrim at 15 mg/kg BW, intramuscularly for 5 days and Doxycycline at 10 mg/kg BW, orally for 21 days. Animal showed complete recovery after the course of treatment



and haematological values were also improved considerably. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and head, Dept. of Veterinary clinical medicine, ethics & jurisprudence

Paper ID 9224

CAM 35

A CASE OF BABESIOSIS IN A DOG SECONDARY TO HEPATOZOON CANIS INFECTION

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

High vector population among dogs predisposes the occurrence of multiple haemoparasitic infections. A two year old Labrador retriever dog was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy with a history of anorexia for the last seven days. Animal was dewormed two months before and was not vaccinated. Physical examination revealed congested mucous membranes, palpable lymph nodes, elevated rectal temperature, dehydration and muscle wasting. On abdominal palpation, thickened intestinal loops could be detected. Haematological examination revealed microcytic anaemia and thrombocytopaenia. Serological examination revealed elevated ALP and ALT values. Microscopic examination of blood smears revealed gamonts in neutrophils suggestive of Hepatozooncanis. Animal was treated with Sulpha-Trimethoprim @ 15 mg/kgbw and supported with crystalloids, colloids, B complex vitamins, antacids, hepatoprotectants and appetite stimulants. Animal showed considerable clinical improvement by the third day and started taking food. Haematological and serological examination on fifth day revealed improvement in platelet count; reduction in RBC, Haemoglobin, ALT and ALP values. Microscopic examination of blood smear on 5th day of treatment revealed signet ring shaped organisms suggestive of Babesiagibsoni. Animal was then treated with oral Metronidazole @ 25 mg/kg bwt twice daily, clindamycin @ 11 mg/kg bwt, doxycycline @ 10 mg/kg bwt and supported with haematinics and platelet stimulating agents. Animal showed complete recovery after the course of treatment and haematological values were also improved considerably. Animal had uneventful recovery without further complications.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sindhu K Rajan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence
Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and head, Dept. of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence



Paper ID 9231

CAM 36

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE EPISTAXIS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN A GREAT DANE

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A ten year old male Great Dane was presented to SAC-OP medicine unit of Madras Veterinary College teaching hospital with the history of intermittent bilateral epistaxis with edematous right forelimb since two weeks. On clinical examination, bilateral epistaxis, edema of right forelimb and neck were noticed. Rectal temperature recorded was 39.3oc and Lymph nodes were normal. Hematology and biochemistry samples were taken on day one and the dog was treated with prednisolone and botropase. Radiography results were normal. On day two, epistaxis persists and the vital blood profile was within the normal range. Creatinine level was found to be 3.68 mg/ dl. The dog was treated with ringers lactate, lasix and pantoprazole. Blood pressure measured with indirect Doppler was found to be 220 mm/Hg and hence antihypertensive therapy with amlodipine was initiated. On day four, cessation of epistaxis was noticed. On day five, blood pressure was 120 mm/Hg which was normal. On day ten, hematological and biochemistry profiles were within the limits. The dog was found to be normal post therapy and the owner was advised to continue the renal diet along with antihypertensive therapy and salt restricted feed. Further the owner was advised to present the dog after a period of one month.

Keywords : Bilateral Epistaxis, Hypertension, Creatinine And Amlodipine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Jayanthi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Clinics
Dr. C. S. Arunaman, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9244

CAM 37

PELIOSIS HEPATIS IN A DOG

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Peliosishepatis (also called hepatic peliosis) is a benign disorder causing sinusoidal dilatation and the presence of multiple blood filled lacunar spaces within the liver. Peliosishepatis is often associated with underlying conditions, such as chronic infection or with the use of anabolic steroids and immunosuppressive drugs. Most dogs with peliosishepatis are asymptomatic, but some present with abdominal distension and pain. In some cases, peliosishepatis may induce intraperitoneal haemorrhage and portal hypertension. This report



describes the case of a 8-year-old male dog, a golden retriever with the history of ascites and anorexia. Radiology reports revealed ascites, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly and prostate enlargement. Echo-cardiography revealed no abnormalities. Abdominocentesis was done and the ascetic fluid showed 'no cellularity'. Ultrasonography revealed severe hepatomegaly with no focal or diffuse lesion. Hence, a liver biopsy was performed that showed diffuse peliosis. With the use of antibiotics and hepato-protective medicines which did not yield clinical improvement. Animal was brought frequently to relieve the abdominal effusion. After about a course of one month of treatment and management, the dog suddenly developed dyspnoea and was managed in the critical care. However, after four hours the animal collapsed. Autopsy findings revealed 4.5 litres (approx.) of fluid in peritoneal cavity, hepatomegaly with purplish colour of the liver parenchyma. The details of the case will be discussed.

Keywords : Benign Disorder Causing Sinusoidal Dilatation, Multiple Blood Filled Lacunar Spaces Within The Liver, Hepatomegaly, Liver Biopsy, Fluid In Peritoneal Cavity

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Sumathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr. M. Thangapandiyar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology

Paper ID 9247

CAM 38

ELEPHANT SKIN DISEASE AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT IN A PUG

Srinithya Dasari

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Puducherry*

A three-year-old female pug weighing around 10 kg was presented to Small Animal Medicine unit of TVCC with the history of scratching, hair loss and mal odour from the skin for the past 90 days. On clinical examination the animal was active, conjunctival mucosa pink, rectal temperature 39.0 C, heart rate 90 bpm and respiratory rate of 90/ minute. Dermatological examination revealed alopecia, erythema, hyperkeratinisation, excessive scaling and a greasy skin texture. The haematological and serum biochemical parameters were as follows: Hb- 14 g %, PCV- 33 %, TLC-12000 cells/mm³. RBC 5.95×10⁶ cells/mm³, DLC: Polymorphs - 81%, Eosinophils -3%, Lymphocytes - 16%, and ALT -27 IU/L. Impression smears from hyperkeratinised areas were collected for direct microscopic examination and culture. Both revealed the morphology of Malasseziapachydermatitis at different stages of budding. Malasseziapachydermatitis was then treated with Tab Ketoconazole @ 10mg/ Kg bwt just before food for 21 days p.o., Inj. Cefotaxime @ 30 mg/kg bwt iv for five



days and supplemented with Syp.Tefroli forte one tsp orally and weekly bath with 2% ketoconazole shampoo. Advised topical application of diluted white vinegar every other day. Post treatment blood picture was within the normal range. Animal showed a gradual recovery after the treatment.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Selvi, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9249

CAM 39

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF ORGANOCHLORINE POISONING IN A CAT

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Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Kerala*

Topical preparations containing pesticides always need to be used with special caution in cats. One year old male cat was presented in University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy with a history of severe salivation and convulsions. History revealed that animal was treated with an ointment containing gamma benzene hexachloride and proflavine hemisulphate with cetrimide cream (Lorexane, Virbac) one hour before. Visible mucous membranes were congested and the body temperature of the animal was elevated. Animal was showing severe dyspnoea and tachycardia upon auscultation. An intramuscular injection of Xylazine @ 0.5mg/kg bodyweight was given initially together with Atropine sulphate @ 0.025mg/kg intramuscularly to induce vomiting. After subsidence of vomiting, an intravenous bolus dose of Diazepam injection @ 0.5mg/kg body weight was administered followed by continuous rate infusion @ 5-15µg/kg/min. An endotracheal tube was fixed. Artificial respiration was provided after intubation. A stomach tube was passed and gastric lavage was done using luke warm water. Activated charcoal was given orally @ 2g/kg body weight via the same stomach tube as a slurry. Fluid therapy was given with normal saline and hydroxy ethyl starch (HAES steril 3%). Animal were continuously monitored for vital parameters. Animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Organochlorine Poisoning

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ajithkumar s, Professor and head, Department of teaching veterinary clinical complex, Dr .Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and head, Department of veterinary clinical medicine ,ethics and jurisprudence.

**Paper ID 9255****CAM 40**

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT DEMODICOSIS AND MALASSEZIOSIS IN A LHASA APSO PUP

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Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Kerala*

A six month old Male Lhasa Apso pup weighing 4 kg was presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with complaint of skin lesions for the past two months. The animal was previously treated with Fexin and Clinvet orally and mupirocin and Betnesol topically but showed no improvement. The owner reported use of Dettol for disinfection of premises. The animal was apparently healthy and active with normal appetite. All the vital parameters were normal. Clinical examination revealed general alopecia and scabby lesions on the dorsum and forelimbs with extensive erythematous lesions throughout the body. Microscopic examination of skin scrapings revealed Demodexcanis. Impression smear taken from the lesion revealed several budding yeast cells suggestive of Malassezia spp. The animal was treated with Inj. ivermectin (300µg/kg BW s/c) every fortnight. Advised PetBen shampoo (benzoyl peroxide), ketoconazole shampoo, RIDD (amitraz-1 ml in 250 ml water) topically along with Immunol syrup and skin tonics orally. Progressive improvement was noticed by first week and treatment was continued until complete recovery.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.V.Tresamol, Professor and head, Dept. of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine

Paper ID 9256**CAM 41**

POST LYMPHOMA CHEMO COMPLICATION IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD

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A 13 years old female German shepherd dog was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of generalised lymphnode enlargement since fifteen days. On physical examination mandibular, prescapular, popliteal, inguinal lymphnodes enlargement with pyrexia were observed. Routine haematobiochemical profile was done along with Radiography, abdominal ultrasonography, FNAC of popliteal lymphnode to rule out lymphoma. No abnormalities detected in haematobiochemical result, radiograph revealed no metastasis, ultrasonography showed splenic lymphoma and FNAC revealed lymphoid cells. Hence diagnosed as 'Lymphoma', the animal was treated based



on CHOP's protocol for two weeks. A marked reduction was noticed in the size of lymphnode and after two weeks of treatment animal exhibited haematemesis and melena. The dog was kept under observation in the critical care unit and treated with fluid therapy, antibiotics, haemocoagulant, antacids, antiemetics and opioids. The animal improved in condition and CHOP's protocol was followed from the third week of treatment protocol. The animal is under chemotherapy.

Keywords : Lymphnode Enlargement, Fnac-lymphoid Cells, Chop's Protocol, Haematemesis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Jayanthi, Assistant professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9259

CAM 42

NON – SILYMARIN HEPATOPROTECTANT IN SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HEPATOCELLULAR INJURY IN A CAT – A CASE REPORT

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An eight year old Tom Domestic short hair cat was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of anorexia since two weeks. Yellow colored blood mixed vomiting since two days was reported by the owner. Clinical examination revealed icteric conjunctival mucous membrane and other parameters were within the normal limits. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated ALT. MAT of serum was negative for *Leptospira* sp. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed normal liver and gall bladder. Based on the history, clinical examination and serum biochemistry the case was diagnosed as hepatocellular injury. On first day tentative treatment was with Injection Ampicillin and Cloxacillin @ 10mg / Kg Body weight, Injection Pantoprazole @ 1 mg / Kg Body weight, Injection Ondansetron @ 0.1 mg / Kg Body weight and fluid therapy @ 10 ml / Kg Body weight intravenously was initiated. Normally for hepatic treatment Silymarin is most commonly used drug with some side effects like bloating, dyspepsia, nausea, irregular stool, diarrhoea and so alternative herbal preparation presented with combination of *Capparis spinosa*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Terminalia arjuna* and *Tamarix gallica* which were hepatoprotectant was used with no side effects @ 5 ml per day for 14 days. On 3rd day of treatment appetite increased with improved general conditions.

Keywords : Hepatocellular Injury, Non-silymarin, Herbal Preparation.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Jayanthi, Assistant Professor, Department of clinics
Dr.P.Thirunavukkarasu, Assistant professor, Department of animal husbandry statistics and computer application



Paper ID 9262

CAM 43

CONCURRENT INFECTION OF EHRlichIOSIS AND BABESIOSIS IN A ROTTWEILER DOG – A CASE REPORT

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Two year old male Rottweiler dog was reported to Small Animal Medical Section of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of blindness, anorexia for the past four days. It had epistaxis one week back. Clinical examination showed pale mucous membrane, epiphora, dilated pupil, absence of eye reflexes, fever (40.7°C) and enlarged lymphnodes. Ticks were present on the surface of the body of animal. Peripheral blood smear examination showed morula of Ehrlichia canis and piroplasms of Babesia canis. Haematology revealed reduced haemoglobin (6.2 g/dl), packed cell volume (18 %), red blood cells (3.1 x 10⁶ /cumm), platelets (70,000/cumm) and monocytosis (18 %). Serum biochemistry showed elevated BUN (112.30 mg/dl), creatinine (3.5 mg/dl) and phosphorus (11 mg/dl). The dog was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 22 mg/kg b.wt slow i/v along with Inj. DNS @ 10 ml/kg b.wt i/v, Inj. Diminazene aceturate @ 3.5 mg/kg b.wt deep i/m, Inj. Ivermectin @ 0.2 mg/kg b.wt s/c and prescribed oral haematinics (aRBC pet liquid) on the first day. On second day, Inj. Imidocarb @ 6.6 mg/kg b.wt i/m was given and prescribed Tab. Doxycycline @ 10mg/kg b.wt SID PO for 15 days and Tab. Wysolone @ 1 mg/kg b.wt PO for five days. The animal showed improvement in feeding and other activities but vision impairment was persisting. Post treatment haematological values were within the normal range

Keywords : Ehrlichiosis , Babesiosis, Rottweiler

Faculty Advisor: Dr.E.Venkatesakumar, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary medicine, Sundararajan.R.C. , Assistant professor, Department of veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9263

CAM 44

BABESIA GIBSONI COMPLICATED WITH ACUTE KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A 2.5 Year old male Labrador retriever dog was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, with the history of inappetence for



a month, melena and yellow coloured vomiting for four days. On clinical examination, congested mucous membrane and increase in temperature were observed. Routine peripheral blood smear and radiographs were done on the first day. Haematology revealed presence of Babesiagibsoni, thrombocytopenia and radiograph revealed mild splenomegaly. Animal was treated accordingly with injection imidocarb, antibiotics, antacids, antiemetics and fluid therapy. On day ten animal was anorectic with persistent vomiting. Haematobiochemical profile revealed absence of Babesiagibsoni with elevated BUN and Creatinine indicating complication with acute kidney insufficiency. The condition was treated and injection imidocarb was repeated after 2 weeks. The dog recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : BabesiaGibsoni,thrombocytopenia, Splenomegaly

Faculty Advisor: Dr .C.Jayanthy, Assistant professor, Department of clinics
Dr .C.S.Arunaman, Assistant professor, Department of clinics

Paper ID 9273

CAM 45

AN UNUSAL PRESENTATION OF BABESIA GIBSONI IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER DOG - A CASE REPORT

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Babesiosis is a protozoan disease caused by the organisms of the genus Babesia, which is an intra-erythrocytic parasite. The present paper deals with a rare presentation of Babesiagibsoni infection with haemoglobinuria. A six year old male Labrador retriever weighing 27kg was referred to University Veterinary Hospital, Kookal with the complaint of inappetance and presence of coffee coloured urine. Animal was dull and lethargic. Physical examination revealed pale mucous membrane, slight elevation of rectal temperature and palpable lymphnodes. On microscopic examination of peripheral blood smear, Babesiagibsoni organisms were detected within the erythrocytes. Haematological analysis showed severe anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Based on history, clinical signs and laboratory investigations, the case was diagnosed as Babesiagibsoni infection. The animal was successfully treated with fluids, electrolytes, antibiotics (Clindamycin, Metronidazole and Doxycyclin), antacids, haematenics and vitamin suppliments for 10 days. Haemoglobinuria was relieved after 6 days and complete clinical recovery was attained after 10 days of treatment. The animal was discharged with oral haematenics for a period of one month.

Keywords : Babesia Infection, Haemoglobinuria



Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ambily.V.R, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary clinical medicine,ethics& jurisprudence
Dr.Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary clinical medicine,ethics& jurisprudence

Paper ID 9281

CAM 46

CASE REPORT OF BABESIOSIS IN A ROTTWEILER PUP

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four months old Rottweiler pup was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, with the history of anorexia, and weakness. On general examination, fever, pale mucous membrane and reduced response to external stimuli could be noticed. On abdominal palpation, enlarged spleen could be felt and ultrasonography revealed splenomegaly. Haematology revealed thrombocytopenia and anaemia. Serum biochemistry showed elevated creatinine level (1.8mg/dl). Babesiagibsonipiroplasms were detected in the peripheral blood smear. Animal underwent an emergency blood transfusion the next day. Treatment was initiated with doxycycline (10mg/kg Body weight) and azithromycin (10 mg/kg body weight) for 14 days. Prednisolone was administered for 7 days, and tapered off by 10th day. Oral haematinics was recommended as supportive. Animal made an uneventful recovery and peripheral blood smear revealed no B.gibsoni organisms on 15th day. anirudh.puravankara@gmail.com

Keywords : Babesiosis, Rottweiler

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Rathish R.L, Assistant professor. Department of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine,
Dr. Deepa P.M., Assistant professor and Head(I/C),Department of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine

Paper ID 9294

CAM 47

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CYSTITIS IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER

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

A nine month old male Labrador retriever was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a history of difficulty in urination and presence of blood in urine since one month and was not responding to the



treatments given. Animal was active and all the clinical parameters were within the normal range. On ultrasound examination thickened bladder wall with hyperechoic inner wall suggestive of cystitis and sediments were also observed. Urine sediment examination revealed presence of erythrocytes, pus cells and bacteria. Struvite and calcium oxalate crystals and four to six transitional epithelial cells per high power field was also observed. Culture of urine sample revealed presence of bacteria. The animal was successfully treated with Tab. Levofloxacin @5mg/kg body weight ,Tab. Ranitidine @0.5mg/kg body weight and supportive treatment. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Labrador Retriever, Cystitis

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

Paper ID 9297

CAM 48

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PANNICULITIS IN A DACHSHUND

Jishnu Haridas P

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Panniculitis is an inflammation of subcutaneous adipose tissue. It is seen as single or multiple nodules over the trunk region which may rupture to release yellow brown to bloody discharge turning the outer skin yellow brown or red in colour. It is mainly caused by trauma, infection, immune-mediated diseases, subcutaneous injections, neoplastic diseases etc. A four year old Dachshund was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, with the complaint of pruritus and chronic ulcerative skin lesions over lumbar region since one month. Animal was not responding to the antibiotic treatments given. On general examination, it was observed that deep ulcerative lesion was entirely covering the dorsal aspect of the body. Complete blood count revealed leucocytosis(24500cells/cmm) with neutrophilia and all the other parameters were within normalcy. Sterile skin swab taken for culture and sensitivity revealed presence of gram positive cocci sensitive to clindamycin, moderately sensitive to enrofloxacin and resistant to other antibiotics tested. On skin biopsy, it was found ulceration of epidermis exposing deep dermis and chronic inflammatory changes in the subcutaneous tissue with infiltration of macrophages mixed with few neutrophils suggestive of pyogranulomatous panniculitis. Animal was treated with Clindamycin@10 mg/kg body weight for one month, Prednisolone @ 1mg/kg body weight which



was gradually tapered and supportive drugs. Animal started to respond to the treatment by the third day. Successful management of panniculitis in a dog is being reported.

Keywords : Panniculitis, Dachshund, Pruritus, Pyogranulomatous

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.

Paper ID 9299

CAM 49

A RARE CASE OF MIXED FIBROSARCOMA AND HAEMANGIOPERICYTOMA ASSOCIATED WITH HEART IN A ROTTWEILER DOG

Ashlin Michael

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

A three and a half year old male Rottweiler dog was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CV&AS, Pookode with a complaint of distended abdomen, panting and fever. On clinical examination, severe ascites and expiratory dyspnoea were noticed. Auscultation of cardiac area revealed muffling of heart sounds. Pulse was very feeble with a rate of 120/min. Electrocardiography revealed normal sinus rhythm with reduced R-wave amplitude. Lateral thoracic radiography pictured an elevated trachea and cardiac silhouette masked by a soft tissue density, suggestive of a space occupying lesion in the mediastinum. Thoracocentesis disclosed haemothorax and the aspirate was sent for culture. Serosanguineous fluid was obtained by abdominal tapping. Echocardiography revealed caudal displacement of heart with decreased ejection fraction. A liver like echogenic mass was detected anterior to diaphragm upon ultrasonographic investigation, suggestive of diaphragmatic hernia or neoplasm. Animal was treated with Spiranolactone, Frusemide and Tefroli Pet® syrup orally and Ampicillin, Cloxacillin and Ethamsylate parenterally. Surgery was attempted three days later with all precautions like blood transfusion, but the animal collapsed during anaesthesia. On postmortem examination an invasive tumor associated with heart was seen together with small nodular lesions in the lungs. Histopathological examination of the mass revealed a mixed tumour of fibrosarcoma and hemangiopericytoma.

Keywords : Fibrosarcoma, Haemangiopericytoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Vinu David, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence. Dr. Bipin K. C., Assistant professor, Department Of Veterinary Epidemiology And Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 9313

CAM 50

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF ECLAMPSIA IN A SPITZ**Rijin Sankar***College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Eclampsia is most predominantly seen in small breed bitches with large litter size during later part of pregnancy or during lactation. A one year old female Spitz weighing nine kilogram was presented in lateral recumbency to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kerala with history of stiffness of the limbs, panting and excessive salivation since morning. The animal whelped 20 days back and had eight nursing puppies. General clinical examination revealed hyperthermia (106.80F) and tachycardia. The animal had stiff limbs with tonoclonic convulsions and struggle to stand. Based on the history and clinical signs the case was tentatively diagnosed as eclampsia and was treated with intravenous slow infusion of 15 ml calcium gluconate with simultaneous electrocardiogram monitoring. Animal responded rapidly to calcium therapy and had an uneventful recovery. The case was discharged with the advice for oral calcium therapy.

Keywords : Eclampsia, Spitz, Pookode, Tonoclonic Convulsions, Calcium Gluconate, Electrocardiogram, Calcium Therapy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Manju K. Mathew, Assistant professor, department of veterinary clinical medicine ethics& jurisprudence
Dr. Rathish R.L, Assistant professor, Dept. of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine

Paper ID 9318

CAM 51

A CASE REPORT ON CANINE MULTICENTRIC LYMPHOMA SECONDARY TO CHRONIC CYCLOSPORIN THERAPY IN A SPITZ**Kavitha Unnikrishnan***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Canine multicentric lymphoma is a neoplastic condition affecting peripheral lymph nodes of middle aged dogs. A five year old male spitz weighing 11.5kg was presented to TVCC, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kerala with the complaint of hard swellings on both sides of ventral neck and in front of shoulder. Normal feeding with occasional regurgitation was reported by the owner. History revealed treatment for atopic dermatitis with cyclosporine and other supportive medications since 2 years. Animal was



active but slightly depressed and had a fair body condition. General clinical examination revealed congested visible mucous membrane, hyphema in both eyes with normal menace reflex. On physical examination, all pairs of sub-mandibular, prescapular, popliteal and superficial inguinal lymph nodes were found to be enlarged and distorted. Bleeding was noticed in the anterior chamber of both the eyes. Radiographic examination showed multiple small radioopaque metastatic nodules in the lung, Splenomegaly and enlarged inguinal lymph node. Significant leucocytosis with lymphocytosis was observed in complete blood count. Fine needle aspiration cytology from popliteal lymph node showed sheets of neoplastic lymphoid cells with presence of multiple bluish tinged lymphoglandular bodies which confirmed disease condition as canine multicentric lymphoma with possible metastasis to lung, eye and CNS. Since the prognosis was poor, owner decided to keep the animal without chemotherapy. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Multicentric Lymphoma, splenomegaly, Metastatic Nodules In Lungs

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant professor, Dept. of Vety. Medicine
Dr. Anoopraj, Assistant professor, Dept of Veterinary Pathology

Paper ID 9323

CAM 52

CANINE ACUTE HAEMORRAGIC DIARRHOEA SYNDROME - A CASE REPORT

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

Acute haemorrhagic diarrhoea syndrome in dogs is characterized by peracute to acute onset of bloody diarrhoea and vomiting, associated with marked fluid shift into the intestinal tract. A four year old Great Dane was brought to TVCC, COVAS Pookode with complaint of vomiting and bloody stools since yesterday. Owner complained the death of 2 dogs with similar symptoms previously. Animal found to be in dull and depressed mentation and showing moderate ataxia. Blood and mucus mixed faecal sample on microscopical examination revealed no parasitic ova. Abdominal ultrasound showed thickened intestinal loops and gastric ulcer like lesions were observed in contrast radiography. Haemogram and leucogram revealed haemoconcentration, leukocytosis with eosinophilia and slight anaemia. Urinalysis on catheterized urine sample revealed intact RBCs in sediment and significant nitrate level on dipstick analysis. History also revealed heavy consumption of cattle dung and leaves of *Sechium edule* plant which found to be positive for nitrates by diphenylamine test. The case was diagnosed as canine acute haemorrhagic syndrome possible from increased



nitrate consumption and was then treated with intravenous fluids. Intravenous metronidazole @ 20mg, Amoxicillin@ 20 mg/kg and pantoprazole @1 mg/kg for five days. Owner was asked to remove the plant and water supplying the kennel, to continue oral amoxycillin, metronidazole in same doses and oral sucralfate for 2 weeks further. Animal recovered completely from clinical signs and is doing well.

Keywords : Haemorrhagic Diarrhoea, SechiumEdule Conception, Nitrate Poisoning.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9327

CAM 53

A CASE REPORT ON GENERALIZED CANINE DEMODICOSIS IN A ROTTWEILER AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

Jisna K.S

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

Canine Demodicosis is an inflammatory parasitic disease in dogs caused by various types of the Demodex species mites. A one year old female Rottweiler dog presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Pookode with a history of focal alopecia, itching and pustules throughout the body since 5 months. Past medical history revealed treatment with Clindamycin, Neomec, Sporidex and Amitraz. General clinical examination of skin revealed generalized alopecia, pustular lesions with exudations and ulcerations all over the body especially on the ventral abdomen and all the four limbs. Physical examination revealed normal vital signs and peripheral lymphadenopathy Microscopic examination of deep skin scraping revealed numerous Demodexcanis mites under low power. A sterile swab impression from area of ulceration was also collected for culture and antibiotic sensitivity. The condition was diagnosed as canine demodicosis and was treated Benzoyl peroxide shampoo bath three times a week, topical Amitraz (0.025%) daily, oral doses of Ivermectin @ 400 micrograms/kg daily and Enrofloxacin @ 5mg/kg/day for three weeks. Marked clinical improvement was noticed from the second week onwards. Skin scrapings were obtained weekly and treatment was continued until post two weeks of two successive appearances of negative skin scrapings. Owner reported complete recovery after eight weeks of treatment and the animal is doing well.

Keywords : Rottweiler, Pustules, Demodicosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 9333

CAM 54

A CASE REPORT ON CANINE HYPERADRENOCORTICISM IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD

Sivaprasad M.S

*College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four year old male German shepherd weighing 45kg was presented to TVCC, COVAS, Pookode with a complaint of weakness, skin lesions and increased water intake and urine output since two weeks. There was a history of treatment of skin lesions with steroids and antibiotics for past 3 months. General inspection revealed depressed mentation, panting type of respiration, distended abdomen and diffuse skin lesions. Upon general clinical examination, pyrexia and congested mucous membranes were observed. Physical examination showed enlarged spleen, liver and urinary bladder on abdominal palpation, thin and hypotonic skin with calcinosis cutis like lesions in medial thigh, hypotrichosis with scaling and ulcerating lesions in scrotum. Radiographic evaluation revealed changes in lungs suggestive of pulmonary mineralization, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly and distended urinary bladder along with subluxation of left hip joint. Complete haemogram revealed neutrophilia and lymphopenia. Elevated values of SGPT, Cholesterol and Alkaline phosphatase were observed in serum biochemistry. The case was tentatively diagnosed as canine iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism from history and clinical signs which was later confirmed by ACTH Stimulation test. It was advised to gradually stop all the medications containing steroids and a treatment plan was formulated with oral Fluconazole @ 5 mg/kg body weight, Cephalexin, Loratidine, essential fatty acids and immunostimulants. Animal had responded to treatment and improved the condition. Further details of the case and recovery stages of the animal will be discussed.

Keywords : Hyperadrenocorticism, Iatrogenic, German Shepherd, ACTH, Pookode

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary clinical medicine ethics & jurisprudence, Dr. Manju K. Mathew, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary clinical medicine ethics & jurisprudence



Paper ID 9335

CAM 55

ULTRASOUND GUIDED PERCUTANEOUS DRAINAGE OF PROSTATIC ABSCESS IN A DOG

Elizabeth Varghese

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

A 10 year old male terrier dog named Puppy, weighing 15 kg was presented with the signs of inappetance, lethargy, stranguria and haematuria to the SAC OP unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital. Clinical examination revealed elevated body temperature, swollen inguinal lymph nodes and purulent penile discharge. Rectal examination evidenced a hard and enlarged prostate. Radiographic and ultrasound investigations confirmed prostatic hypertrophy following which the prostatic fluid and urine samples were collected for ABST, cytology and urinalysis respectively. Haematobiochemical parameters revealed neutrophilia and elevated renal values. Cytology and Ultrasonography-guided trans- abdominal needle aspiration confirmed prostatic abscess. Seven ml of purulent matter from the cavity of the prostatic abscess was drained through ultrasound guided aspiration. The dog was treated with Ceftriaxone at the dose rate of 20 mg/kg body weight BID based on the culture tests and supportive therapy for two weeks. The subsequent disappearance of the purulent matter in the cavities and a marked reduction in the volume was observed ultrasonographically after two weeks and neutering was advised.

Keywords : Prostatic Abscess, Medical Management, Ultrasound Guided Aspiration

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Chandrasekar, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr. G.R. Baranidharan, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9338

CAM 56

SUCCESSFUL THERAPUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BACTERIAL INTERDIGITAL FURUNCULOSIS IN A DOG

Anandu S

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode

A two year old Neopolitan mastiff, weighing 40kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex hospital ,Pookode, Kerala with a complaint of ulcerating lesion on interdigital space of all four limbs. Animal was active and alert. On general clinical examination, all the parameters were found to be within normal range. Furuncles over interdigital space were noticed on



general physical examination. Detailed examination was carried out by taking samples for culture from the furuncles. The culture and antibiogram of lesions revealed growth of Staphylococcal organisms which were highly sensitive to ciprofloxacin and doxycyclin, moderately sensitive to ampicillin, streptomycin and ceftriaxone. The disease was diagnosed as bacterial interdigital furunculosis. The animal was treated with ciprofloxacin @ 5mg/kg for one month. Local application of staphban ointment was also advised. Complete healing of lesions occurred within three weeks and the animal recovered completely. A case of bacterial interdigital furunculosis and its successful management is reported.

Keywords : Interdigital Furunculosis, ciprofloxacin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Sindhu.O.K, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence, Dr.Smitha.J.P, Assistant professor, Department of Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9342

CAM 57

HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH EHRLICHIA CANIS AND MICROFILARIA INFECTION IN A DOG AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT

Souljai J Sindhu

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

Canine Monocytic Ehrlichiosis can induce symptomatic hepatitis in affected dogs as a predominant clinical manifestation. A three year old female Labrador retriever was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with a history of inappetance and diarrhea for the past ten days. Animal was properly vaccinated and dewormed. Physiological parameters were within the normal range except for elevated body temperature of 104.0F. Faecal sample examination was negative for parasitic ova. On wet film and subsequent thick smear examination, presence of both sheathed and unshathed microfilariae were detected. No haemoparasites were found on blood smear examination. The animal was treated with antibiotics, antacids, fluids and advised Levamisole tablets for a week. But no improvement in condition was noticed even after seven days of therapy. Repeat wet film examination was found to be negative. A further haematological analysis revealed leukocytosis, anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemistry revealed hypoalbuminemia with elevated levels of ALT and ALP. On ultrasonography, enlarged and hypoechoic texture of liver was detected. On Buffy coat smear examination intra-monocytic morulae of Ehrlichia canis could be detected. The case was hence diagnosed as hepatitis associated with Canine Monocytic Ehrlichiosis. The animal was advised Silymarin tablets for 10 days. On 12th day of presentation animal showed moderate clinical



recovery and started taking food. Hence Doxycycline and antacid were advised for two weeks, after which the buffy coat smear was found to be negative for Ehrlichia canis and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Hepatitis, Ehrlichiosis, Microfilaria

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ambily V R, Assistant professor, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Usha Narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Ethics And Jurisprudence

1Paper ID 9348

CAM 58

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF HYPERADRENOCORTICISM IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Hyperadrenocorticism is an important endocrine mediated skin disorder in dogs. A non-descript male dog aged one and half years was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a complaint of skin lesions all over the body with severe itching, polydipsia and polyuria for the last eight months. On general inspection erythematous lesions were noticed. Lesions were pruritic, bilaterally symmetrical and thinning of skin was also observed. Physical examination revealed peripheral lymph node enlargement and pot bellied appearance of abdomen. Skin scrapings revealed presence of Demodex mite on microscopic examination. Haematological examination revealed leucocytosis with neutrophilia. Serum biochemical analysis revealed hyperglycemia, marked elevation of Alkaline phosphatase enzyme, elevated Alanine amino transferase enzyme level and serum cholesterol level. Based on the clinical signs and serum biochemistry, the case was diagnosed as hyperadrenocorticism. The animal was treated with, inj Ivermectin @ 0.2 mg/kg b.wt SC (once weekly for four weeks), Tab ketoconazole (10mg/kg), Tab Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (8.75mg/kg) BID for 14 days. Topical application of Benzyl peroxide shampoo and Amitraz (12.5%) along with Immunol syrup was also advised. Animal showed a remarkable improvement after 14 days. Animal showed complete recovery after one month.

Keywords : Hyperadrenocorticism, Pookode, Non-Descript Male Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Janus A, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine, Dr. Deepa P.M, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine

**Paper ID 9349****CAM 59****DEMODICOSIS IN A DOG AND IT'S MANAGEMENT****Sudalai Madasamy**

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

Demodicosis is an inflammatory disease in dogs caused by various types of the Demodex mites. A two- and- half year old intact male dog weighing 25 kgs was present with the history of itching and alopecia for the past one month. It was treated locally but no improvement was noticed. During the clinical examination, the animal was apparently healthy and vital parameters were within the normal range. Dermatological examination revealed alopecia, scales and round shaped irregular patches all over the body. Bleeding was noticed on the head, neck and loin region with alopecia. Deep skin scraping was taken. Based on the microscopic examination, it was conformed as Demodexcanis. Initially dog was treated with Ivermectin at rate of 400 microgram/kg body weight by sub-cutaneous route, in addition to the treatment with antibiotic-enrofloxacin and antihistamine- pheniramine maleate by intramuscular injections @5mg/kg b.wt, and 0.25mg/kg b.wt, respectively. The owner was suggested to administer tab. Neomec 10mg, tab.Bayrocin 150 mg for 14 days and medical Petben shampoo was used, with bathing two times in a week. On 10th day skin scraping was taken, which revealed considerable reduction in the load of Demodex species (ratio of immature is less when compared to matured mites). Hence, advised the pet-owner to administer tab. Ivermectin 400microgram/kg body weight until three negative skin scrapings, as per the programme suggested. Details are being discussed.

Keywords : DemodexCanis, Alopecia,neomac

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K. Jeyaraja, Professor, Department of teaching veterinary clinical complex, Dr.M. Shiju Simon, Assistant professor, VUPH, MMC campus, chennai-51

Paper ID 9361**CAM 60****A CASE REPORT ON CONCURRENT CANINE DEMEDICOSIS AND MALASSEZIOSIS IN A PUP****Binitha Mariyam Baby**

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

A two year old female pug was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a complaint of severe itching and hair loss from



ventral aspect of neck, face and forelimbs. The animal was alert and active. Clinical examination of skin revealed alopecia with scabby lesions around the neck region. Lichenification and keratosis of the skin on the ventral aspect of the abdomen was also evident. Pustules were present on the palmar aspect of forelimbs. A deep skin scraping and cello tape impression smear were collected for laboratory evaluation. Numerous Demodex canis mites were observed under low power of microscope. Upon Wright's staining of cello tape impression smear revealed blue-purple peanut shaped yeast organisms of Malassezia genus. The case was diagnosed as concurrent canine demodicosis and malasseziosis. Treatment include medication with Petben and Micodin shampoos as advised, oral Ivermectin 400mcg/kg, Fluconazole @ 5mg/kg/day, Loratidine @ 10mg/day, Nutriccoat syrup @ 5ml/day and other supportive medications on a daily basis for two months with routine dermatological testing weekly. The animal recovered completely and is doing well.

Keywords : Lichenification, keratosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9370

CAM 61

EHRlichiosis ASSOCIATED MULTI-ORGAN FAILURE IN A LABRADOR – A CASE REPORT

Kavi Selvi

Rajiv Gandhi Institute Of Veterinary Education And Research, Puducherry

A 2.5 years old male Labrador was presented to the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research with history of bleeding from the nostrils for the past 2 weeks. The dog was treated by a private veterinarian for a period of 15 days. On clinical examination rectal temperature was 102.3°, popliteal lymph nodes were swollen, conjunctival mucous membrane was pale, mucopurulent ocular discharge and epistaxis was noticed. Blood samples was collected for haematological and biochemical examination. Haemato- biochemical examination revealed hemoglobin 4g%, PCV 10.3%, platelets 1.68 lakh/cmm, total RBC count 1.32 million cells/cmm, serum creatinine 7.1mg%, BUN 187 mg/dl, SGPT- 52IU/L. Based on blood smear, clinical and haematological findings the condition was confirmed as Canine Monocytic Ehrlichiosis. Animal was treated with Inj. Prednisolone of 2ml i/m, Inj. Imidocarb of 1.3ml sc, after pretreating with atropine sulphate @ 0.025mg/kg B.W s/c and blood transfusion was carried out. On the third day dog was presented with painful urination and slight increase in rectal temperature of 103.3°F. On abdominal palpation severe abdominal pain was noticed. On abdominal Ultrasonographic examination of cortex and medulla of kidney appeared hyperechoic and poorly demarcated.



Kidney was also small and irregularly shaped. Echocardiographic examination revealed normal FS % and increase in EF %. Dog was treated with Inj. Cefotaxim 1.5g i/v, Inj. Ranitidine 2ml i/m, Inj. prednisolone of 2ml i/m. On the fourth day dog collapsed due to renal failure.

Keywords : Ehrlichiosis, Canine, Imidocarb

Faculty Advisor : K. Rajkumar, Assistant Professor,
Department of veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9373

CAM 62

IRON SUCROSE – AN EFFECTIVE SUPPORTIVE THERAPY FOR ANEMIA IN CPV2 INFECTED DOGS

Ashok Kumar

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A forty day old male golden retriever was presented to the SAC/ OP/ Infectious Disease Unit, MVCTH with the symptoms of frequent vomiting and foul smelling brownish diarrhea. On clinical examinations, animal showed dehydration (STT > 6 sec) and pale conjunctival mucus membrane. Blood and faecal samples were collected for hemato-biochemical parameters and molecular diagnosis respectively. Animal was treated intravenously with Inj. Hydroxyethylstarch 6% @ 5ml/kg b.wt, Inj. RL @ 15ml/kg b.wt, Inj. DNS @ 15ml/kg b.wt, Inj. Cefotaxime @ 25mg/kg b.wt, Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.5mg/kg b.wt, Inj. Pantoprazole @ 1mg/kg b.wt and Inj. Metronidazole @ 15mg/kg b.wt. Hemato-biochemical results revealed Hb-7.2g/dL, PCV-26.1% and albumin-1.9g/dL. Faecal sample revealed no endoparasites and positive for CPV 2 by PCR. On day 2, the animal was presented with lateral recumbency and oral respiration. Animal was intensively monitored for the vitals and under oxygen support. To correct anemia, Inj. Iron sucrose was injected on day 2 and 4 @ 1.25 ml in 25 ml of NS with slow IV along with above treatment. Before the therapy, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate @ 4mg/kg b.wt IM and Inj. Dexamethasone @ 0.1 mg/kg b.wt IV was injected to avoid allergic reaction. The Hb and PCV values were increased to 8.0 g/dL and 28.8% on 4th day and 9.2g/dL and 31.1% on 6th day respectively. Study concluded that parental Inj. Iron sucrose can effectively used for the management of anemia in dogs with CPV 2 infection

Keywords : Anemia, PCR, CPV2, Iron Sucrose

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Vijayabharathi, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary preventive medicine, Dr. B. Nagarajan Professor & Head, Dept. of Veterinary Preventive 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 8891****CAM 1****CANINE PARVOVIRAL ENTERITIS WITH RECURRENT
EHRlichiosis IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER****Raj Kumar**

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

A nine month old male labrador retriever was brought to SAC/ OP/ Medicine, MVCTH with the history of dullness, anorexia, yellow urine and ecchymosis on the ventral abdomen. The animal was treated by local vet for same clinical signs a three months ago. On clinical examination, animal showed pyrexia 39.9°C, congested mucous membrane, lymph node enlargement. Blood smear examinations revealed no evidence of blood parasites but monocytosis and thrombocytopenia were observed. The animal was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 22mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Prednisolone @ 0.5 mg/kg b.wt IM, Inj. Pantoprazole @ 1mg/kg b.wt IV for 3 days. On 4th day, the animal was presented to SAC/ OP/ Infectious Disease Unit, MVCTH with the symptoms of vomiting and foul smelling scanty reddish diarrhea. Animal was not vaccinated and dewormed properly. Animal was treated symptomatically for dehydration, vomiting and diarrhea with Inj. DNS @ 15ml/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Cefotaxime @ 25mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Metronidazole @ 15mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Pantoprazole @ 1mg/kg b.wt IV, Inj. Ondansetron @ 0.2mg/kg b.wt IV. Blood and faecal samples were collected for hemato-biochemical parameters and molecular diagnosis respectively. Hemato-biochemical results revealed Hb-9.2g/dL, PCV-34.2%, Platelets-112000 lakhs/cmm, BUN-32.68 mg/dL, ALP- 278 U/L. PCR results revealed positive for canine parvovirus by using H-primer and Ehrlichia by using Vir-B9 protein gene. On day 5, hemato-biochemical results revealed normal blood picture Hb-12.8g/dL, PCV-37.1%, Platelets-154000 lakhs/cmm, BUN-26.74mg/dL and ALP- 145 U/L. The animal recovered uneventfully and advised with Syrup. Thrombup and Sucrafil orally.

Keywords : Canine Parvovirus, Ehrlichiosis, PCR

Faculty Advisor: M. Vijaya Bharathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, B. Nagarajan, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine2



Paper ID 8969

CAM 2

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF PEMPHIGUS FOLIACEUS IN A SPITZ

Jasmin Rajasingh

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF PEMPHIGUS FOLIACEUS IN A SPITZ R.Jasmin, M.V.Sc Scholar, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-7 Pemphigus foliaceus is the most common condition of the pemphigus complex, a group of uncommon autoimmune skin diseases characterized by acantholysis. It is presented with large primary superficial pustules and is usually treated with high-dose corticosteroids and other immunosuppressant drugs. A spitz, 7 years old, female, body weight weighing 4kgs was presented to the dermatology unit of the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of pruritus and alopecia. General clinical examination revealed distribution of erythematous lesions on the nasal planum, peri-ocular areas and on foot pads. Nasal depigmentation was also observed. A skin scrapping and tape impression smear were taken to rule out mites and Malassezia which showed negative results. The dog was tentatively suspected for auto immune disease and it was treated with oral prednisolone therapy at 1mg per kg for 5 days, topical therapy with tacrolimus and systemic antibiotics to control secondary bacterial infection. Cytology results revealed numerous neutrophils and acantholytic keratinocytes which confirmed the diagnosis of Pemphigus Foliaceus. Based on the cytology results and positive response to prednisolone therapy the dog was treated with azathioprine at 2 mg per kg body weight. The dog responded well to the treatment and she completely recovered in a period of 6 weeks. Guided by: Dr.B.Nagarajan and Dr.M.Sandhya Bhavani. Presenting author: e Mail id: rjasmin.min@gmail.com

Keywords : Pemphigus Foliaceus, Prednisolone, Azathioprine, Acantholysis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.Nagarajan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Dr.M.Sandhyabhavani., Assistant professor, Department Of Clinics,2



Paper ID 9034

CAM 3

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF RENAL FAILURE IN A LABRADOR BITCH

Anjali Athaley

*Nagpur Veterinary College,
Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University*

A 10 year old female Labrador dog was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical complex, Nagpur with the complaint of inappetance, muscle wasting, melaena and persistent vomiting from a week. Laboratory examination revealed BUN 207.24 mg/dl, serum Creatinine 9 mg/dl, serum phosphorus 10.5mg/dl, serum Sodium 133 mEq/L, serum Potassium 3.3 mEq/L, serum Chloride 75 mEq/L. and neutrophilia (78%). The dog was then subjected to ultrasonography which revealed left kidney normal in shape and size while the right kidney had loss of cortico-medullary differentiation. On the basis of clinical examination, ultrasonography and biochemical tests, the case was diagnosed to be of Renal Failure. On the basis of electrolyte imbalances, appropriate fluid therapy was initiated with Ringers Lactate and normal saline solution and Inj. Ceftriaxone@ 22mg/kg BW for 5 days, tablet Rubenal (1 o.i.d), syrup Sucralfate (1 tablespoon t.i.d), tablet Sevcar (400 mg b.i.d),syrup Renecare (1 tablespoon b.i.d) and tablet Envas (2.5 mg o.i.d) and was advised renal diet. After 8 days of therapy, clinical improvement was seen with the BUN 18 mg/dl, Sr. Creatinine 2 mg/dl and serum phosphorus 4.5 mg/dl.

Keywords : Renal Failure, Syrup Sucralfate, Tablet Envas, Tablet Sevcar, Syrup Renecare

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. R. Bhojne, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence,
Dr. N. P. Dakshinkar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 9066

CAM 4

ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK IN A PUG FOLLOWING VACCINATION

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A 21-months old female pug has been brought to Immunization Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital (MVCTH) for vaccination on 18.12.2016. The pet had normal clinical parameters and it was vaccinated with Rabies



vaccine subcutaneously. The pet had anaphylactic shock within 10 minutes after the vaccination. The pet had feeble pulse rate, reduced heart rate and the condition became very critical. Then the pet was admitted into the Intensive care Unit, MVCTH. After the treatment with adrenaline, prednisolone and CPM, the pet was saved. Anaphylaxis is a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction. It can occur within seconds or minutes of exposure to any foreign substances. Anaphylaxis causes the immune system to release a flood of chemicals that can cause blood pressure drops suddenly and airways narrow, blocking breathing. In rare cases, a pug may suffer from anaphylactic shock shortly after vaccination (Brenda Belmonte, 2004). Anaphylactic shock is a type I hypersensitivity reaction which is prevalent in small breeds (Day, 2007). Hence life saving drug like adrenaline should be made available before vaccinating any small breeds and it is recommended that formulation of low dose products may be manufactured for miniature breeds to minimize the adverse reactions after vaccination.

Keywords : Anaphylactic Shock, Vaccination, Adrenaline, Pug

Faculty Advisor: Dr. T. Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Dr.B. Nagarajan, Professor and head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine2

Paper ID 9071

CAM 5

MANAGEMENT OF CARDIAC TAMPONADE DUE TO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION SECONDARY TO AORTIC BODY TUMOR IN A SPITZ

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Pericardial effusion is defined as the abnormal accumulation fluid inside the pericardial sac. It is a life threatening complication which needs immediate intervention. A seven year old female Spitz was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with the history of abdominal distension, difficulty in respiration, anorexia and weakness since last five days. Clinical examination revealed pale mucous membranes, distension of jugular vein, oedema of limbs, weak pulse, tachycardia and fluid thrill on the percussion of abdomen. Muffled heart sounds were heard on auscultation. On lateral thoracic radiograph the cardiac silhouette was globoid and masked with fluid. Electrocardiography had low voltage QRS complexes. Echocardiography showed severe pericardial effusion with diastolic collapse of right atrium and ventricle, which is suggestive of cardiac tamponade. A hypoechoic mass of about 1.85cm was visualised at the base of the aorta. Pericardiocentesis was



performed, around 90ml of pericardial fluid was removed. Cytology of the pericardial fluid showed the presence of red blood cells, cluster of mesothelial cells and lymphocytes. Cultural examination of pericardial fluid did not reveal any bacterial growth. The treatment instituted and the outcome will be discussed.

Keywords : Tamponade

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Ajithkumar, Professor and Head, University Veterinary Hospital and Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex
Dr. Usha narayana Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics & Jurisprudence

Paper ID 9108

CAM 6

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A CAT

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Leptospirosis is a widespread zoonotic disease occurs in most of the mammalian species. Subclinically infected farm animals and rodents can act as a source of infection. Cats usually do not show any clinical symptoms but potentially act as a source of infection. Infected cats can shed organism through its urine thus could play a role in the epidemiology of leptospirosis. A two year old male non-descript cat was presented in University Veterinary Hospital, Mannuthy, Thrissur with a history of reduced feed intake and blood in urine. On clinical examination animal was having pyrexia and dribbling of blood tinged urine. On faecal sample examination no ova of parasitic importance could be detected. On wet film examination no moving haemoparasite could be noticed and blood smear examination was also negative for haemoparasites. On ultrasound scanning cloudiness inside the bladder was noticed. Haematological examination revealed severe leucocytosis and anaemia. Serum sample was subjected to Microscopic Agglutination Test for leptospirosis and it was negative. Urine sample was subjected to genus specific Polymerase Chain Reaction using primers targeting to lipL32 gene and which yielded of 756bp amplicons suggestive of pathogenic *Leptospira* spp. Treatment was initiated with Benzyl penicillin at a dose rate of 40,000 IU/kg body weight IV for 5 days along with fluid therapy and supportive care. Advised to continue oral Doxycycline @10mg/kg body weight for 14 days. Animal was recovered and discharged.

Keywords : Leptospirosis, cat

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.VTresamol, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 9143

CAM 7

A CASE OF DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY WITH SYSTOLIC FAILURE IN DOBERMAN PINSCHER**Bhargavi Subramanian***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-600 007
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM) is defined as a primary myocardial disorder characterized by reduced contractility and cardiac chamber dilation with no underlying primary cause. Treatment is aimed to increase the survival period of the animal with decent quality of life. A three-year-old male Doberman Pinscher was presented to the Small Animal Medicine unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of vomition and anorexia. On clinical examination, the animal was dull and depressed. Abdomen distension was noticed on the ventral side. The animal was treated with Lasix subcutaneously. On radiographic examination, cardiomegaly with right and left atrial enlargement along with Pulmonary congestion and ascites was observed. Abdominal ultrasound revealed hepatomegaly and ascites. Left ventricular enlargement with sinus tachycardia were the ECG findings. Echocardiography revealed dilated cardiomyopathy with systolic failure. Results in detail will be discussed.

Keywords : DCM, Heart, Ascites, Systolic Failure**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.D.Sumathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9151

CAM 8

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF MALASSEZIA DERMATITIS IN A DOG AND ITS MOLECULAR CONFIRMATION BY PCR - RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ANALYSIS**Revathi Mani***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur
Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Malassezia dermatitis is an opportunistic yeast infection affecting skin of all warm blooded animals. The long treatment duration, recurrence and high treatment cost creates annoyance to pet owners and a great challenge to veterinarians. A three year old female pug was presented to University Veterinary hospital, Mannuthy with the history of discoloured thickened skin, greasiness, hairloss with severe itching, emitting foul odour and normal appetite. On general clinical examination all parameters were normal. Physical examination



revealed hyperpigmentation at the base of ear, neck, thorax, beneath thigh, around anus, mild erythema, greasy exudates, scaling, alopecia and fungal plaques was observed. Microscopic examination of skin scraping revealed no external mites. Giemsa stained impression smear was positive for budding yeast cells. Skin and ear swabs were collected under aseptic conditions for culture in Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar. Growth of cream coloured smooth colonies were suggestive of *Malassezia* spp. DNA was isolated from the pure culture using commercially available kits and subjected to genus specific Polymerase chain reaction targeting 26S rDNA gene with amplicon size 580bp. The PCR products were subjected to Restriction Endonuclease analysis using *BanI*, *HaeII*, *MspI* and the fragments obtained were suggestive of *Malassezia pachydermatis*. The animal was treated with topical application of mixture of 2% acetic acid and 2% boric acid and antifungal lotion. Advised oral antifungal Ketoconazole @ 10mg/kg BW for 21 days, external washing with antifungal shampoo once in 5 days and periodic review in every two weeks. Animal was recovered uneventfully within a period of 2 months.

Keywords : Pug, Hyperpigmentation, Foul Odour, Impression Smear, Culture, Pcr - Restriction Endonuclease Analysis, *Malassezia Pachydermatis*, Antifungal

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Tresamol P.V, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, Dr. Sulficar S., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9195

CAM 9

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF VIPER ENVENOMATION AND RESULTANT ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN A SIBERIAN HUSKY

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Fatal snake bites are common in dogs. Viper venom is haemotoxic, necrotising and has anticoagulant property. The bite site may have bleeding puncture wounds and severe inflammation, discolouration and haemorrhage may also be recorded. A one year old female Siberian husky was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with history of viper bite. Animal was in a state of lateral recumbency. Clinical examination identified fang mark on the face with localised swelling. Animal was subjected to emergency treatment. Blood was drawn for evaluating 20 minute whole blood clotting time and was started on intravenous normal saline. 20 minutes whole blood clotting was positive, and animal was administered polyvalent antsnake venom. The therapy was



supported with Inj Enrofloxacin, Tramadol and Vitamin K. On the second day haemogram revealed RBC 3.21×10^6 cells /mm³, haemoglobin 9.9g/dl, packed cell volume 23.85% and serum creatinine 5.167mg/dl. Haemogram on fourth day revealed RBC 1.23×10^6 cells /mm³, haemoglobin 3.1g/dl, packed cell volume 8.9% and serum creatinine was 8.9mg/dl. Blood transfusion was carried out. For acute renal failure, animal was subjected to fluid therapy with dextrose saline solution, antacids, anti-emetics and antibiotic along with supportive therapy. On the 10th day post bite, serum creatinine was 1.4 mg/dl and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Siberian Husky, Antisnake Venom, Enrofloxacin, Tremadol, Vitamin-k

Faculty Advisor: Dr. MadhavanUnni. N., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. Sulfikar. S., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology And Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9196

CAM 10

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF VESTIBULAR DYSFUNCTION DUE TO EAR MITE INFESTATION IN A PUG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Vestibular dysfunction in dogs is mainly associated with peripheral nervous system rather than the central nervous system. Peripheral vestibular dysfunction is usually of idiopathic in origin and less common causes are middle ear infections (from ear mite infestation), ototoxicity, certain types of antibiotics, genetic sources and head trauma. A six month old male Pug was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with the complaint of weakness, head tilting, strabismus, circling and vomiting for last three days. Clinical examination revealed a body temperature of 100.30F, congested mucous membranes and normal superficial lymph nodes. Haematological examination revealed mild anaemia. Microscopic examination of ear wax showed the presence of ear mites (*Psoroptes* spp.). Treatment was initiated with Ivermectin @ 200µg/kg S/C, Cefotaxime 25mg/kg BW I/M , Mannitol 1g/kg BW and Neurobion 2ml I/V on the first day and all treatments except Ivermectin was continued for four days. Therapy was supported with Betahistine (Vertin) @1mg TID and Neurokind @ 125mcg OD orally. The animal showed an uneventful recovery in two weeks time. The present study revealed ear mites as a cause of occurrence of vestibular dysfunction in dogs. Details of the case will be discussed.



Keywords : Pug, psoroptes, cefotaxime, mannitol, ivermectin, betahistine

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

Paper ID 9237

CAM 11

AN UNUSUAL CASE OF INDIGESTION DUE TO GOAT OMENTAL FAT IN A GREAT DANE BITCH AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT

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A Great Dane bitch of three years was presented to the small Animal Medicine Unit, TVCC, RIVER with history of intake of around 250g of partially cooked omental fat of goat. The dog was dull and recumbent with excessive salivation and frequent vomiting. On clinical examination, the abdomen was distended. The rectal temperature was 40.3o C with congested mucous membranes and palpable popliteal lymph nodes. On radiography, severe distension of stomach along with ingested fat and ballooning of intestines were noticed. Hematological examination revealed neutrophilia (N-90%; L- 7%; M-2%; E-1%), Hb- 12.7 gm%, PCV- 38.8 %, platelet count- 0.88 lakh/mm³ and negative for presence of any blood parasites. The dog was immediately treated with Inj. Pantoprazole – 40mg, IV, Inj. Ondansetron – 2ml, IV along with Inj. Cefotaxime – 2g, IV and repeated for three days. The dog was supported with Inj. DNS – 100ml, IV and Inj. RL – 100ml, IV. Sodium bicarbonate @50mg/kg, bd.wt. was administered orally. The owner was advised to administer Tab. Festal SID for 5 days, along with Syp. Digyton plus and Syp. Sucralfate – DS orally. On the very next day, the ingested fat was expelled along with the faeces and the distension of abdomen was reduced drastically. Radiography performed on day three revealed complete expulsion of fat from the stomach. Complete recovery was recorded after 2 days of treatment.

Keywords : Omental Fat, Great Dane, Distended Stomach

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Abiramy, Assistant professor (sg) dept. Of veterinary medicine river, puducherry



Paper ID 9246

CAM 12

SPLenic TORSION SECONDARY TO GASTRIC DIALATATION AND VOLVULUS IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Gastric dialatation and volvulus (GDV) is a naturally acquired condition in large breed dogs. It is characterized by the dramatic distension of the stomach with air and the stomach twists about its axis, moving dorsally and left of the fundus. A three year old male German shepherd dog was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with symptoms of distended abdomen and unproductive retching. Animal was on lateral recumbency and in a state of shock. Clinical examination revealed tachycardia, weak thready pulse, pale mucous membrane and a body temperature of 101.8° F. Distended stomach and a hard structure caudal to stomach could be palpated on physical examination. Radiographical examination revealed a typical Popeye's arm appearance of stomach and caudally displaced spleen. The condition was diagnosed as GDV. Decompression of stomach was done by orogastric intubation and stabilized the animal with fluids. ECG showed tachycardia and haematological examination revealed leucocytosis, anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemical analysis revealed metabolic acidosis, hyperchloremia, hypoglycemia, elevated lactate and creatinine. Corrected the gastric and splenic torsion by performing emergency laparotomy.

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

Paper ID 9269

CAM 13

SUCCESFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN A LABRADOR DOG

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A two and half year old female Labrador weighing 41kgs was brought to SAC-OP- DERMATOLOGY unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of intense pruritus and alopecia for past three months. Complete Physical examination revealed alopecia, erythematous lesions around



eye, ear pinnae, neck, axillae, all four foot, interdigital and in inguinal region. Skin scrapping test was negative for ectoparasites. Tape impression and Diff-Quik staining were negative for fungal infection. The case was tentatively diagnosed as canine atopy based on Favrot et al (2010) criteria. The animal was advised for dietary trial for 8 weeks initially, then responded well for steroid, Cyclosporine and ketoconazole @ 2.5 mg / kg body weight and essential fatty acid supplementation and other supportive therapy were prescribed. Review after two months revealed clinical improvement in skin coat condition and reduction of pruritus score.

Keywords : Canine Atopy, Dietary Trial, Cyclosporine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. B. Nagarajan , Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Dr .M. Sandhya Bhavani, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics2

Paper ID 9270

CAM 14

REPORT OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA IN A CAT

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Feline panleukopenia is a highly contagious viral disease of cats caused by Feline Panleukopenia virus which is antigenically related to Canine Parvovirus. A six month old male non-descript cat was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode from a nearby cattery with a history of inappetence, vomiting, diarrhea and respiratory distress for the last four days. The animal was not vaccinated and dewormed. Physical examination revealed weakness, sunken eyes, subnormal body temperature and congested mucous membranes. Pulmonary auscultation revealed inspiratory dyspnea. Faecal samples were subjected to routine microscopic examination and immunochromatographic test using canine parvoviral antigen. Faecal sample was positive for *Diphyllobothrium latum* eggs in microscopy. Immunochromatographic test showed positive result for Parvo virus. Haemogram revealed panleukopenia. Based on clinical signs, haematology and immunochromatography test, the case was diagnosed as Feline Panleukopenia. The owner was advised to isolate the affected animal from the healthy cats in the cattery. The animal was treated with Inj. ampicillin-cloxacillin @ 10 mg/kg bwt IV BID and supportive therapy was given with fluids, antiemetic, antacids and vitamin supplements for four days. The healthy cats in the cattery were dewormed with combination of fenbendazole and praziquantel. In spite of treatment, the animal succumbed to death. Postmortem findings were also suggestive of Feline Panleukopenia. This report stresses the



need for vaccination of cats against Feline Panleukopenia as vaccination against this disease is not routinely practised nowadays.

Keywords : Feline Panleukopenia, Fpv, Parvo Virus, Cat,

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Janus. A, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Dr. Deepa P. M, Assistant Professor & Head(i/c), Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine 1

Paper ID 9272

CAM 15

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY ASSOCIATED WITH LEPTOSPIROSIS IN BELGIAN SHEPHERD

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

Acute kidney injury described as a syndrome of events leading to abrupt loss of kidney function within a short span of time characterized by vomiting, anorexia and anuria. Shiva, 1.5 years old, intact male Belgian Shepherd was presented to the Critical Care Unit of Madras Veterinary College with the history of vomiting, stomatitis and discolored tongue. Clinical investigations revealed elevated BUN, Creatinine and Phosphorus levels in serum. Serum sample was further subjected to Microscopic Agglutination Test which revealed positive 1:200 titre for autumnalis serogroup. Treatment protocol given included fluid therapy, Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid @ 20mg/kg, Pantaprazole @ 1mg/kg and ondansetron @ 0.2mg/kg. Nasoesophageal feeding tube was placed and blended renal diet was fed via syringe to prevent further sloughing of tongue. After observation of 20 days all biochemical parameters came back to normal.

Keywords : Acute Kidney Injury, leptospirosis, nasoesophageal feeding tube

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Balagangatharathilagar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr. S. Prathaban, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine 2



Paper ID 9274

CAM 16

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF IDIOPATHIC IMMUNE MEDIATED HEMOLYTIC ANAEMIA IN A DOG

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Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA) is one of the common types of anemia in small animals and considered to be the most common autoimmune disease in dogs. Attachment of immunoglobulin IgG and/ Igm on RBCs membrane causes intravascular hemolysis, extravascular hemolysis and intravascular agglutination. A Spitz, female, 13 years old weighing 8 kg was presented to Small Animal Outpatient Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of exercise intolerance, respiratory distress and hemoglobinuria. Clinical examination revealed tachypnoea, tachycardia, icterus and splenomegaly. Saline agglutination was positive with severe clumping of cells on wall of EDTA. Haematological findings were severe anemia with PCV 9.2 %, neutrophilia, thrombocytopenia, anemic changes like polychromasia and anisocytosis and spherocytosis was observed. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated BUN and liver enzymes like ALT and ALP, hypoalbuminemia and elevated coagulation profiles like PT and APTT. The flowcytometry analysis of stained RBC with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled sheep anti-dog IgGd (heavy chain specific), FITC-labeled goat anti-dog IgMd (m chain specific) revealed the IgG and IgM on the surface of RBC. PCR was negative for Babesia spp, Ehrlichia spp and Anaplasma spp. Whole blood transfusion was done @ 20ml/kg. Immunosuppressive dose of prednisolone were given for one month with dose @ 2mg/kg BID for 1 weeks then tapering dose of 2mg/kg OD for next one week, 1mg/ kg on 3th week followed by 0.5 mg/ kg OD on 4th week. Enoxaparin as adjuvant therapy was given @ 0.8mg/kg SC q6hrs for 7days. The dog was recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Dog, Anaemia, IMHA, Management

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



Paper ID 9276

CAM 17

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA IN A CAT

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Trend of keeping cats as pets is being increased among the people of Wayanad district, Kerala. Feline infectious anaemia in cats is caused by *Mycoplasma haemofelis* which is transmitted by ticks and fleas. A three months old female cat was brought to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode, with the history of weakness, depression, inappetence and weight loss since five days. Physical examination revealed a temperature of 100 degree F, pale mucous membranes, rapid and weak pulse and polypnoea. The peripheral blood smear revealed inclusions in erythrocytes which is suggestive of *Mycoplasma haemofelis*. Whole blood sample taken from the animal was subjected to haematology and PCR for confirmation of the disease. Haematology revealed a significant decrease in haemoglobin level, total erythrocyte count and haematocrit value. Blood smear showed polychromasia suggestive of regenerative anaemia. The cat was treated with Doxycycline @ 10 mg per kg body weight and Vitamin B12 @ 50 mg orally OD for 14 days. After fourth day of treatment, the animal showed improvement and started taking food. Animal showed complete recovery after 14 days of treatment.

Keywords : Feline Infectious Anemia, Cat, *Mycoplasma Haemofelis*

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deepa P, M.Assistant Professor&Head(i/c), Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Bipin KC, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9278

CAM 18

THERAPEUTIC EVALUATION OF A NOVEL CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS IN A DOG WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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Peritoneal dialysis is a potential life-saving therapeutic procedure for patients with acute and chronic renal failure unresponsive to medical management, which involves the exchange of solutes and fluid between the peritoneal



capillary blood and the dialysis solution across the peritoneal membrane results in gradual decline in uremic toxins. A five year old female Doberman dog with chronic kidney disease (stage IV, IRIS) was selected to study the therapeutic efficacy of newly designed ambulatory peritoneal dialyzer. Patient was subjected to detailed clinical, laboratory and imaging diagnostic examinations to confirm acute kidney injury. A temporary peritoneal catheter was fixed aseptically into the peritoneum under B-mode guided abdominal ultrasonography. Patient was connected to newly designed, android mobile app operated, automatic peritoneal dialyzer equipment. Peritoneum was filled with prescribed dialysate @ 20ml per kg body weight. Repeated cycles of alternative filling and drainage of the peritoneal fluid was done following 30 minutes of dwelling time to facilitate diffusion of the metabolic toxins like BUN and creatinine. Therapeutic efficacy of the peritoneal dialysis was evaluated by periodical laboratory analysis of hematological and serum biochemistry. Peritoneal dialysis remains a promising and economical dialysis procedure in renal patients though clearance rate of metabolic toxins were low compared to IHD and CRRT. Details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Acute Kidney, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Dialysate

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Chandrasekar, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr.D.Sumathi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine2

Paper ID 9284

CAM 19

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF MASTOCYTOMA IN A DOG

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Cutaneous mast cell tumours (MCTs) are the commonest skin tumour in dogs. A 10 year old crossbred dog was brought to the teaching veterinary clinical complex (TVCC) with the history of anorexia, vomiting and skin lesions. Animal was treated with ceftriaxone and ketoconazole for the lesions. On general examination, there was multiple small raised, well circumscribed, hyperaemic, ulcerative skin lesions on the dorsum of the body and few soft fluctuant lesions on the fore and hind limbs. On clinical examination, all the clinical parameters were within the normal range. Spleen was palpated. Ultrasonography revealed splenomegaly. Haematology revealed anaemia and neutrophilia. Cytological evaluation of fine needle aspirates from the cutaneous mass comprised, well differentiated highly granulated mast cells with moderate number of eosinophils.



Nuclei were varied in size and shape with high nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio. Under local anaesthesia, small portion of the cutaneous mass was incised and sent for biopsy to decide the grade of the tumour. On thoracic radiography, no metastasis was noticed and abdominal radiography revealed splenomegaly and hepatomegaly. Animal was treated with injections, Prednisolone (1mg/kg Bwt) Ranitidine (0.5mg/kg Bwt), Ondansetron (0.5mg/kg Bwt), Ampicillin + Cloxacillin (10mg/kg Bwt), for 5 days with supportive fluids and B complex. Therapy was continued with prednisolone in the tapering dose. Animal was presented two months later. On general examination old lesions subsided and no new lesions were observed.

Keywords : Cutaneous Mast Cell Tumor, Dog, Splenomegaly, hepatomegaly

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deepa, P.M. Assistant Professor & Head(i/c), Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr. Rathish R L, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9290

CAM 20

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN A DOG BY INTERMITTENT HEMODIALYSIS

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A non-descript, 9 year old female dog named Maya was presented to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of anorexia and vomiting for the past 3 days. On general examination, the animal appeared dull and depressed. The patient was subjected to detailed physical, clinical and laboratory examination. The urine output was normal with a specific gravity of 1.015. Systolic blood pressure was 140 mmHg. Haematological examination showed no specific finding except for mild anaemia. Blood smear was negative for haemoprotozoans. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated creatinine (14.28 mg/dl), BUN (187.65 mg/dl) levels. The serum Ca:P ratio was 1:2. On B-mode ultrasonographic examination (3.5 MHz convex transducer; 7.5 MHz linear transducer), renal architectural changes like shrunken kidneys, thickened and hyperechoic cortex and dilated pelvis were visualised. Based on clinical and ultrasonographic examination findings, a diagnosis of stage IV Chronic kidney Disease was made. The patient was subjected to fluid therapy for 10 days and serum biochemical parameters were re-examined. Serum BUN, creatinine, Ca:P did not show a significant difference from the pre-treatment values. Hence the patient was subjected to intermittent hemodialysis for 3hrs. Serum biochemical parameters significantly improved (creatinine-0.26 mg/dl; BUN-14.48 mg/dl)



after the session. Unfortunately the creatinine values were elevated to 12 mg/dl on the fifth day after dialysis and the patient succumbed to death.

Keywords : Chronic Kidney Disease, Dog, Hemodialysis

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

Paper ID 9300

CAM 21

OXYTETRACYCLINE INDUCED ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN A LABRADOR RETRIEVER – A CASE REPORT

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Acute renal failure is an abrupt loss of kidney function that has quick onset. It is a multifactorial disease. Generally it occurs because of damage to the kidney tissue caused by renal ischemia from any cause, exposure to substances harmful to the kidney, an inflammatory process in the kidney, or an obstruction of the urinary tract that impedes the flow of urine. A five years old male Labrador Retriever dog weighing about forty kilograms brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of inappetence, vomiting, lethargy and fever for past five days and also the dog was put under the oxytetracycline treatment for past five days. On the day of presentation complete clinical, haematological and biochemical examinations were done. It revealed anaemia (Haemoglobin- 7.5g/dl) and pyrexia. Azotemia (BUN – 209.74mg/dl, Creatinine- 16.71mg/dl) was identified through the blood biochemical profile evaluation. No radiopaque foreign body was seen in radiographic examination. Urinalysis showed proteinuria, creatinuria and presence of epithelial cast. Doppler systolic blood pressure was recorded as 135mmHg. These results made us to conclude that animal's kidney might have been affected with the exogenous oxytetracycline drug toxicity. So the treatment regimen with Ringers lactate solution, pantaprazole, ondansetron and amlodipin was initiated. After 15 days animal was reviewed for renal function, which showed reduced BUN (42.30mg/dl), creatinine (3.49mg/dl) levels and no proteinuria was observed. Animal showed uneventful recovery with further treatment.

Keywords : Acute Renal Failure, Labrador Retriever, Oxytetracycline

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Jayanthi, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr. V. Leela, Ph.D. Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Physiology



Paper ID 9305

CAM 22

A RARE CASE ON MIXED INFECTION OF TRYPANOSOMOSIS AND MICROFILARIOSIS IN A GREAT DANE DOG

Gowrishankar S

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Haemoprotzoal diseases are more common in tropical countries. It affects the performance of the animal and in severe infection it leads to sudden casualty. A 1.5 years aged male Great Dane was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital (TVCC) with the history of inappetance and fever for past two days with changes in the colour of both the eyes. On physical examination animal was dull and depressed, eyes revealed corneal opacity with increase in body temperature and enlargement of all lymph nodes. On abdominal palpation animal showed colic due to the enlargement of the spleen. Ultrasound technique was performed and confirmed as splenomegaly. Wet film examination revealed the presence of microfilaria. Peripheral blood smear examination was also performed to confirm the microfilaria. On examination of the peripheral blood smear both microfilaria and Trypanosoma species were detected which is confirmed as the combined infection. Complete blood count results revealed anaemia, decrease in haemoglobin and packed cell volume with eosinophilia and hypochromasia. Serum analysis revealed hypoglycemia along with hypokalemia and mild increase in BUN and Creatinine. Animal was treated with Inj. Berenil @ dose rate of 3.5mg/kg B.Wt deep intramuscularly and Inj. Ivermectin @ dose rate of 200µg/Kg B.Wt Subcutaneously. Third day post examination revealed decrease in corneal opacity and increase in appetite. The animal recovered without any complications.

Keywords : Great Dane, Microfilaria, Trypanosoma Species

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C.Jayanthi,M,V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr. Bhaskaran Ravi Latha, Ph.D.,Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Parasitology,



Paper ID 9316

CAM 23

SUPERFICIAL NECROLYTIC DERMATITIS WITH HEPATIC INSUFFICIENCY IN A GREAT DANE DOG.

Anju A D

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

A four year old female Great Dane dog weighing 30 Kg was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex Pookode, Wayanad with a complaint of recurring skin lesion predominantly over limbs, thorax and ventral abdomen. No parasitic or fungal spores were observed on skin scraping examination. Animal was treated orally with Cephalosporin @ 25mg/Kg body weight and topically with a combination of Ofloxacin, Miconazole, Clobetasol and Zinc Sulphate lotion twice daily for a week. No improvement was reported after one week and the animal was presented again with the same clinical signs. No bacterial growth was observed during culture and sensitivity test. The dog was treated with Prednisolone @ 0.5mg/Kg body weight twice daily orally for 3 weeks. The animal was presented again after 3 weeks with severe diarrhoea, anorexia, sloughed ear margins and crusty ulcerative skin lesions all over the body except head. Haemato-biochemical examination revealed anaemia with increased ALT, ALP, bilirubin and glucose levels. Serum Creatinine and BUN were within normal range but total protein and albumin were decreased. Ultrasonography showed multiple hyperechoic nodules surrounded by hypoechoic parenchyma. Skin biopsy revealed necrolytic changes like loss of epidermis, exposure of deep dermis and scattered collagen fibres. Animal was treated with ampicillin @ 20mg/Kg body weight parenterally for 5 days along with local application of mupirocin ointment, silibin-phosphatidylcholine-antioxidant complex as liver supplements, pentoxifylline @ 10-15mg/Kg and fluids. Advised to continue with silibin-phosphatidylcholine-antioxidant complex, pentoxifylline and zyncivit syrup for one month. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Alt,alp,bun

Faculty Advisor: Dr. VinuDavid , Assistant Professor. Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Dr. Biju P. Habeeb, Assistant professor. Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.



Paper ID 9367

CAM 24

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN A SPITZ

Bandlapalli Niveditha*College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

An eight year old female spitz was presented to the college hospital, C.V.Sc, Tirupati with the history of inappetance, vomiting and dullness since one week. Clinical examination revealed rise in temperature to 104°F, dehydration with sunken eyeballs and icteric conjunctival mucus membrane as well as skin over the ventral abdomen. Haematological examination revealed anaemia, leucocytosis and thrombocytopenia. Serum biochemical examination revealed increased levels of ALT, ALP, BUN and creatinine as well as decreased levels of total protein and albumin. The case was diagnosed as leptospirosis by microscopic agglutination test. The dog was treated with amoxicillin and sulbactam for 3 days along with supportive therapy followed by Doxycycline for two weeks

Keywords : Dog-mat-leptospirosis-doxycycline**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. K. Suresh, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr. K. Nalini Kumari, Professor and University Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9369

CAM 25

HEPATIC ABSCESS IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG - A CASE REPORT

Bhargavi M*NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, Vijayawada
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A five year old male German shepherd dog was brought to Veterinary Hospital, Visakhapatnam with symptoms of lethargy, depression, anorexia and vomiting since five days. Detailed physical examination revealed the presence of abdominal pain, pyrexia, dehydration, tachycardia and tachypnoea. Haematology revealed the presence of significant leukocytosis and neutrophilia. The serum biochemical profile showed elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels. Ultrasonography of the abdomen depicted presence of abscess in the liver. Further, ultrasound guided aspiration was performed which revealed the presence of pus. Cytological examination of the aspirates showed the presence of significant number of neutrophils. The patient had fruitful recovery on treatment with antibiotics, liver supplements and supportive therapy. The details will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords : Abscess, Dog, Liver**Faculty Advisor:** Dr V. Vaikunta Rao, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr K. BasavaReddy, Assistant Professor and Officer In-charge, Veterinary Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Abstracts of
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*“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 8812****CAS 1****DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN A PUP****Nandhini Nagarajan***Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu*

A four month non descriptive female dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Orathanadu with a history of road traffic accident happened two days back. Upon presentation, the dog was ambulatory, dull, depressed and non-responsive, and exhibited a stiff gait and a hunched posture. The dog was panting heavily with normal temperature (38.8°C). The cardiac and respiratory systems were difficult to auscultate due to the dog's heavy panting. The dog's mucous membranes were pink and moist, and her capillary refill time was > 2 seconds. Radiographic examination was suggestive of diaphragmatic hernia and confirmed with contrast radiography. Haematological parameters revealed anaemia with neutrophilic changes. With the consent of owner, surgical correction of diaphragmatic repair was carried out under atropine-diazepam-propofol-isoflurane anaesthesia. Positive pressure ventilation was maintained by manual bagging with 2 l rebreathing bag. On exploration of abdomen through ventral midline incision, the diaphragm was found to be completely ruptured from the insertion at xiphoid-costochondral junction and the whole liver, stomach, spleen along with intestine was herniated into the thoracic cavity. The herniated organs were replaced into the abdominal cavity and the diaphragm was closed with 1-0 polyamide suture material before closure of the knot negative pressure was created in the thoracic cavity by suction using canula and the abdomen was closed using 1-0 PGA followed by skin with silk. Despite of standard surgical procedures the animal was collapsed due to cardiac arrest.

Keywords : Diaphragmatic Hernia, Pup, Barium Meal, Herniorrhaphy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Associate professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8822**CAS 2****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE CYSTIC AND URETHRAL CALCULI IN A KANNI DOG****Arunnithi Subramaniam M***Veterinary College And Research Institute, Tirunelveli*

An eight year old intact Kanni dog weighing 28.5kg was presented to Small Animal Surgery Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with the history of anuria for past two days. Abdominal palpation revealed distension



of urinary bladder due to retention of urine. Radiological examination revealed multiple cystic and urethral calculi. Urinary catheter No: 7 was passed and about 250 ml of urine was removed by retrohydropropulsion and catheter was temporarily fixed. Since the calculi were of variable sizes, from sand particle to peanut size, surgical removal was planned. Under premedication with Atropine Sulphate @0.04mg/kg s/c and Xylazine HCl@ 1.0mg/kg i/m and general anaesthesia with Ketamine @5 mg/kg i/v and Diazepam @ 0.5mg/kg i/v caudal midline celiotomy was performed. The bladder was highly distended with urine and the bladder wall was hypertrophic. Cystotomy was performed over ventral region and multiple cystic calculi were removed. Urethral calculi were removed through cystotomy incision by retrohydropropulsion with normal saline and lignocaine gel using urinary catheter. Cystotomy incision and Celiotomy incision were closed as per the standard procedure and urinary catheter was fixed. Post-operatively the animal was administered with Inj. Cefotaxime 22mg/kg i/v twice daily for five days and Inj. Tramadol HCL 2mg/kg i/m for two days and the cutaneous wound was cleaned and dressed with povidone iodine daily. Cutaneous sutures were removed on 8th post-operative day and the animal recovered uneventfully. Analysis of calculi confirmed them as struvite crystals and the owner was advised properly to prevent recurrence of calculi.

Keywords : Cystotomy, Calculi

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R. Uma Rani, Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8827

CAS 3

CUTANEOUS HAEMANGIOPERICYTOMA IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Dhivagar Mahalingam

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

Haemangiopericytomas are non-malignant common soft tissue sarcomas with predilection for the joints of limbs but often found on thorax and abdomen which are soft, multilobulated and often well circumscribed. A seven years old male German shepherd dog was presented with a history of progressively developing swelling over right thoraco-abdominal region for a past one year. Palpation revealed a hard painless mass to a size of tender coconut over the caudal thoracic to cranial lumbar vertebrae suggestive of tumour. Clinical examination and vital parameters were in the physiological range. Thoracic and abdominal radiograph doesn't reveal any tumour invasion. Under premedication with atropine sulphate @ dose rate of 0.2mg/kg b.wt, xylazine at 1mg/kg b.wt, induction with Ketamine at 5mg/kg b.wt, diazepam 0.2 mg/kg and maintenance



with 2% isoflurane, the tumour mass was excised and then subcutaneous and skin was closed with standard surgical procedure. Macroscopically the mass was firm, smooth, vascularised with a dimension of 25cms x 18cms weighing around 1,800 grams. Histopathological evaluation of the sample plump spindle cells with ovoid nuclei suggestive of haemangiopericytoma. Postoperative antibiotic therapy Inj.Intacef at dose rate of 10mg/kg was administered for seven days and suture was removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal recovered uneventfully. No recurrence was noticed so far.

Keywords : Haemangiopericytoma, Tumour, Ovoid Nuclei, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8832

CAS 4

MAMMARY TUMOR WITH TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR AND OVARIAN STUMP PYOMETRA IN A SPAYED BITCH

Kavin Kumark Palanisamy

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

A fourteen year old spayed bitch was presented with the history of hard mass on ventral abdomen since five years and swollen vulva. On clinical examination ulcerated mass was palpated on the first and second pair mammary glands, vulval mass with exudative discharge. FNAC of mammary gland was suggestive of mammary gland adenocarcinoma and vulval mass impression cytology was suggestive of TVT. Anemic changes were noticed in the haemogram. Based on clinical and cytological examination, with the owner's consent under atropine premedication (0.02 mg/kg b.wt), ketamine(5mg/kg b.wt)/ diazepam(0.5mg/kg b.wt) induction and 2 % isoflurane maintenance regional mastectomy was done in the first two pair of teat and lumpectomy was done to remove the mass on the last pair of teat. On subsequent visit radiography examination of abdomen, a radiodense mass was noticed and on ultrasonography clear anechoic sacculations could be noticed. This was suspected to be of stump pyometra and explorative laparotomy was planned. Surgical site was prepared aseptically through caudal ventral midline approach and on exploration of abdomen cystic mass adjacent to the ovary was identified along with engorged fallopian tubes bilaterally. Ligation and transfixation was made on pedicle of ovary on both sides using PGA 2-0 and the mass was removed along with ovary further exploration on cervical stump region revealed no abnormalities and abdomen was closed as per the standard procedure. The animal was treated with Inj.Vincristicine (0.025mg/kg b.wt) weekly once for four week. Animal showed uneventful recovery



Keywords : Mammary Tumor, TVT, Stump Pyometra, Bitch

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8883

CAS 5

INTRAGENITAL TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A SPITZ

Nishanthika Jesslyn

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

Transmissible Venereal Tumour is a benign reticuloendothelial tumor of the dog that mainly affects the external genitalia and occasionally the internal genitalia. A 12 year old intact female Spitz was reported to the Small Animal Surgery Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Tirunelveli with the history of serosanguineous vaginal discharge, oliguria and reduced feeding since 15 days. Gynaecological examination revealed no external lesions on vulva, a hyperaemic vaginal mucosa and sparse serosanguineous fluid. On physical examination a hard mass was palpable in the caudal abdomen which was found to be of uterine origin through radiography and ultrasonography. Fine needle aspiration cytology revealed clusters of round to oval multinucleated cells suggestive of carcinoma. Exploratory laparotomy was decided upon to aid in further diagnosis and treatment. Anesthesia was induced with ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg per kg body weight and diazepam @ 0.5mg per kg body weight intravenously. Anesthesia was maintained under isoflurane, employing variable vaporizer setting with fresh gas flow of 500ml per minute. Exploratory laparotomy revealed a large red granulomatous mass over the entire uterus with adherence to ureter and colon. The tumor mass along with the uterus was excised after ligating the engorged blood vessels. The laparotomy wound was closed as per the standard operating procedures. Post-operative care was given with Ringer's lactate and Ceftriaxone along with wound management. Skin sutures were removed on 8th post-operative day. Histology of the excised tumor mass revealed large round neoplastic cells, mitotic figures and giant cells confirming Transmissible Venereal Tumor.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery and Radiology, Dr.R.Uma Rani, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Surgery and Radiology2

**Paper ID 8894****CAS 6**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL OVARIAN REMNANT SYNDROME IN A DOG

Srikari Challapalli

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A nine year female Pomeranian dog was presented to the clinics with a complaint of abdominal distension and chronic vomiting for the past one week. Physical examination disclosed the presence of abnormal structures in the abdomen and lateral plain abdominal radiograph showed two radiopaque structures overlapped on each other in cranial abdomen. Ultrasonogram confirmed the abnormal structures as fluid filled sac one caudal to liver and another caudal to spleen. Hematology showed neutrophilia with shift to left and serum biochemistry showed elevated BUN and Creatinine levels. Based on the findings of physical examination, Radiography, ultrasonography, hematology and serum biochemistry the condition was suspected as intra-abdominal abscess and decided for exploratory laparotomy. Under general anaesthesia laparotomy was performed and the masses were explored. They found to be attached to the ovarian bursa of both the sides and the condition was confirmed as ovarian remnant syndrome. The masses were carefully excised as en masse with the associated ovarian bursa and the laparotomy wound was closed as per the standard procedure. Postoperative antibiotics and analgesics were given to the animal. The symptomology, diagnosis and outcome of the case are discussed in detail.

Keywords : Bitch, Ovarian Remnant Syndrome, Laparotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8895**CAS 7**

CUTANEOUS TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR IN A DOBERMAN PINCHER

Lakshmanan Shanmugam

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

Cutaneous transmissible venereal tumours are extra genitalia tumour uncommonly seen in dogs. A three and half year old Doberman female dog was presented with the history of ulcerated mass over the perianal region for the past two and half months treated by local veterinarian. Anamnesis revealed that animal was pregnant about 30days. Animal was found to be dull, depress, with



bloody discharge from the ulcerated mass. Anaemic changes were noticed in the haemogram. Fine needle aspiration cytology was suggestive of Transmissible venereal tumour. With the owner's consent an elective Radical surgery was planned. Under premedication with Atropine sulphate @ 0.02 mg/kg.b.wt and propofol induction @ 4-6mg/kg respectively. The surgical site was prepared aseptically and curvilinear incision was made over the mass. The mass was found invasive and deep seated which was undermined from underlying tissue and was excised. The subcutaneous closure was done with help of PGA No.1-0 and skin closer was done by cross matters with help of silk No.1-0. The routine postoperative care and antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery. Chemotherapy with inj. Vincristine was given @ 0.025 mg/kg b.wt for two consecutive weeks to prevent recurrence.

Keywords : Cutaneous TVT, Dobermann, Vincristine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8897

CAS 8

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC DILATATION AND VOLVULUS IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Sivani Kosaraju

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A thirteen year old female German Shepherd dog was presented to the clinics of department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, with a complaint of sudden onset of respiratory distress and abdominal distension after a huge meal. Physical examination disclosed cyanotic mucous membranes and tympanic abdomen. Respirations found to be rapid and shallow whereas the pulse was feeble. Lateral plain radiograph revealed abnormal distension of stomach exhibiting inverted 'C' sign. Based on the findings of physical examination and radiography the condition was diagnosed as gastric dilatation and volvulus and rushed for gastric decompression under sedation. Gastrotomy under general anesthesia was performed as stomach tube failed to enter into the lumen of the stomach. Gastrotomy wound was closed as per the standard procedure and gastropexy was performed to prevent the recurrence of the condition. The laparotomy wound was closed as per the standard procedure. Fluid therapy was given to the animal to overcome fluid and electrolyte imbalance. Postoperative antibiotics, analgesics were given. The diagnosis, treatment and outcome of the case are discussed in detail.



Keywords : Gastric Dilatation And Volvulus, Gastrotomy, Gastric Decompression, Gastropexy, German Sheperd

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology1

Paper ID 8938

CAS 9

MANAGEMENT OF RADIUS AND ULNAR FRACTURE USING TYPE II LINEAR EXTERNAL SKELETAL FIXATION IN CARAVAN HOUND: A CASE REPORT

Mounica Kamireddy

College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur

An year old female Caravan hound 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 fore limb since then. On physical examination crepitus was felt at the level of Radius and Ulna. Radiographic examination confirmed transverse fracture of Radius and Ulna on right side. The fracture was treated with Type II Linear External Skeletal Fixator with the help of C-arm guided reduction. Animal showed unevenful recovery after 28days, with regular post-operative dressing and antibiotic therapy.

Keywords : Radius And Ulnar Fracture, External Skeletal Fixation, C-arm Guided Fracture Reduction.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.L.Siva Sudharshan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 8941

CAS 10

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC EVISCERATION IN A SPITZ

Anandharaj Shanmugam

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

The paper reports a case of traumatic abdominal wall disruption caused by a dog bite wound resulting in bowel evisceration in a Spitz cross dog. A six year old Spitz cross dog was presented with bowel evisceration on right flank region. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dull and depressed with necrotized intestine protruding out through a wound on the right flank caused by a dog bite injury. Emergency surgical intervention was advocated. Preoperative stabilization of the patient was carried out with fluid and antibiotic therapy and



preemptive analgesia achieved with tramadol. Premedication with atropine and xylazine at the dose rate of 0.02mg/kg s.c. and 1 mg/kg i.m., respectively resulted in satisfactory sedation. Anaesthesia was induced with ketamine (5 mg/kg i.v.) and maintained with isoflurane. The surgical site was prepared aseptically and the wound was ventrally extended to exteriorize the affected intestine and facilitate intestinal resection and anastomosis. Doyen intestinal clamp was applied cranial and caudal to the intestinal loop to be resected and the mesenteric vessels supplying were ligated using No. 3-0 Polyglycolic Acid suture (PGA). The necrosed intestinal loop was resected and end-to-end entero anastomosis performed and mesenteric defect closed with No. 3-0 PGA employing simple interrupted suture. The eviscerated intestine was repositioned into the abdominal cavity. The wound closed routinely using No. 2-0 PGA. Skin closure with No. 2-0 silk and simple interrupted suture was done. Routine postoperative wound care and antibiotic therapy with immunization against Rabies resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Evisceration, Dog, End-end Anastomosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Senthilkumar, Assistant Professor, Dept.of TVCC
Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept.of Veterinary
Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8950

CAS 11

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF RECTAL DIVERTICULUM AND PERINEAL HERNIA IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Anjana Mohanraj

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A nine year old male German Shepherd dog named Lucky weighing 21 kg was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of swelling in the left ischio-rectal fossa for the past 4 months and difficulty in defecation. Physical examination revealed normal vital parameters. A non-painful, reducible mass was observed in the left perineal region and upon digital palpation of rectum, a sac filled with faecal matter was found on the left wall of the rectum. The case was diagnosed as perineal hernia with rectal diverticulum. After haemato-biochemical and radiographic investigations, Lucky was treated with a Sodium Phosphate enema. The rectal diverticulum and hernia were further confirmed radiographically. Haemato-biochemical values were within reference range. Diverticulectomy and herniorrhaphy were performed under general anaesthesia as per standard protocol. Post-operatively the case was treated with analgesics, antibiotics and laxatives. An uneventful recovery was observed after 2 weeks.



Keywords : German Shepherd, Rectal Diverticulum, Perineal Hernia

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

Paper ID 8956

CAS 12

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE UROLITHS IN A GRATE DANE DOG

Sai Kiran Bammidi

NTR College of Veterinary Sciences, Gannavaram

A 5 year old, male, intact, Grate Dane dog was presented with a history of hematuria, dribbling of urine, straining and loss of condition since last 2 weeks. Physical examination revealed tense abdomen with distended urinary bladder. Clinical examination included complete blood count, plain radiography and contrast radiography. Leucocytosis with neutrophilia (82%) was noticed. Plain radiography revealed multiple urethroliths in the groove of os penis and numerous uroliths in lumen of urinary bladder, which were not that radiopaque. Pneumocystography confirmed the presence of numerous cystoliths. On the day of presentation, hydrorepulsion was done to repeal the urethroliths back into the bladder and urethral catheter was fixed into the bladder and the animal started urination. The animal was treated with antibiotics to control the infection before surgery. Under general anaesthesia, laprocystotomy was done and numerous cystoliths were retrieved and by flushing the urethra with normal saline, the cystoliths present in neck of the bladder were flushed and retrieved. Laprocystotomy wounds were closed in routine. The stones were with smooth and round edges, and were in whitish in colour and the urine pH was highly alkaline. Based on these findings the stones were tentatively identified as Struvites. Postoperatively the dog was recommended low fat and moderate protein diet. The dog made an uneventfully recovery.

Keywords : Uroliths, Struvites, Pneumocystography, Laprocystotomy, Hydrorepulsion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Raghunath, Professor and Head, VCC
Dr. V. Devi Prasad, Associate Professor,
Dept. of Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9017

CAS 13

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CRANIAL CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RUPTURE IN DOG USING LATERAL RETINACULAR IMBRICATIONS AND TIGHTROPE

Rashmi S*Hassan Veterinary College, Hassan*

Cranial cruciate ligament is common in hounds and reports are rare in local nondescript breeds. A 3 year old male dog was presented to Veterinary College, Hospital, Hassan with a complaint of animal not bearing weight on its left hind limb, difficulty in sitting and rising along with limping during walking. On physical examination, cranial tibial thrust was present and cranial drawer test was positive. Radiography revealed no skeletal abnormality. Animal was apprehensive during examination of the stifle joint. The diagnosis of cranial cruciate ligament rupture was confirmed by performing cranial drawer test under sedation. Cranial drawer movement is diagnostic of cruciate ligament injury. Various surgical techniques exists for correction of cranial cruciate ligament rupture with varying results. Surgical treatment with lateral retinacular imbrications and tightrope technique has been described using wires and screws. However, steel rings and nylon thread were used for lateral retinacular imbrications and tightrope technique for correction of cranial cruciate rupture. The dog made uneventful recovery. The complete weight bearing was noticed after 25 days. Thus a successful surgical management of cranial cruciate ligament rupture is documented

Keywords : Retinacular Imbrications, Tightrope**Faculty Advisor :** Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR
Dr.N.Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR

Paper ID 9019

CAS 14

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL INTUSSUSCEPTION DUE TO LINEAR FOREIGN BODY IN A DOG

Saranya Chinnusamy*Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli*

A 3 years old male non-descript dog was presented to Small Animal Surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex , Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with history of anorexia, vomit and not passing stool for last 2 days. Firm painful sausage like mass on physical examination of abdomen, parts of gas filled intestinal loops on plain radiography and



concentric rings of intestines in the cranial abdomen on ultrasonography were suggestive of Intussusception and advised explorative laparotomy. The dog was premedicated with atrophine sulphate @ 0.04 mg per kg body weight subcutaneously and xylazine hydrochloride @ 1 mg per kg body weight intramuscularly. Anaesthesia was induced with ketamine hydrochloride @ 5 mg per kg body weight and diazepam @ 0.5 mg per kg body weight intravenously. Anaesthesia was maintained under isoflurane employing variable vaporizer setting with fresh gas flow of 500ml per minute. Exploration of the abdominal cavity revealed linear intestinal foreign body with multiple intussusception and mild peritoneal effusion. Emergency surgical rectification was carried out to retrieve foreign bodies at duodenum and ileum followed by manual reduction of intussusceptions. The abdominal cavity was lavaged with normal saline and metronidazole solution. The laparotomy wound was closed as per the standard operating procedures. Post-operative care was done with Ringer's Lactate and Ceftriaxone along with wound management. The dog was introduced gradually to water and food. The dog portrays the success of this surgery by defecating on 5th post-operative day onwards and cutaneous sutures were removed on 8th post-operative day.

Keywords : Foreign Body, Intussusception

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.R.Uma Rani, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9040

CAS 15

INGUINAL HERNIA AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT IN A FEMALE DACHSHUND DOG – A CASE REPORT

Amitha Banu S

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, KVASU

An 8 year old intact biparous female Dachshund dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Mannuthy, KVASU with history of gradually progressing swelling on ventral abdomen since two month. On clinical examination, all physiological parameters were within the normal range. On deep palpation of swelling, a ring could be felt and contents were reducible with no signs of pain. The contents of swelling were elastic and suggestive of herniation of intestinal loops. Lateral abdominal radiograph revealed the images of intestinal loops and it was decided for surgical correction of hernia. General anaesthesia was induced using ketamine hydrochloride @5mg/kg body weight, after premedication with atropine sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg body weight and xylazine @1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. Anaesthesia was



maintained using a mixture of ketamine:xylazine(1:1v/v) intravenously to effect. Herniorrhaphy was done using vicryl (1-0) in simple interrupted pattern and apposed the skin using nylon in horizontal mattress pattern. Antibiotics and Analgesics were administrated post-operatively for 7 days. Skin sutures were removed on eighth post-operative day and animal had an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9042

CAS 16

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF OBLIQUE FEMORAL FRACTURE BY INTRAMEDULLARY PINNING- CASE REPORT IN LABRADOR PUP

Kunchum Chaitanya

College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur

A 5 month old Labrador dog was presented to Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of automobile accident 2 days back and animal could not bear weight with left hindlimb since then. On physical examination crepitus was felt and abnormal angulation of left femur bone was observed. Radiographic examination confirmed long oblique, over riding fracture at proximal third of the left femur. Physiological and haematological parameters were in normal range. Intramedullary pinning with cerclage wiring was performed. Post-operative antibiotic therapy was given for 5 consecutive days and animal showed uneventful recovery within 4 post-operative weeks.

Keywords:Femoral Fracture, Intra Medullary Pinning, Cerclage Wiring, Labrador Pup,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Bharathi, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr.L.Sivasudharsan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 9048

CAS 17

SURGICAL RETRIVAL OF METALLIC (BOTTLE CAP) GASTRIC FOREIGN BODY IN A PUP

Eliyabarathi Manikkam

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Thanjavur

Two months old non descriptive female pup was presented with a history of accidental ingestion of aluminium bottle cap while the owner was trying to give



medicine to the pup an hour ago. On clinical examination animal was found to be active and alert with occasional retching, on abdomen palpation a hard palpable mass was noticed and the radiographic examination had confirmed the presence of foreign body in stomach. Haematological examination revealed within normal level. The animal was premedicated with atropine sulphate at dose rate of 0.02mg/kg b.wt xylazine at the dose rate of 1mg/kg b.wt. General anaesthesia was induced with Propofol at dose rate of 4 mg/kg b.wt and maintenance with isoflurane 2% level. Through the cranial ventral mid line abdominal approach and incision over the greater curvature of stomach, the lid was removed and stomach closed by 3-0 PGA by simple continuous followed by Cushing pattern and the abdomen was closed as per the standard procedure using 2-0 PGA. The pup was kept under intravenous fluids for 48 hours and orally fluid was start gradually from 48 to 72 hrs and there after mashed diet was advised. Routine follow up and wound care resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Metallic Foreign Body, Pup, Bottle Cap, Propofol

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Senthil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9049

CAS 18

PYOMETRA ASSOCIATED WITH RENAL INVOLVEMENT IN A BITCH

Subhashini Shaik

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

Pyometra is one of the commonest surgical conditions affecting intact geriatric bitches. A nulliparous Pomeranian bitch aged about 10 years was presented to the department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, with clinical signs of severe abdominal distension, chronic vomiting, polydipsia, polyuria etc. Per vaginal examination disclosed closed cervix. On palpation, abdomen was taut and the bitch was straining at the time of examination. The lateral abdominal radiograph depicted fluid filled uterine horns occupying caudal abdomen, displacing the intestines dorsally and cranially. On ultrasonography, clear anechoic sacculations were seen in the area of uterine horns. The hematology disclosed anemia and dehydration indicated by decreased TEC (4.5million/ μ L), hemoglobin (9 g/dL) and PCV (36). Leucocytosis with neutrophilia (46000/cc³) was conspicuous with prominent shift to left. Serum biochemistry revealed increased creatinine (6.3mg/dL) and Blood Urea Nitrogen (38mg/dL). Urinalysis indicated increased specific gravity and elevated urine protein and creatinine concentrations. The animal was premedicated with Atropine Sulphate @ 0.04 mg/Kg SC and aesthesia was induced by Ketamine hydrochloride @



5 mg/Kg and Diazepam @ 0.5 mg/Kg IV and maintained by Isoflurane (1-3 Percent). Ovariohysterectomy was performed using standard surgical protocols. Postoperatively, crystalloids, colloids, broad spectrum antibiotics, analgesics and alterative drugs were employed. The blood work was repeated and all the values reached near normal ranges by the end of one month.

Keywords : Pyometra, Renal Involvement, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9052

CAS 19

MID CERVICAL OESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION IN A PUPPY AND IT'S SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

Reshmi Raveendran

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A three month old male Spitz was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC) of KVASU, with a history of anorexia, coughing and regurgitation for past 24 hours. The owner reported that two days back the animal had ingested chicken waste. The pup was depressed and exhibited drooling of saliva and retching. On examination, all physiological parameters were within the normal range. On palpation of cervical area, animal elicited pain and a hard object could be palpated in the cervical oesophagus. Radiography of lateral cervical area confirmed the presence of bone in the mid cervical region of oesophagus. Attempts to remove the bone using throat forceps were unsuccessful and immediate oesophagotomy was advised. Animal was premedicated with atropine sulphate at the dose rate of 0.045mg/kg body weight and xylazine hydrochloride at the dose rate of 1mg/kg body weight. General anaesthesia was induced and maintained using thiopentone sodium (1.25% W/V) "to effect". Oesophagotomy was performed through mid-ventral cervical area and removed the obstructed bone pieces. Post operatively, the animal was administered with antibiotics and analgesics along with fluid support for five days. Sutures were removed after ten days. Animal made an uneventful recovery after one week of therapy.

Faculty Advisor: 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 9053****CAS 20****MANAGEMENT OF A PROPTOSED INFECTED EYE IN A DOG****Logesh Kumar***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A three year old female pug was brought to the Ophthalmology Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of accident and protrusion of eyeball (OS) on 29.06.2017. Upon examination, congestion in sclera and laceration wound in cornea was noticed along with mucopurulent discharge from left eyeball. An examination of normal eye (OD) was also carried out to complete the protocol of ophthalmic examination and to confirm the presence of vision in the unaffected eye. Careful management of the proptosed eyeball was carried out using saline soaked sterile surgical sponges, lubricants, antiseptics and antibiotics. Parental antibiotics and anti-inflammatory therapy were continued for 5 days. On 5th day swelling and discharge was reduced. Blood work and radiography were done as a pre-operative evaluation. On the day of surgery, pre-anaesthetic evaluation was done. Under general anaesthesia, temporary tarsorrhaphy was done as per standard procedure using No.3 silk material by putting tension relieving suture. On 7th post-operative day suture was intact and swelling reduced. Suture was removed and eyeball remained well within the socket.

Keywords : Proptosis, Dog, Management**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. C. Ramani, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 9054****CAS 21****MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE PERITONITIS IN A BITCH****Hema Latha Talluri***NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram*

A seven year old female Spitz cross was presented to the department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology in recumbency with history of complete anorexia since 20 days and vomiting since 10 days. On clinical examination the dog was dull, recumbent with distended and tensed abdomen. Temperature was 104°F and pulse rate was 78/min. Lateral abdominal radiograph revealed gas filled areas extending all over the abdomen with hazy out line of organs. Ultrasonography of abdomen showed fluid filled abdomen with fibrin strands. Haematology revealed lymphocytosis and serum biochemistry showed elevated serum creatinine of 9.6 mg/dL and TP of 4.3 g/dL. It was decided to perform exploratory laparotomy. The dog was premedicated with inj. Atropine sulphate @



0.04 mg/Kg b.wt. Anaesthesia was induced by inj. Ketamine and inj. Diazepam @ 5 mg/Kg and 0.3 mg/Kg b.wt. respectively and maintained by 2% isoflurane. A mid ventral incision was given. On reaching the abdomen, serosanguinous fluid mixed with numerous pus plaques was observed. The intestinal loops and mesentery were severely congested and petechial haemorrhages were noticed. Exploration of abdomen did not reveal any other lesion. The abdomen was lavaged with normal saline followed by metronidazole. The abdominal incision was closed by continuous lock stitch using no. 1-0 polyglactin 910. A Foley's catheter was placed in the abdominal cavity for drainage, before closing the incision. The subcutis closed by buried sutures and skin by cross mattress sutures using nylon. The details were discussed.

Keywords : Peritonitis, Dog, Treatment

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.V.V.Hari Krishna, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9060

CAS 22

UTERINE LEIOMYOMA AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT IN A SPITZ

Arya Chand J

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A nine year old female Spitz weighing 6.2 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with the history of anorexia, severe straining during urination and blood tinged vaginal discharge since two months. On clinical examination, animal was dull with distended abdomen. On palpation of abdomen, bladder was distended. Per rectal examination could reveal a firm mass over the dorsal vaginal wall. In lateral pelvis radiograph, radio dense mass dorsal to the neck of the bladder was noticed. Ultrasonography could confirm it as hyperechoic distension of the uterine body dorsal to the bladder. Exploratory laparotomy was decided. The animal was pre-anaesthetised with atropine sulphate at the rate of 0.045mg/kg body weight and xylazine hydrochloride at the rate of 1mg/kg body weight. General anaesthesia was induced and maintained with 3% sevoflurane given to effect and, a caudal mid ventral laparotomy was performed to enter the pelvic cavity. An enlarged cervix pressing the neck of the bladder was identified and ovariohysterectomy was performed carefully including the mass up to the caudal cervical region. On examination of the interior of the uterus cranial to the cervix, a round encapsulated mass having the size of a tennis ball was noticed. The laparotomy incision was closed and postoperatively the animal was maintained with ceftriaxone @ 25mg/kg, parentally for 5 days, supportive therapy was given as and when needed.



Histopathology of the tumour mass was confirmed as leiomyoma of uterus. The animal showed symptomatic relief from stranguria and had an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisor: 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 9063

CAS 23

INTRAMEDULLARY PINNING FOR THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DIAPHYSEAL FRACTURE OF FEMUR IN A DOG- A CASE REPORT

Lakshmi Mohanan

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A seven month old female Rottweiler dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with history of road traffic accident. Clinical examination revealed that all physiological parameters were within the normal range. On physical examination animal was unable to bear weight on right hind limb. On palpation animal was exhibiting painful response at right thigh region with evidence of crepitus and oedema. Mediolateral radiographic view of right thigh confirmed multiple fracture of femur. The animal was premedicated with atropine sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg and xylazine @ 1 mg/kg. General anaesthesia was induced using ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg and maintained using a mixture of ketamine: xylazine(1:1 v/v) to effect. Intramedullary pinning was performed in retrograde manner using 5mm Steinmann pin. Cerclage wiring was also performed as an adjunct stabilisation technique. Immobilisation of limb was done using plaster of paris cast and antibiotics and analgesics were administered post operatively for seven days. Cast was reapplied after one week and continued for three more weeks. Normal weight bearing was observed after six weeks by the animal.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9065

CAS 24

VENTRAL ABDOMINAL HERNIA AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT IN A PERSIAN CAT-A CASE REPORT

Alin Moideen T.K

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

Traumatic body wall hernias are serious sequelae to traumatic injury in dogs and cats and bite wounds are the most common cause. A three month old female Persian cat was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with a history of multiple dog bite injuries and the owner reported a swelling on the right lateral abdomen. On clinical examination all the physiological parameters were in the normal range. On physical examination no external wounds could be noticed. On examination of abdomen a swelling on the right lateral aspect could be palpated with ring suggestive of ventral hernia. On radiography, hernia was confirmed and it was decided for surgical correction. General anaesthesia was induced using ketamine hydrochloride @ 15mg/kg body weight and diazepam @ 0.5mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. Anaesthesia was maintained using a mixture of ketamine:diazepam (1:1 v/v) intravenously to effect. Herniorrhaphy was performed and post-operative care was given by oral antibiotics and analgesics for seven days. The skin sutures were removed on eighth post-operative day and animal recovered uneventfully.

Faculty Advisor : Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9073

CAS 25

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURE IN A PUP

Aayushi P. Shetye

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A six month old male Mongrel pup weighing around 4 kg was presented to the TVCC, RIVER, Pondicherry, with a history of automobile accident. Clinical examination revealed separation of mandibular symphysis and a compound fracture of left horizontal ramus of the mandible along with dislocation of the carpal joint of the right forelimb and epistaxis. The hematological parameters showed low level of hemoglobin concentration. The animal was stabilized with solution of Ringer's lactate-30ml, Inj. Dexamethasone @ 0.5mg/kg, Inj. Neurobion 0.5ml administered IV and Inj. Carbazochrome Salicylate 5mg I/M. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @0.5mg/kg IV and sedated with Inj. Xylazine @0.5mg/kg along with Inj. Ketamine @5mg/kg IV. A 16G



hypodermic needle was preplaced in the ventral aspect of the lower jaw through which a 20G was passed in the intermandibular space near to the symphysis. The wire was passed around the incisor of left half of the mandible and was tightened by twisting. Another wire was passed in a similar fashion in opposite direction to stabilize the symphysis. The skin edges were sutured to the alveolar border and a micropore tape was placed around the snout to prevent the movement of the jaws. The carpal joint was stabilized using PVC splint and bandage. Inj. Ceftiofur sodium @2.2mg/kg was administered S/C for 5 days post operatively along with oral supplementation of Calcium and Multivitamins. Liquid diet was advised for a week and the wire was removed after 6 weeks and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Mandibular Fracture, Wiring

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9076

CAS 26

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOREIGN BODY OF TONGUE IN A POMERANIAN DOG

Gonugunta Surendra

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A 11 month old female Pomeranian dog was presented to the clinics of department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology with a suspicion of accidental ingestion of sewing needle five months back. The animal said to have been exhibiting the signs of pain during ingestion of solid food where those signs are absent during ingestion of liquid food. It was said to have been treated by the local practitioners for the past five months. Animal exhibited signs of pain on palpation of the pharyngeal region but no foreign body could be palpated. Examination of buccal cavity showed no foreign bodies. Lateral and ventrodorsal radiographic views of skull showed the presence of radiopaque foreign body in the pharyngeal region. Ultrasonography of the pharynx showed a hyper echoic structure in the tongue parenchyma suggesting the presence of penetration foreign body in the base of the tongue which could not be appreciated by examination of buccal cavity. Laboratory analysis of blood parameters disclosed the presence of mild neutrophilia and mild anemia. After aseptic preparation the animal was given general anesthesia and placed in dorsal recumbency with wide opened jaws. A small stab incision was given on lateral aspect of frenum lingue and the tip of the foreign body was grasped with a hemostat and removed. The tract formed by the foreign body was irrigated with mild antiseptic solution and then the



opening was closed with a synthetic absorbable suture material. Postoperatively antibiotic and analgesics were given and the animal had recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Pomeranian Dog, Foreign Body, Tongue, Radiography, Ultrasonography

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9078

CAS 27

TOTAL VERTICAL EAR CANAL ABLATION FOR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC OTITIS EXTERNA IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Salumol S

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A five year old female German Shepherd dog weighing 20kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex(TVCC), Mannuthy, KVASU with history of frequent head shaking, anorexia, foul smelling purulent discharge from left ear since two weeks of presentation of case. On clinical examination, the animal evinced pain on palpation of base of left ear pinna and foul smelling purulent discharge was noticed. Culture and sensitivity of the discharge revealed, Gram positive organisms sensitive to gentamicin and ceftriaxone. Thorough ear cleaning was done and medical therapy with ceftriaxone (25mg/kg) was continued. In spite of antibiotic therapies and antibiotic drops tried over a period of 2 months, no satisfactory result was obtained. Considering the chronicity of the condition, total vertical ear canal ablation was advised. After pre-anaesthesia with atropine sulphate at the rate of 0.045mg/kg bodyweight and xylazine hydrochloride at 1mg/kg, lateral and ventral aspect of left ear was prepared for aseptic surgery. General anaesthesia was induced with ketamine hydrochloride at 5mg/kg, diazepam at 0.2mg/kg and maintained with 2% isoflurane. The animal was positioned in right lateral recumbency. Total vertical ear canal ablation done in a T-shaped incision put over the left ear. The bleeding points were controlled at each step of surgical dissection. Subcuticular sutures were put with Polyglactin 910 size 0 and closed the skin incision in a T-shape in simple interrupted suture pattern. Postoperatively animal was administered with antibiotics for a week. Analgesics and regular dressing was continued. Skin sutures were removed on tenth postoperative day. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Total Vertical Ear Canal Ablation, Surgical Management

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9080

CAS 28

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SIALOLITH INDUCED SUBMANDIBULAR SALIVARY GLAND CYST IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

Anuradha Pai

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A six year old intact mongrel dog was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry with a history of soft swelling at the intermandibular space for the past one year. Clinical examination revealed a painless, soft and fluctuating swelling and ultrasonographical examination of the mass showed anechogenicity. Fine needle aspiration of the swelling showed presence of blood-tinged mucoid fluid. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @0.5mg/kg I/V and maintained with Inj. Xylazine @1mg/kg along with Inj. Ketamine @10mg/kg I/V. An incision was made on the skin over the swelling, the submandibular salivary gland was identified, incised and drained around 100ml of blood tinged saliva. Four sialoliths of variable sizes could be recovered from the saliva. They were smooth surfaced, rounded in shape and hard in consistency. After complete drainage of the salivary gland, it was separated from all adhering tissue, ligated at its base and then excised. The skin wound was closed by continuous subcuticular sutures followed by simple interrupted sutures using polyglactin 910 of size 2-0 and the site was bandaged. Postoperatively Inj. Cepodoxime @25mg/kg was administered intravenously for 7 days along with oral administration of Serratiopeptidase @10mg/kg for 3 days and supplemented with multivitamins. The sutures were removed on 10th day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Sialolith, Salivary Cyst

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.M.D.Alphonse, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9086

CAS 29

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF PARAPLEGIA IN A LABRADOR DOG

Anjana Satheesh

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A six year old female Labrador dog was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Mannuthy, KVASU with history of anorexia and



non-weight bearing on its right hind limb from past 4 days of presentation of case. It had undergone amputation of left hind limb earlier. Physical parameters were within the normal range and on clinical examination animal was dull and weak. On orthopaedic examination, no abnormalities were detected. Upon neurological examination, postural reactions of right hind limb and spinal reflexes were absent. Bladder tonicity was normal and paraspinal hyperpathy was detected at T13-L1 and L1-L2 regions. Lateral radiograph of spine revealed intervertebral space narrowing and disc calcification in between T13-L1 and L1-L2. Neurological signs and radiographic changes were correlated and diagnosis was made as thoraco-lumbar spinal cord compression. The animal was treated with two doses of 30% polyethylene glycol @ 4ml/kg body weight as slow intravenous injections on alternate days. Orally Prednisolone @1.5mg/kg body weight was administered in divided and tapering doses and supplemented with mecobalamine (1500µg daily) and Pantoprazole was given @ 1.5mg/kg body weight twice daily for 15 days. Physiotherapy was given with infrared and passive exercises for 3 weeks. Animal started to stand without any assistance from 12th day and became ambulatory after three weeks.

Keywords : Paraplegia, Conservative Management, Labrador Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9088

CAS 30

INTRAMEDULLARY PINNING FOR SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HUMERUS FRACTURE IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

Chinchu Mary John

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

An eight month old cross breed male dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with history of accidental fall into a well two days back. The animal was exhibiting complete non-weight bearing lameness of right forelimb thereafter. On clinical examination all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Upon physical examination severe painful response was exhibited by the animal and on palpation of arm region of right forelimb crepitus was felt at the distal end of the humerus. Mediolateral radiograph of right humerus confirmed complete short oblique fracture of distal diaphysis. The animal was premedicated with atropine sulphate @ 0.045mg/kg and xylazine @ 1mg/kg. General anaesthesia was induced using ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg and maintained using a mixture of ketamine:xylazine(1:1 v/v) to effect. The fracture was exposed and immobilised by introducing a 3.5mm diameter Steinmann pin in retrograde



manner. Full cerclage wiring was also performed as an adjunct internal fixation method. The right forelimb was immobilised using plaster of paris cast. Postoperatively antibiotics and analgesics were administered and advised oral medicines for next six days. Cast was reapplied after one week and continued for three more weeks. Normal weight bearing was observed after six weeks by the animal.

Keywords : Intramedullary Pinning

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9094

CAS 31

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF CUTANEOUS TUMOUR IN COMPROMISED DOG WITH MINIMAL INVASIVE SURGICAL STRAP

Roopa N

Veterinary College Hassan, Hassan

A 5 year male Labrador dog was presented to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan with a history of mass on left flank since 3 months and increasing in size and animal was anorectic from 3 days. Pre-clinical laboratory examination revealed anemia with haemoglobin level 6.5gm/dl. Lateral thoracic radiograph showed right atrial enlargement and “Lazy Heart”. Histopathological study of the sample collected revealed Haemangiosarcoma. Animal was compromised and not meeting the minimum requirement for general anesthesia and surgical procedure. Local point infiltration was done with 0.5ml Lignocaine (2%) and a tunnel was made at the base of tumour. Two zip straps were passed through the tunnel and tightened on either side. Zip straps were tightened daily. The dog resumed to normal activities by third day. On 5th day tumour was completely necrosed and sloughed off leaving behind the wound with granulation tissue. Wound healed completely by 25th day of with second intention healing.

Keywords : Zip Strap, Tourniquet, Tumour , Hemangiosarcoma ,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.J.K.Pramodh, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9103****CAS 32****MANAGEMENT OF CHERRY EYE BY MODIFIED MORGAN
POCKET TECHNIQUE IN A PUG****Hariharan Ram***Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry*

A 35 day old pug puppy weighing 1.7 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry with a history of having a protruding mass at the inner canthus of the right eye for past two days. Clinical examination of eye revealed that it is a case of prolapse of the third eye lid gland. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @ 0.5mg/kg IV and sedated with Inj. Xylazine @0.5mg/kg along with Inj. Ketamine @5mg/kg IV and the animal was placed on left lateral recumbency. The eye was irrigated with normal saline. Morgans pocket technique was employed by applying a linear incision over the third eyelid and the gland was separated and tucked into the pocket and then sutured with inversion suture pattern using polyglactin 910 of size 3-0. Post-operative care included instillation of artificial tear containing combination of Polyvinyl alcohol and Povidone Iodine (Visiotears), Application of Chloromycetin eye applicaps and oral administration of Cefpodoxime Proxetil 100mg daily for 7 days. It was advised to apply an E-collar. The animal had an uneventful recovery after a week.

Keywords : Cherry Eye, Pug**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 9104****CAS 33****MONORCHIDISM WITH INGUINAL HERNIA AND SCROTAL
AGENESIS IN A DOG – A CASE REPORT****Poonguzhali Ramachandiran***Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry*

A five and half year old male Pomeranian dog weighing around 12.8 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry with a history of soft swelling at the left side of the inguinal region. On clinical examination, the scrotal sac was found to be absent and a non-painful and non-reducible soft swelling was noticed in the left inguinal region. The physiological



and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @ 0.5mg/kg IV and sedated with Inj. Xylazine @ 1mg/kg along with Inj. Ketamine @ 10mg/kg IV. The animal was kept on dorsal recumbency. A linear skin incision was made on the swelling and the testis along with the omentum herniated through the inguinal canal was identified. The testis was found to be atrophied and was surgically removed. Part of the omentum herniated was replaced into the abdominal cavity through the inguinal canal, and the hernial ring was sutured using polygalactin 910 of size 0. The subcutaneous and skin sutures were applied and the surgical area was bandaged. Postoperative management included oral administration of Cefpodoxime proxetil @ 10mg/kg B.W for 7 days and Multi-vitamin syrup @ 5 ml daily for 10 days. On 10th day the sutures were removed and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Monorchidism, Scrotal Agenesis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.R.M.D.Alphonse, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9106

CAS 34

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PARTIALLY CRUSHED AND GRANULATED STUMP OF LEFT PAW IN A KITTEN

Sasha L Pinto

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A two month old domestic short haired kitten weighing 600 grams was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, with a history that the animal had met with an accident 10 days back and had sustained an injury on the left forelimb. The clinical examination of the limb revealed that the paw had granulating stump, halfway from the metacarpal region. The animal was found to be emaciated on the day of presentation. Except for low haemoglobin concentration, other haematological parameters were within normal limits. Amputation at the level of carpal joint was advised. The animal was anaesthetized with Inj. Xylazine @ 1mg/kg with Inj. Ketamine @ 11mg/kg IM. The animal was placed on right lateral recumbency and surgical site was aseptically prepared. The exuberant granulation tissue around the carpal joint was trimmed off and the skin was separated from the fascia. The carpal joint was disarticulated and the muscular fascia was apposed with polyglactin 910 of size 3-0 in a simple continuous suture pattern. The wound was packed with collagen particles (Bio seal) and the skin was apposed with polyglactin 910 of size 3-0 in simple interrupted suture pattern. The suture site was covered with collagen sheet and bandaged. Post-operative management included oral administration



of syrup Cefpodoxime proxetil @5mg/kg BW and Tab. Meloxicam @0.2mg/kg BW. Upon healing of the wound, the affected limb was extended with a barrel of 20ml syringe of sufficient length for supporting locomotion.

Keywords : Granulated Stump, Left Paw

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology 2

Paper ID 9111

CAS 35

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN UNUSUAL CASE OF LIPOSARCOMA OF RIGHT AXILLA IN A LABRADOR

M K Praveen

Veterinary College Shivamogga, Shivamogga

A male Labrador dog weighing 41 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College Shivamogga with a complaint of swelling at the right axillary region since four months. Physical examination revealed normal rectal temperature, pulse and respiration. A fluctuating large mass was present in the right axillary region. A complete blood count and thoracic radiography revealed no abnormality. Ultrasonographic examination of the mass revealed presence of homogenous content with mixed echogenicity. The case was tentatively diagnosed as lipoma. Excision of tumor was done under general anaesthesia. The surgical site was prepared aseptically. Pre-operatively, animal was premedicated with Inj Xylazine @1mg/kg b.wt IM, Inj Atropine SO₄ @0.04mg/kg b.wt SC and Inj Ceftriaxone @20mg/kg b.wt IV. The animal was anaesthetized using 2.5% Thiopentone Sodium @ 12.5mg/kg b.wt IV. Elliptical incision was given on the tumor. Skin and fascia were dissected by blunt dissection and tumor was excised weighing 1.3 Kg. Surgical wound was closed as per standard procedure. Post operatively animal was kept on Cefpodoxime @ 5mg/kg PO SID and Carprofen 4 mg/kg PO SID for ten and three days respectively. Histopathology of the sample revealed pleomorphic (anaplastic) type of adipose tissue with necrosis, haemorrhage, presence of spindle cells and giant cell formation indicating liposarcoma. There was seroma accumulation noticed after the surgery, but it regressed after the administration of tab serratiopeptidase BID for five days. Animal recovered completely. Follow up of the case was done for four months, but there was no regrowth of the tumor.

Keywords : Liposarcoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ravi Raidurg, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Naveen, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9112****CAS 36**

SURGICAL EXCISION OF MASSIVE CARCINOMA THROUGH WIDE MARGINATON FOLLOWED BY THORACODORSAL AXIAL PATTERN FLAP IN A DOG

Saranya Ramesh

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A 10 year old male intact dog was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of progressive hard extensive swelling from the mid shoulder region to the distal elbow for the past 6months. On clinical examination, the animal did not evince any difficulty on locomotion. The mass was about 20cm in diameter, non-ulcerated and non-pedunculated. A routine haemato-biochemical profile was done on the day of presentation to assess normal health status of animal. A survey radiograph and ultrasound was performed. Fine needle aspiration cytology was performed to confirm the nature of tumor cells. A marked elevation of ALP and decreased Calcium-phosphorus ratio was observed on serological profile. Differential count indicated relative Neutrophilia. Fine needle aspiration cytology result was suggestive of carcinoma. A wide margination followed by transposition skin flap was planned and performed. Subjective evaluation of the skin flap was done at periodic intervals. In addition Colour flow Doppler ultrasound was performed to ascertain the vascularity of the flap. Flap uptake was complete and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords: Carcinoma, Tumour Excision, Transposition Skin Flap

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

Paper ID 9117**CAS 37**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF LIPOMA IN A DOG

Sivasankary Ragavan

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

An eighteen months old female Labrador dog weighing 24kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry with a history of having a growth on left forelimb at the posterior aspect of elbow region which was increasing in size for the past one year. On clinical examination the mass was found to be soft, pedunculated and ulcerated showing serosanguinous discharge. The ultrasonographical image of the mass was hyperechoic in nature. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @0.5mg/kg IV and sedated



with Inj. Xylazine @1mg/kg along with Inj. Ketamine @10mg/kg IV. Animal was kept on right lateral recumbency. An elliptical skin incision was made using underwater electro cautery and after ligating and transfixing the blood vessels, the mass was excised. Subcutaneous sutures were applied with polyglactin 910 of size 0 and skin was apposed using braided silk of size 0 in cross mattress pattern. Post operatively Tab. Meloxicam @ 0.5 mg/kg B.W was administered for 3 days, Tab. Cefpodoxime proxetil @ 10 mg/kg B.W and multivitamin syrup were advised orally for 7 days. Sutures were removed on the day 10 and the animal recovered uneventfully. Histopathological examination of the excised mass confirmed it as lipoma.

Keywords:Lipoma, Ulcerated Growth

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.M.D.Alphonse, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9125

CAS 38

WIDE-MARGIN EXCISION AND TRANSPOSITION SKIN FLAP FOR MANAGEMENT OF ADNEXAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A DOG

Pavithra Mathiyazhagan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A 14 year female intact dog was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of progressive ulcerative mass on the left periorbital region. On clinical examination, the mass was protruding from medial canthus to the adjoining upper eyelid. Hyperpigmentation and serosanguinous discharge were observed from the ulcerated mass. A routine hemato-biochemical profile was done on the first day to assess the health status. Plain radiographs of lateral skull and thorax were done to rule out bony involvement and metastasis if any. An impression cytology was done to confirm the nature of tumor cells. Marked elevation in ALP and decreased calcium phosphorous ratio were observed on biochemical profile. Relative neutrophilia (left to shift) was indicated on differential count. The FNAC results revealed adnexal squamous cell carcinoma. Absence of metastasis, bony involvement and absence of abnormal hemato-biochemical profile led to surgical planning. Wide margination and excision of tumor followed by transposition skin flap was performed. Colorflow doppler ultrasound and subjective evaluation of skin flap was done at periodic intervals. Flap uptake was complete at the recipient bed and the animal recovered without any complication.



Keywords : Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Transposition Skin Flap

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Gokulakrishnan, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.C.Ramani, Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9138

CAS 39

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UROLITHIASIS IN A DOG

Prathipa Velumani

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A two and half year old intact male Golden Retriever was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of stranguria and occasional vomiting. On clinical examination, distended bladder was palpable and dribbling of urine was observed. The animal was anorectic with mild dehydration. The colour of urine was dark brown. The animal had frequent micturition posture. Survey oblique lateral radiograph of the abdomen and the bladder was taken to rule out urolithiasis. A routine preoperative hemato-biochemical profile was taken on the day of presentation. The abdominal radiograph revealed cystic and urethral calculi with a distended bladder. A retrohydropulsion was performed and the urethral calculi were pushed to the bladder, urinary catheter was placed and sutured. Urine was collected and sent for urine analysis. The animal was conservatively treated with fluids and antibiotics for three days. Hemato-biochemical profile revealed relative neutrophilia, increased level of BUN and creatinine. The animal was prescribed Cystone tablets sid for a week. Urine analysis indicated presence of bile salts, blood, protein, few RBCs and epithelial cells. After the animal was stabilized, cystotomy was performed and urinary calculi were removed. Antibiotic, Analgesic and Fluid therapy were administered for seven days post operatively. The animal did not reveal any symptoms like stranguria and recovered without any complication. Dietary management and periodic checkup were advised.

Keywords : Urolithiasis, Retrohydropulsion, Cystotomy, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.M.G.Mohamed Ali, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9163****CAS 40****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TONGUE TUMOUR IN A DOG****Seetha M***Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal*

A Spitz male dog aged 16 years weighing about 9.7kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Hospital, Namakkal with the symptoms of growth in the tongue and reduced food intake since one month. Clinical examination revealed a growth with bleeding was noticed on the dorsum of the tongue with oral ulcers. Radiographic examination revealed no metastatic lesions. Based on clinical and radiological examination, it was tentatively diagnosed as tumour. Under general anaesthesia, the excision of tumour was made using thermocautery. The histopathological examination revealed the presence of spindle shaped cells with centrally placed nucleus with inflammatory cells.

Keywords : Tumour, Tongue, Dog, Metastasis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9164**CAS 41****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL FOREIGN BODY IN A DOG****Dhamotharan G***Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal*

An eight year old male non-descriptive dog weighing about 17.6 kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of vomiting for past two weeks, not taking food and water, and not passing faeces. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dull and depressed with mild degree of dehydration. Abdominal palpation revealed pain and movable hard mass palpated in the middle part of abdomen. The physiological parameters were within the normal limits. Survey radiograph revealed distended intestinal loop. Contrast radiograph revealed stagnation of barium sulphate even 24 hours of administration. Under atropine and xylazine premedication, induction of anaesthesia and maintenance was carried out with diazepam and ketamine hydrochloride. Skin, subcutaneous tissue and linea alba were incised through ventral midline. Abdomen was entered and the intestinal distension was noticed. The affected segment of the intestine was exteriorized to the surgical site. Through a single enterotomy incision, the obstructing radium ball was removed. Enterotomy incision was closed with simple interrupted



suture by using Vicryl No. 2-0. Linea alba was closed with cross mattress pattern using polyamide. The skin incision was closed with cross mattress suture using cotton thread. Post operatively restriction of oral food and water was advised for 72 hrs and the animal was maintained with intravenous fluids, antibiotics, analgesics for five days. The skin suture was removed on 10th post-operative day. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Intestine, Foreign Body, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9171

CAS 42

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEMINOMA IN A DOG

Priyadharsini M

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A thirteen year old male Spitz weighing about 8.4 kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of progressive swelling on the right caudo-ventral abdomen since 2 years. On clinical examination, the testes were not placed in the scrotum, but palpable in ventral abdominal region as a hard mass underneath the skin. Radiographic examination revealed no pulmonary metastasis. Based on history, clinical examination and radiography, the condition was tentatively diagnosed as testicular neoplasia. It was decided to perform surgical excision under general anaesthesia. The animal was premedicated with atropine sulphate and diazepam and induction and maintenance with ketamine. The enmass resection was performed employing standard surgical procedure. Postoperative care with antibiotic, analgesic treatment and wound care were followed till wound healing. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Scrotum, Testicular Tumour, Seminoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9189****CAS 43****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MEGACOLON BY SUBTOTAL COLECTOMY IN A QUEEN CAT****Nandhini Subramani***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A four year old intact queen cat was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of constipation and progressive abdominal swelling. The animal was anorectic and had occasional episodes of stranguria. On clinical examination, a hard mass was palpable on the caudal abdomen and the bladder was distended. In addition the animal had a soft fluctuating swelling in the umbilical region that was suggestive of irreducible hernia. A routine Hemato-biochemical profile was taken. Lateral abdominal radiograph revealed megacolon since the diameter of the colon was 1.5 times larger than that of the fifth lumbar vertebrae. The animal was conservatively treated with fluid therapy and antibiotics. Non-irritant soap water enema was administered to facilitate the expulsion of faeces. Since the animal was nonresponsive to medical management and was associated with megacolon, surgical correction was opted. A midventral celiotomy was performed following standard anaesthetic protocol. On exploratory laparotomy massive distension of intestinal loops due to fecal impaction was observed. A subtotal colectomy was thereby performed. In addition herniorraphy was done to correct the umbilical hernia. Post-operative dietary management and fluid therapy were recommended for seven days. The cat regained normal appetite and was not incontinent and had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Megacolon, Subtotal Colectomy**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.M.Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor,
Department of Clinics**Paper ID 9198****CAS 44****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A CHRONIC LACERATED WOUND BY TRANSPOSITION SKIN FLAP IN A CAT****Dineshkumar Thirumalai***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A three and half years old male domestic short haired intact cat named "BHUJJA" weighing 3.5 kg was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital on 19.06.17 with the history of an automobile accident two days back. On clinical examination, a lacerated wound was noticed on the both forelimbs and extensive wound from the left mid thigh to the midtibial region



were observed. Subjective evaluation revealed yellow colour, purulent exudate and offensive odour. The vital parameters, haematology and biochemical test were within the normal range. A survey lateral radiograph of the femur and the tibial bone revealed no bony lesions. The wound was cleansed, lavaged and a wet to dry bandage was done on alternate days until granulation was formed. The case was treated with antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs for 3 weeks. Since the wound did not heal by secondary intention, reconstructive surgery was planned. After a proper granulation, a transposition skin flap was performed following a standard anaesthetic protocol. A colour flow doppler ultrasound was done to assess the vascularity of the donor bed pre-operatively. A transposition flap developed at 90 degrees of the long axis of the defect was pivoted and positioned over the defect on the left thigh region and the skin flap was sutured and additionally a drain tube was placed. Subjective evaluation of the skin flap was done on alternate days. The skin flap had complete uptake and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Lacerated Wound, Granulation, Skin Flap, Drain Tube, Skin Suture

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

Paper ID 9207

CAS 45

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN BODY OBSTRUCTION IN A DOG

Priyambada Hota

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A 9 month old Weimaraner female dog was presented with the history of accidental swallowing of mango kernel. On clinical examination a hard mass was palpated on the caudal abdominal region. Radiograph of lateral abdominal region revealed absence of radio opaque fb and gas filled intestine. Based on the confirmed history and radiographic sign enterotomy was performed through mid ventral incision on the linea alba and obstruction was relieved by removing fb (mango kernel). The incision was sutured with poliglecaprone (3-0) suture material by simple interrupted pattern. A leak test was performed to check the suture integrity. The dog was supplemented with intravenous fluids, antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors post operatively for past seven days. The dog was recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Mango Kernel, Enterotomy, Leak Test

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9209

CAS 46

**SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A MASSIVE MELANOMA BY
WIDE MARGINATION AND EXCISION IN A BITCH****Sumathra Mani***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A five year old intact female dog was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with history of progressive, massive swelling on right hind limb extending from hip joint to the digits. The owner reported that the animal did not have any weight bearing lameness. On clinical examination, the mass was non painful, non-pedunculated and had mild ulceration. Routine preoperative hematology and biochemical profiles were done. Plain lateral radiograph of thoraco-abdomen and right limb were taken to rule out metastasis and bony involvement. A fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) was done to assess the nature of tumor cells which was suggestive of melanoma of the right hind limb. A wide margin excision of the tumor was decided and performed following a standard anaesthetic regimen. Post-operative antibiotic and anti-inflammatory were administered for 7 days. Post-operative dressings were done on alternate days. Subjective evaluation of the suture site revealed absence of exudate and complete wound healing. Sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day. Animal had an uneventful recovery, without any complication.

Keywords : Melanoma, FNAC, Bitch

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.Mohamed Shafiuzama, Professor, Department of Veterinary
Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9215

CAS 47

VERMINOUS INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A LABRADOR PUPPY**Karthika Gopi***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A 40 days old male Labrador pup, weighing 1.6kgs was presented with the history of vomiting, yellowish semisolid diarrhea with worms since previous night to the SAC OP M Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital. The animal was very dull, depressed with pale pink dry mucous membrane and the temperature was 38.7°C Sausage shaped structure was palpated in the cranial abdomen. So the case was suspected for foreign body or intussusception. Hence,ultrasound was performed which revealed hyperechoic and hypoechoic rings in the cranial abdomen in the cross sectional view and multiple layers of bowel wall are within the lumen of the intussusception in longitudinal view.



The surgery was performed by exploratory celiotomy and the intussusception was relieved. On third post-operative day the puppy was normal in appetite and activity. It is concluded that regular deworming schedule of the dam and the pup should be followed to avoid this complication. Complete physical examination will aid in early diagnosis and hence saving the life of the animal.

Keywords : Intussusception, Physical Examination, Ultrasound, Exploratory Celiotomy, Deworming

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Jayanthy, Assistant Professor, Department of clinics,
Dr.M.Gokulkrishnan, Assistant Professor,
Department of clinics

Paper ID 9223

CAS 48

INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A LABRADOR DOG AND ITS SURGICAL CORRECTION- A CASE REPORT

Demian Johnson

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A six month old female Labrador retriever was presented with a history of not passing faeces since three days. The animal was off feed, dull and depressed with elevated temperature (103.5°F). The animal had a history of recurrent vomiting for the past 12 hours. On palpation of the oesophagus, no abnormality could be detected. On deep palpation of abdomen, sausage shaped soft mass could be felt at mid-ventral abdomen. The hematological and biochemical parameters were normal. A contrast radiograph of the abdomen in lateral view using barium sulphate revealed delayed emptying of stomach and pooling of contrast agent at the level of ileocecal junction. Ultrasonography of abdomen confirmed bull's eye appearance of intestine with concentric hyperechoic lines suggestive of intussusception. Surgical correction of intussusception was decided. The animal was fasted for 12 hours and prepared for laparotomy the next day. Premedication was done with Atropine sulphate (0.045mg/kg) and Xylazine hydrochloride (1mg/kg). The animal was intubated for induction and maintenance of general anesthesia with 2% isoflurane. Through a mid-ventral abdominal incision, the intussusception was identified at the ileocecal junction and relieved by carefully withdrawing the intussusceptens from the intussusceptum. Laparotomy incision was closed in routine manner. Post-operatively Inj. Metaclopramide, Fluid therapy and antibiotic therapy were administered. Oral feeding was resumed after 72 hours. The skin sutures were removed on the tenth post-operative day. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Intussusception, Vomiting

Faculty Advisor: 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 9230

CAS 49

MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT RECTAL PROLAPSE AND PROPHYLACTIC COLOPEXY IN A KITTEN

Priya Dharshini

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

Rectal prolapse is the protrusion or eversion of the rectal mucosa from the anus. There is no breed, sex, or age predisposition but occurs commonly in young animals with endoparasitic infections. A 3 months old intact male domestic short-haired kitten was presented with the history of anorexia, diarrhoea, tenesmus and a mass of about 3cm protruding from the anal region since two days. Clinical examination of the animal revealed that all the vital parameters were normal. The mass was pinkish, soiled and oedematous. Examination of the mass revealed rectal prolapse. The animal was anaesthetized using a combination of 1mg/kg Xylazine and 10mg/kg Ketamine, intramuscularly. The mass was flushed with normal saline and metronidazole solution, then repositioned manually and perianal purse string suture was applied using silk. On the second day recurrence of rectal prolapse was reported and emergency surgical correction was resorted to. The animal was anaesthetized as the same and a mid-ventral caudal celiotomy was performed. The intestines were exteriorized and it was observed that the viability of the intestine was adequate as well as there was no telescoping of intestine. The prolapsed mass was reduced by applying traction on the colon and then the descending colon was sutured to the abdominal wall. The linea alba and skin were closed using No.1-0 PGA and silk respectively and the surgical site was bandaged. Postoperatively, fluids and antibiotics were administered and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Rectal Prolapse, Colopexy, Coeliotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Shiju Simon, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, Dr.V.Vijayanand, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital

Paper ID 9234

CAS 50

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN CAT

Abimathi Rajendhiran

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

An eight month old intact queen cat was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of respiratory distress for past two days. On clinical examination, the cat was normothermic, mucus membrane was



pale pink in colour and dyspnea was observed. Auscultation revealed muffled heart sounds. Survey plain lateral and ventro-dorsal radiographs of the thorax and abdomen were taken which revealed herniation of stomach into the thoracic cavity and was diagnosed as Diaphragmatic hernia. A routine pre-operative haemato-biochemical profile was taken. The cat was pre-oxygenated and stabilized, prior to standard anesthetic protocol. Intermittent positive pressure ventilation was maintained during the surgical procedure. Cranial mid ventral celiotomy was performed and the herniated contents viz; which consists of stomach, liver and small intestine were repositioned into the abdominal cavity. Thoracic and abdominal cavities were examined for adhesions, if any. The tear in the diaphragm was sutured with PGA 2-0 in simple continuous pattern. The celiotomy wound was closed as per standard operating procedure. Critical post-operative anesthetic monitoring and ventro dorsal view thoracic radiograph was done to assess the ventilation and any other complications during recovery. The animal had spontaneous ventilation post-operatively and had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cat, Diaphragmatic Hernia, Herniorraphy,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Mohammed Shafiuza, Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9238

CAS 51

SUCCESSFUL CORRECTIVE OSTEOTOMY OF VALGUS DEFORMITY OF FORELIMB IN A DOG

Gayathri Jayaram

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A one year old male Labrador dog of 21 kg body weight was reported to Small Animal Orthopaedic unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Chennai with the history of lameness on its right forelimb. Clinical and orthopaedic examination was performed. Radiographic examination revealed closure of medial side of growth plate of right radius and ulna along with incongruency of the elbow joint. Radiographic calibration of the angular deformity was done and the centre of angular rotation was estimated. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg b.wt. i.m. and Inj. Diazepam @ 0.25 mg/kg b.wt. i.v and anaesthesia was induced with Inj. Propofol @ 4mg/kg b.wt. i.v and was maintained with isoflurane. Through a medial approach, proximal ulnectomy with intramedullary pinning and closed correction wedge osteotomy of radius at the centre of angle of rotation was performed and was stabilized with an eight hole 2.7 mm T-plate with four screws each on the proximal and distal fragments. Postoperatively, antibiotics and analgesics were administered for one



week and the limb was immobilized with fiberglass external coaptation splint for one month. Survey radiographs were taken during the follow up period and progressive satisfactory weight bearing was noticed from the third week. The dog recovered uneventfully with satisfactory weight bearing and normal gait and angulation without any complications.

Keywords : Osteotomy, Ulnectomy, T-Plate, Fiberglass Splint

Faculty Advisor: Dr.H.Pushkin Raj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9254

CAS 52

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SALIVARY MUCOCELE IN A DOG

Janakipriya Sekar

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A three year old, male non-descriptive intact dog weighing 16 kg was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of progressive submandibular swelling for past 3 months. The animal was previously treated by a local vet with anti-inflammatory drugs and antibiotics. Since the animal was unresponsive for the treatment, the animal was referred to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital. On clinical examination, a soft fluctuating mass was palpable from the left parotid to the submandibular region. The swelling was cold and non-painful. A routine blood profile was done to assess the health status of the animal. Survey radiograph of skull -lateral, ventro-dorsal and thorax were done to rule out any bone involvement and cardio-pulmonary status. Fine needle aspiration was done to assess the nature of the exudate which revealed neutrophilic infiltration that was suggestive of salivary mucocele. Radiographic and haemato-biochemical profile were normal except with marginal increase in neutrophils and ALP. Surgical incision of salivary mucocele was performed. A drain tube was placed in order to facilitate drainage. Postoperative antibiotics were continued for one week. Periodic surgical wound dressing were done on alternate days. There was no recurrence of salivary mucocele and the animal recovered without any complications.

Keywords : Submandibular Swelling, Salivary Mucocele, Drain Tube, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Gokulakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.Mohammed Shafuzama, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9258****CAS 53**

MANDIBULAR FRACTURE AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISLOCATION IN A TOM CAT AND ITS SURGICAL CORRECTION

Christy Margrat Joy

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur

A one year old tom cat was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai KVASU with a history of deformed jaw since one day. On physical examination animal elicited pain with crepitation and instability of the right side of the jaw. Radiography of jaw revealed complete fracture of horizontal ramus of right mandible between the canine and first premolar teeth. There was temporomandibular dislocation also noticed. It was decided for surgical correction. General anaesthesia was induced with ketamine hydrochloride at the dose of 20mg/Kg body weight intramuscularly and midazolam at the dose of 0.1mg/Kg body weight intramuscularly. The anaesthesia was maintained with ketamine at the dose of 20mg/Kg body weight intramuscularly. Fractured fragments were reduced and retained in position using cerclage wire. Temporomandibular dislocation was corrected with closed manipulation by placing a stainless steel rod transversely at the level of last molars to act as a fulcrum. Oral cavity was immobilised with adhesive tape. Pharyngostomy tube was placed with infant feeding tube of size 9FR for enteral nutrition. Post-operatively animal was administered with antibiotic and analgesic intramuscularly. Ceftriaxone at the dose of 15mg/Kg body weight and meloxicam at the dose of 0.05mg/Kg body weight through the feeding tube for three days. Removed pharyngostomy tube after two week and animal started taking soft food.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Laiju M. Philip, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9275**CAS 54**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CLOSED PYOMETRA IN A QUEEN CAT

Preethi M

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A six year old queen cat, kitted a year back was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of anorexia, vomiting and progressive swelling of the abdomen. The owner reported that the cat had irregular oestral cycles. On clinical examination, animal was dehydrated, mucous membrane was pale pink in color and distended caudal abdomen was palpable. Genital



examination revealed absence of vaginal discharge. Distended uterus on survey radiography, multiple sacculations on ultrasonography, shift to left neutrophilia, elevated BUN and creatinine on hemato-biochemical analysis were suggestive of closed pyometra. An emergency ovariohysterectomy was performed following a safe standard anesthetic protocol. Post-operative fluid therapy with Ringers lactate, antibiotic Ceftriaxone and analgesics with Tramadol were administered for 7 days. The surgical site was dressed on alternate days. Laparotomy sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day. Animal recovered without any complications.

Keywords : Queen Cat, Pyometra, Ovariohysterectomy

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

Paper ID 9283

CAS 55

STEINMANN PINNING FOR IMMOBILIZATION OF HUMERUS FRACTURE IN A MONGREL DOG

Gobu Sabapathi

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

A two year old intact male mongrel dog weighing about 19kg was presented to Small Animal Surgery Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of limping of left forelimb due to car accident a day before. Physical examination revealed swelling, pain and crepitation at midshaft humerus region. Radiographical examination revealed complete, transverse, overriding, midshaft fracture of left humerus. Under premedication with Atropine Sulphate @ 0.04mg/kg SC and Xylazine Hcl @ 1.0mg/kg IM and general anaesthesia with Ketamine @ 5 mg/kg IV and Diazepam @ 0.5 mg/kg IV, cranio-lateral incision was made on humerus region. Brachiocephalicus muscle was retracted cranially and triceps was retracted caudally after securing radial nerve. The fractured fragments were reduced and immobilized with Steinmann intramedullary pin size 4 by retrograde method following standard operating procedure. Cutaneous incision was opposed with Silk 2-0 by using cross mattress suture pattern. Post-operatively Inj. Intamox 10mg/kg IV twice daily for five days and Inj. Tramadol @ 2mg/kg for three days were administered. Cutaneous wound was cleaned and dressed with povidone iodine daily and sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day. The animal showed pointing of the left limb on 3rd day, kept the limb down on 5th day, occasional weight bearing on 10th day and partial weight bearing on 15th day. On 15th day radiograph showed periosteal callus around the fracture site with the evidence of fracture line and the animal is under observation.

Keywords : Steinman Pinning, Humerus Fracture



Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9286

CAS 56

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION IN A CHIPPIPARAI DOG

Kaviya Palanisamy

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

A three year old intact female Chippiparaidog weighing 14.8kg was presented to Small Animal Medicine Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College And Research Institute Tirunelveli with the history of animal having vomiting and diarrhoea for the past 4 days and inappetance for the past one month. On physical examination of abdomen revealed a thick cord like structure suggestive of intussusception / foreign body. On radiological examination presence of foreign body could be detected. The animal was referred to Small Animal Surgery Unit for explorative laparotomy. Under premedication with Atropine Sulphate @ 0.04mg/kg SC and Xylazine HCl @ 1.0mg/kg IM and general anaesthesia with Ketamine @ 5 mg/kg IV and Diazepam @ 0.5mg/kg IV explorative laparotomy followed by enterotomy was performed and intestinal foreign bodies from jejunum were removed. Post-operatively the animal was administered with Inj. Intamox 10mg/kg IV twice daily for five days and Inj. Tramadol @ 2mg/kg for three days and the surgical wound was cleaned and dressed with povidone iodine daily. Cutaneous sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Intestinal Obstruction, Anaesthesia, Foreign Body

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Umarani, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.R.Ninu, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9302

CAS 57

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF NICTITATING GLAND PROLAPSE (CHERRY EYE) WITH POCKETING TECHNIQUE

Dhinesh Babu

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A two year old non-descript intact male dog was presented to Ophthalmology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of visible



mass noticed in the medial canthus of right eye from past 2 weeks with epiphora. On Ophthalmic examination, left eye was normal and right eye had congested conjunctival mucus membrane and Sclera. Prolapse of nictitans (third eyelid) gland was observed. Preoperative evaluation such as Haematology, serum biochemistry and radiographic results were normal. The patient was subjected to surgical intervention. The dog was premeditated anaesthetised. Reposition of nictitating gland was done by pocketing technique. Post-operative antibiotics, analgesics, and topical antibiotics were given. The patient had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Ophthalmic Examination, Third Eyelid Prolapse, Repositioning, Pocketing Technique

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Ramani, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9309

CAS 58

CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC CUTANEOUS PYOGRANULOMA IN A CHIPPIPARAI DOG AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Soundarapandiyan Velusamy

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

The cutaneous pyogranuloma is an uncommon skin disorder in dogs and is characterized by multifocal nodular inflammation of the dermis that tends towards confluence or a diffuse pattern. A seven months old male Chippiparai dog weighing 20 kg was presented with the history of self-biting wound on the limbs for past one month. On physical examination, all the vital parameters were within the normal range except pyrexia (105°F). Clinical examination of the fore and hind limbs revealed chronic non-healing wound scattered around the joint region. Blood samples were collected for haemato-biochemical examination and revealed anemia (Hb-9.7g/dl) and neutrophilia (81 %) and absence of blood parasite and biochemistry profiles were normal. The wounds were cleaned with normal saline and povidone iodine solution and dressed with zinc oxide ointment. The animal was administered with injection of ceftriaxone (20mg/Kg) and meloxicam (0.2mg/Kg). On the following days, the condition persisted. Radiography revealed no joint involvement. Sterile swab was taken from the wound for ABST and sensitivity for tetracycline, ceftriazone and gentamicin were found. Impression smear from the wound revealed neutrophils, macrophages and fibrin shreds. A biopsy sample was taken from wound region and histopathology revealed pyogranuloma. The pet was administered with prednisolone (1mg/Kg) and oxytetracycline (10mg/Kg) parenterally and advised oral medication, tablet doxycycline (5mg/Kg), prednisolone (1mg/Kg at a tapering dose) and pentoxifylline (15mg/kg). After two weeks of treatment,



the wound healing was adequate and no new lesions were found. An uneventful clinical recovery noticed in this case.

Keywords : Chippiparai, Lesions, Limbs, Pyogranulomatous Wound

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Kavitha, Professor and Head, VUPH
Dr.M.Shiju Simon, Assistant Professor, VUPH1

Paper ID 9310

CAS 59

DORSAL LAMINECTOMY FOR DECOMPRESSION OF SPINAL CORD FOR THE TREATMENT OF L1-L2 INTERVERTEBRAL DISC PROLAPSE IN A DACHSHUND DOG

Alkha Rosetta Benny

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

A five year old 9.5 kg male Dachshund was presented with a history of dragging of hindquarters since five days. The animal was found to be paraplegic with distended urinary bladder. Conscious proprioception was absent and deep pain sensation was present in both hind limbs (Grade IV spinal cord injury). Panniculus reflex was absent posterior to the level of L3 vertebra. Plain radiography of thoracolumbar region revealed narrowing of L1-L2 and L2-L3 intervertebral spaces with mineralisation of discs. Myelography performed using iohexol via cisterna magna route revealed spinal cord compression at the level of L1-L2 intervertebral disc. Anaesthesia was induced with midazolam-ketamine combination at the rate of 0.2 and 10 mg/kg b.wt. respectively, after premedication with glycopyrrolate at the rate of 0.011 mg/kg b.wt. Spinal cord decompression was achieved by dorsal laminectomy of L1 and L2 vertebrae. An autologous fat graft was placed at the laminectomy site and the surgical site was closed in routine manner. Postoperatively, animal was given two doses of methylprednisolone acetate at the rate of 2 mg/kg b.wt. intramuscularly at five days interval. Meloxicam was administered at the rate of 0.2 mg/kg b.wt. subcutaneously once a day for 3 days. Tramadol and ceftriaxone were administered twice a day at the rate of 2 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and 25 mg/kg body weight intravenously, respectively, for 7 days. The animal showed progressive neurological improvement and by third post-operative week it could stand up on its own and was discharged.

Keywords : Dorsal Laminectomy, Spinal Cord Decompression ,Intervertebral Disc Prolapse, Dachshund

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.T.Dinesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9312

CAS 60

USE OF RECONSTRUCTION PLATE IN COMBINATION WITH INTERFRAGMENTARY AND INTERDENTAL WIRING FOR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL MANDIBULAR FRACTURE IN A NON DESCRIPT PUP

Shilvy Varghese

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

A six month old non-descript male dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode, with a history of infight between dogs, showing signs of salivation and dropping of the rostral mandibular region. Physical examination revealed abnormal mobility of the rostral mandibular region indicating a bilateral mandibular fracture. Radiographic examination revealed bilateral transverse fracture of horizontal rami of mandible. Surgical correction of the fracture was performed under general anesthesia maintained with isoflurane. The fracture site was approached and exposed through a ventral incision placed directly over the mandible. The fracture fragments were reduced and kept in alignment with a 1.5mm 6 holes stainless steel reconstruction plate fixed to the ventrolateral border of the left horizontal rami using screws. Interdental wiring was also done between the molars on the left side using a 22 G stainless steel wire. The fracture on the right mandible was also exposed through a ventral incision placed directly over the site. Interfragmentary wiring was performed using a 22 G stainless steel orthopaedic wire to achieve fragment stabilization. The incisions were closed in a routine manner. Postoperatively, the animal was maintained with antibiotics, analgesics and intravenous fluids. The owner was advised to give soft foods from fifth day onwards. Sutures were removed on eighth post-operative day. The animal had an uneventful recovery. Usually young and small breeds of dog are at greater risk of Traumatic mandibular fractures. Bone plating in conjunction with interfragmentary and interdental wiring is ideal to stabilize a single or comminuted mandibular fracture.

Keywords : Interdental Wiring, Interfragmentary Wiring

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.T.Dinesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Sooriyadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9317

CAS 61

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF RECTAL PROLAPSE CONCOMITANT WITH INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A FOUR MONTH OLD KITTEN

Seesma Subramaniyan

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

Rectal prolapse is the protrusion of the rectal mucosa from the anus, which is very common in young animals. This may be due to hypermotility, enteritis and parasitism. A four month old female non-descript kitten weighing 2.5 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Pookode, Kerala with the history of diarrhoea and sudden rectal prolapse. The animal was dull, lethargic and dehydrated. The protruded mass was cylindrical and had a luminal opening at the end. The mass was found necrosed. Probing with a thermometer between the prolapsed mass and anal sphincter revealed rectal prolapse. Abdominal palpation did not reveal any tubular mass. Ultrasonography of the abdomen did not reveal anything suggestive of intussusception but sonography of the protruded mass showed concentric hyperechoic and hypoechoic region. Celiotomy was performed under general anesthesia. Telescoping of the small intestine was observed. Traction along with simultaneous milking of the intussusceptum was tried but failed owing to severe adhesions. Hence, a full thickness incision through the rectal wall preserving a 2 cm cuff of the distal rectum was performed to remove the non-viable segments. The cut edge of the rectal cuff was apposed with viable segment using simple interrupted sutures with monofilament 4-0 polydioxanone. Following anastomosis, a rectal pull through procedure was done to replace the mass into the abdominal cavity. Celiotomy wound was closed in a routine manner. Post-operatively, animal was maintained on fluids, faecal softeners and antibiotics for 7 days. The animal recovered well and the skin sutures were removed

Keywords : Celiotomy, Intussusception

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.S.Jinesh Kumar., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.T.Dinesh., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9320****CAS 62****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION
DUE TO JACK FRUIT SEED IN A TOM CAT****Surjith J Kumar***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad*

Ingestion of inanimate object is a very common in small animals. A four year-old non-descript tom cat was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Pookode with a history of anorexia for past three days. On clinical examination animal was found severely dehydrated, dull and depressed. No blood parasites could be detected on peripheral blood smear examination. On abdominal palpation a small round hard mass was felt within intestinal loops. No significant observations were noticed on plain lateral abdominal radiograph. Barium contrast study at regular intervals did not show any signs of intestinal obstruction or gastric outflow obstruction. A radiograph after 24 hours revealed the barium sulphate coated foci in small intestine suggestive of a foreign body obstruction. Pre operatively, animal was hydrated and stabilised with intravenous fluids. Prophylactic antibiotic with ceftriaxone @ 20 mg per kg and pre emptive analgesia with meloxicam at a dose rate of 0.2 mg/kg body weight was advocated. Laparotomy was performed under general anaesthesia. The site of obstruction was identified and the intestinal loop was exteriorised and packed off. Enterotomy was performed to retrieve a jack fruit seed. Enterotomy incision was closed using chromicised catgut size 2/0 in Cushing's pattern. Abdominal cavity was lavaged with normal saline. Laparotomy incision was closed in a routine manner. Post operatively, animal was administered ceftriaxone @ 20 mg per kg along with i/v fluids and B complex vitamins for 5 days. Sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Enterotomy,laparotomy**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.P.T.Dinesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.N.S.Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 9329****CAS 63****SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC FOREIGN BODY
OBSTRUCTION IN A LABRADOR****Prasanth Nair M.***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad*

A six month old Labrador pup was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Pookode, with history of suspected ingestion of



socks. Clinical examination revealed normal physiological parameters. The animal was active. No signs of vomiting or anorexia with normal voiding of formed stools was reported. Lateral survey radiography of abdomen revealed slightly gas filled intestinal loops with abnormally more radio dense gastric silhouette. A barium series was performed for confirmation. Though the contrast material reached the individual gastrointestinal regions in standard time, the retention of abnormally large quantity of contrast in the stomach after 5 hours confirmed abnormality. The material was found retained in the stomach even after 24 hrs confirming a gastric obstruction. Surgical correction, under general anesthesia maintained with 2% isoflurane, was resorted to. A mid ventral laparotomy incision was made from xiphoid to umbilicus to enter the abdominal cavity. The stomach was identified and packed off with laparotomy towels. An incision was made on the less vascular area of the stomach to enter the gastric lumen to retrieve the socks. Gastrotomy incision was closed using PGA size 2-0 in Connell's suture followed by Cushing's pattern. The abdomen was lavaged with normal saline. Laparotomy wound was closed in a routine manner. Postoperatively, the animal was maintained on fluids, ceftriaxone sodium @ 20 mg per kg body weight for 5 days. The owner was advised to give easily digestible liquid diet in small quantities from fourth day onwards and gradually shift to normal food. Skin sutures were removed on 9th postoperative day. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Laprotomy, Gastrotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Sooryadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9336

CAS 64

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF ENTEROCELE IN A SEVEN YEAR OLD POMERANIAN BITCH

Savita Devkatte

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir

A seven year old Pomeranian bitch with the history of swelling on ventral midline mesogastric region was presented to TVCC, COVAS, Udgir. Palpation revealed it to be a reducible swelling with a hernia ring at abdominal muscle. The case was diagnosed as a hernia and the decision was taken for herniorrhaphy under general anesthesia. Premedication was done with Carbazochrome @ 2ml IM and atropine sulphate 0.04 mg/kg IM was given. Sedation was done with xylazine @ 1.0mg/kg body weight IV. Induction of anesthesia was done by Ketamine @ 9 mg/kg and diazepam @ 0.08 mg/kg IV. Maintenance of anesthesia was done by same. An elliptical incision was taken on the swelling.



The hernial content revealed was small intestine with omentum. Hernia content was repositioned and edges of hernia ring were freshened. Hernial ring was sutured with overlapping suture pattern with no. 0 Vicryl. Post operatively Cefotaxime was given @ 10 mg/kg IM and Meloxicam @ 0.5 mg/kg IM for five days. Skin sutures were removed 12 days post operatively. No complications were seen till date in the animal

Keywords : Bitch,inguinal,hernia,

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Satyawan M. Agivale, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.L.Badgujar, Sectional Head,Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9337

CAS 65

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Faslu Rahman CK

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

A six month old German shepherd pup weighing 17 kg, with owner's suspicion of poisoning, was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a history of anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea and lethargy since previous day. Clinical examination revealed a congested conjunctival mucous membrane, bounding pulse and tachycardia. Abdominal palpation evinced pain and a bunch of coiled sausage shaped mass. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed 'bull's eye' appearance confirming intussusception. Pre operatively, the animal was hydrated and stabilized with intravenous fluids. Prophylactic antibiotic therapy with ceftriaxone @25 mg per kg and pre-emptive analgesia with meloxicam@ 0.2mg per kg was also given. Emergency laparotomy was done under general anaesthesia maintained with isoflurane. An approximately 20 cm long necrosed intussusception which was irreducible was identified. The necrosed loop was resected after ligating the mesenteric vessels. The apposing ends being uneven, dilated segment was cut at right angles and the smaller segment at an oblique angle to correct the disparity in lumen size. End to end anastomosis was performed using an inversion pattern using 4-0 polydioxanone. The abdominal cavity was lavaged with normal saline. Laparotomy wound was closed in routine pattern. Post operatively, the pup was kept on fluids, antibiotics and analgesics for seven days. The owner was advised to give easily digestible liquid diet in small quantities from fourth day onwards and gradually shift to normal food. The skin sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal made an uneventful recovery.



Keywords : Intussusception, Bulls Eye, Necrosis, Anastomosis, Laparotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Sooriyadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.N.S.Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9350

CAS 66

MULTIMODAL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL ULCER IN A PUP

Reny Raj

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

Rapidly progressive deterioration of corneal ulcers can lead to corneal perforations. A two month old Labrador pup weighing 3.7 Kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Pookode, with an owners' complaint of progressively expanding wound on left eye since two weeks. The animal was under treatment with Ciplox D eye drops and Sporidex tab. On clinical examination serous discharge from the left eye and blepharospasms could be noticed. The cornea was having a bluish white tinge colour. Mucous membrane of the left eye was congested and that of the right one was pale roseate. The ulcer appeared like a crater with a halo. Direct ophthalmoscopy revealed epithelial erosions with exposure of Descemet's membrane. No retention of dye could be observed on Rose Bengal Ophthalmic Strip Test. The condition was diagnosed as descemetocele. The condition was medically managed with EDTA 10% solution, 5% hypertonic saline and autogenous serum fortified with amikacin which were compounded in house. Artificial tears and atropine eyedrops were also prescribed. The owner was advised to provide riboflavin tablets for a period of one month. There was complete resolution of corneal ulcer with return of corneal transparency. The antiproteinase activity of EDTA, anticollagenase activity of serum, antibacterial effect of amikacin and antioedemetic activity of hypertonic saline is employed simultaneously for managing the condition.

Keywords : Decematocele, Blepharospasm

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.S.Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Sooriyadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9363

CAS 67

PRIMARY BONE TUMOR IN A ROTTWEILER DOG**Sanjumon E S***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala*

Most of the primary bone tumor in dogs are malignant and among them osteosarcoma has an incidence of approximately 85%. Osteosarcoma commonly affects the appendicular skeleton of large breed dogs, whereas axial skeleton is the more common primary site in smaller dogs. A nine years old male Rottweiler dog was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Pookode with the history of gradually developing painful mass near the left carpal joint and lameness since two months. Radiographic examination revealed osteolytic changes with sunburst appearance of distal radius and ulna suggestive of a primary bone tumor. Upon fine needle aspiration cytology oval cells with multiple nucleoli could be seen along with scattered RBCs. The cells were exhibiting anisocytosis, hyperchromatic nuclei and prominent nucleoli indicating malignancy with possible bone origin. Radiography of chest revealed nodules on soft tissues density dorsal to cardiac silhouette suggestive of a space occupying lesion in the mediastinum. Ultrasonography of abdomen revealed nodular growths on the splenic parenchyma. The condition was diagnosed as malignant tumour of the radius. Chemotherapy was initiated using doxorubicin @30mg/m² once in three weeks (4-5 cycles) and cisplatin @70mg/m² once in three weeks (3 cycles). Supportive therapy and symptomatic treatment was provided using fluids, antiemetics, haematinics, sucralfate, antifibrinolytics and antiallergic medications.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.T.Dinesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Hamza Palekkodan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology

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 8959****CAS 1**

MANAGEMENT OF POST-OPERATIVE COMPLICATION OF SUPRACONDYLAR FEMUR FRACTURE REPAIR RESULTING IN PATELLAR LUXATION WITH TOTAL PATELLECTOMY

Swathi Bonu

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A seven month old, male dog was presented with a history of automobile accident resulting in non weight bearing lameness on right hind limb. Physical examination revealed crepitus and swelling proximal to the right stifle joint. Radiography revealed complete, supracondylar, displaced, overriding right femur fracture. Internal fixation was done using K-wires in a cross pinning fashion. Post operative radiography revealed good reduction with intact fragments and implants. On the 3rd post operative day, even though there was partial weight bearing on the operated limb, there was medial deviation of the limb. Radiography revealed intact bone fragments and K-wires with evident initiation of periosteal callus along with medially luxated patella. 30th day post operative radiography revealed complete union of fracture line with medially luxated patella. On 60th post-operative day, the K-wires were removed and total patellectomy was done as reposition of patella over the trochlear groove was not feasible. Total patellectomy although, has a biomechanical disadvantage, in that it may lead to a degree of quadriceps weakness, is indicated for correction of patellar luxation. Patellectomy should be used only in very rare occasions when erosion is severe and the dog has not improved clinically with successful realignment procedures. The present paper puts on record the post operative complication of repair of supracondylar femur fracture resulting in grade IV medial patellar luxation with total patellectomy.

Keywords : Supracondylar Femur Fracture, Medial Patellar Luxation, Patellectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Raghunath, Professor and Head, VCC, Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Dept. of Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9050**CAS 2**

MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE CYSTITIS WITH TUBE CYSTOTOMY IN ANURIC PERSIAN TOM

Vivek Modh

College of Veterinary Science and A.H., S.D.A.U., Palanpur, Gujarat

A two year old Persian tom was presented with a history of anuria since two days. On palpation of abdomen found distended urinary bladder. All



physiological parameters found elevated as well as found neutrophilia in blood profile. Ultrasonographic examination revealed intact distended urinary bladder with thickened wall. Emergency tube cystotomy was performed under general anaesthesia. Upon the culture of urine sample for organism, found positive for staphylococcus and E-coli and both were moderately sensitive for amikacin. On the 12th post-operative days cystotomy tube was removed on resumption of normal urination and tom made an uneventful recovery after getting treated with amikacin.

Keywords : Acute Cystitis, Anuria, Amikacin, E-coli, Staphylococcus, Tom, Tube Cystotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P.B.Patel, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. P.T.Sutaria, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9083

CAS 3

MANAGEMENT OF URETHROTOMY AND CYSTOTOMY COMPLICATION IN A DOG

Girish, M.

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A eleven year old male Spitz, Chinnu, was presented to the department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology in recumbency. It had a history of urolithiasis and underwent cystotomy and urethrotomy one week back. On clinical examination the dog was in recumbency, comatose condition, weak pulse and respiration with suture dehiscence of urethrotomy and laparotomy sites and necrosis of penis and surrounding tissue with pus discharge was noticed. The dog was prepared for emergency surgery. The dog was premedicated with inj. Atropine @ 0.04 mg/Kg b.wt. and anaesthesia was induced by inj. Ketamine hydrochloride and inj. Diazepam @ 5 mg/Kg b.wt. and 0.3 mg/Kg b.wt. respectively. Anaesthesia was maintained by 2.0 % isoflurane. Laparotomy revealed pus filled abdomen. The abdomen was lavaged with inj. Ringer's lactate followed inj. Metronidazole. The abdomen was closed with 1-0 polyglactin 910. Subcutis and skin closed as per standard operative procedure. The dog was slowly improved in condition and stable. On 6th post-operative day it was prepared for scrotal urethrostomy. Castration was performed by scrotal ablation method followed by urethrostomy. Seven days later the dog was subjected to third surgery i.e. closure of the skin defect. The dead tissue was debrided and the skin defect was closed by placing a drain. The drain was removed 3 days later. The skin sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day. The dog was under close supervision for 32 days from day one till it recovered completely. The dog



was discharged after complete recovery and no complications were observed up to 10.

Keywords : Urethrostomy, Cystotomy, Complication, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr N.V.V. Hari Krishna, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9085

CAS 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF LARYNGEAL RUPTURE IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

Ameena, B.

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A two year old mongrel intact male weighing around 13.5 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, with a history of a dog bitten wound and soft swelling in the surrounding area at the ventral aspect of neck region one week back. The animal was administered with Antirabies vaccine and antibiotics by a private veterinary practitioner. There was extensive loss of skin and the neck muscles were found to be exposed at the ventral aspect of the neck region with copious frothy discharge. The animal was premedicated with Inj. Diazepam @ 0.4 mg/kg IV and sedated with Inj. Xylazine @ 1mg/kg IV and Inj. Ketamine @ 5mg/kg IV. Endoscopic examination revealed apparently normal oesophagus with intact epiglottis. After tracheal intubation, rupture of thyrohyoid ligament and membrane with detachment of thyroid cartilage from thyrohyoid bone could be observed. Using polyglactin 910 of size 3-0 the thyrohyoid membrane and ligaments were sutured in simple continuous pattern. Ventral neck muscles and skin were apposed using standard procedure. Postoperatively the animal was maintained with Ringers lactate, Inj. Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg b.wt. IM for 4 days, Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg/kg b.wt IV for 7 days. The surgical site was dressed on alternate days using Povidone Iodine and the skin sutures were removed on 8th day. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Laryngeal Rupture, Thyrohyoid Ligament

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.UdayaKumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9147

CAS 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MAST CELL TUMOUR THROUGH WIDE MARGINATION AND EXCISION FOLLOWED BY CAUDAL EPIGASTRIC FLAP IN A BITCH

Kirthika, D.

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A 11 year old intact female dog brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of a mass extending from the inguinal region to the caudal mammary gland. On clinical examination, the mass was ulcerated, non-pedunculated and painful. The conjunctival mucous membrane was pale pink in colour, mild petechial haemorrhage was observed on ventral abdomen. The animal was anorectic with occasional episode of vomition. Haemato-biochemical analysis was done to assess general organ health which revealed thrombocytopenia, absence of blood parasites, neutrophilia (shift to left), monocytosis and a marginal increase in ALP levels. A lateral thoracic and abdominal radiograph was taken to rule out metastasis and uterine involvement. Fine needle aspiration cytology revealed mast cell tumour. Haematinics, antihistaminic and antibiotics were prescribed pre-operatively. After the animal was stabilised, wide margination and excision of tumour was planned. As the defect after excision was extensive to be opposed through standard suturing technique, a caudal epigastric flap was planned and performed. A penrose drain tube was placed and sutured *insitu*. A sterile soft cotton bandaging was done. Post-operative antibiotic clindamycin, analgesic tramadol, and antihistaminic were administered for seven days. The drain tube was removed on 3rd post-operative day. Subjective evaluation of the skin flap was done 0, 3rd, 7th day post-operatively which reveals no abnormality. Complete skin flap uptake was observed without any complications and recurrence of tumour. The patient had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Mast Cell Tumour, Caudal Epigastric Skin Flap - Bitch

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.GokulaKrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9152

CAS 6

PERINEAL CYSTOCOELE CONCOMITANT WITH PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY IN A DACHSHUND DOG AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT

Aswathy, P.

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, KVAS, Thrissur

A seven year-old intact male Dachshund dog was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, KVASU with the history of swelling in the



perineal region and straining during defecation since one month. On physical examination, a soft fluctuating mass could be identified at right perineal area. On perrectal examination, a hard mass could be felt on the right side of the rectum. Attempts to catheterize the bladder failed as the tip of the catheter could not progress to urinary bladder, as revealed by radiography. The condition was tentatively diagnosed as perineal cystocoele and suggested surgical correction. The dog was preanaesthetised with inj. atropine sulphate at the rate of 0.045 mg/kg body weight subcutaneously and inj. xylazine hydrochloride at the rate of 1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. General anaesthesia was induced with inj. of ketamine hydrochloride at the rate of 5 mg/kg body weight and inj. midazolam at the rate of 0.2 mg/kg body weight and maintained with 2% isoflurane. The hernial content was urinary bladder with enlarged prostate. Herniorrhaphy along with partial prostatectomy was performed. Post-operatively animal was administered with inj. amoxicillin-sulbactam @ 20 mg/kg body weight intravenously and Tab. meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/kg body weight orally. Laxative was given at the rate of 5 ml twice daily orally. Sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day after healing of the wound. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Hernia, Prostate

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Shyam K. Venugopal, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, UVH, Kokkalai, Dr. C. B. Devanand, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, CVAS, Mannuthy

Paper ID 9191

CAS 7

A CASE REPORT OF UNILATERAL HYDRO-URO-METRA IN A 6 MONTH FEMALE LABRADOR

Chandini

Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur

A Labrador female dog of about six months was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Nagpur with the history of distended abdomen and dribbling of urine. Clinical examination revealed fever (102.4°F) and fluid thrill in the abdomen. Ultrasonography revealed a pocket of anechoic structure in pelvis extending into abdomen. Serum biochemistry indicated normal hepatic and kidney function. An exploratory laparotomy was thought necessary after rehydrating the patient. Laparotomy was done under dissociative anaesthesia to visualize peritoneal cavity. Laparotomy revealed unilateral distension of the uterine horn on left side and a torsion at the uterine body compressing the urethra resulting in dysuria. Hysterectomy and right ovariectomy was performed and laparotomy wound was closed in routine manner. Post-operative antibiotic,



analgesic and fluid therapy were instituted. The dog had complications after 3 months with a complaint of chronic constipation. Ultrasonography revealed hyperechoic structure at the CC position (6-O' clock position). The case was diagnosed with stump pyometra. Laparotomy confirmed the diagnosis and revealed the adhesions between the uterine stump and rectum. The pus was drained and the adhesion was bluntly dissected. Then the laparotomy wound was in the routine manner. Post-operative antibiotic, analgesic and fluid therapy was instituted. The dog showed uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Unilateral Hydro-uro-metra, Hysterectomy, Ovariectomy, Stump Pyometra, Adhesions

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S.V. Upadhye, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. P.T. Jadhao, Professor and Head of Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9192

CAS 8

OPEN REDUCTION OF LEFT ELBOW LUXATION IN DOG BY USING LAG SCREWS AND ORTHOPAEDIC WIRE

Eunice Thomas

Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai

A six year old castrated mongrel weighing 30 kg was admitted to the BSDP Animal Hospital, affiliated to Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai with clinical symptoms of non-weight bearing and lameness of left forelimb. On physical examination, hard swelling and symptoms of pain were noted on flexing of the elbow joint along with a clicking sound. Radiographic examination confirmed it as lateral luxation of the left elbow joint. Closed reduction was attempted under general anesthesia but was not successful. Open reduction of elbow luxation was hence attempted under general anesthesia. A curvilinear incision was taken on the lateral aspect of left elbow. The joint cavity was flushed with sterile saline solution and cleared of all debris. The joint was then reduced. Holes were drilled at the proximal radius and distal humerus. The bones in joint was stabilised by a SS wire in figure of eight pattern fixed with screws drilled on distal end of humerus and proximal end of radius laterally. The joint capsule was closed with non-absorbable suture using simple interrupted sutures. The muscles and the skin were sutured as per standard surgical procedure. The surgical site was supported with a thick cotton padding followed by a POP cast encasing the entire left forelimb for 10 days. Movement was restricted to slow walks. Surgical wound healed uneventfully. A modified Robert Jones splint bandage was used for 2 weeks post suture removal. The dog was bearing weight on the operated limb post-surgery. Gait of the dog was normal by 6 weeks post-surgery.



Keywords : Open Reduction, Elbow Joint, Lag Screw, Orthopaedic Wire

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S.D. Tripathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.G.S.Khandekar, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9289

CAS 9

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTRA-THORACIC CYST THROUGH PARACOSTAL APPROACH IN A PUG- A CASE STUDY

Heera Banu

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A one and half year old intact female pug was presented to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of chronic vomiting after feeding since last six months. The dog was treated symptomatically by a local veterinarian but did not respond. On clinical examination mild dyspnea and pale mucous membrane were noticed. Other parameters were found to be within the normal range. Blood sample was collected for hemato-biochemical study and the diagnostic procedures such as thoracic and abdominal radiography, ultrasonography and echocardiography were done. Hematology revealed that the dog was anemic. A radio opaque mass was noticed on caudal thoracic cavity in radiography. Thoracic ultrasonography revealed that an anechoic mass at caudal mediastinum. Hence the condition was tentatively diagnosed as intra thoracic mass. After correction of anemia by medical management, induction was done with Inj.Propofol at the dose rate of 3mg/kg b.wt. General anesthesia was maintained with isoflurane and oxygen with intermittent positive pressure ventilation. Under general anesthesia, left lateral recumbency exploratory thoracotomy through paracostal approach was done as per the standard operating protocol. A fluid filled cyst on caudal mediastinum adjoining the diaphragm was found and excised. After exploratory thoracotomy the confirmative diagnosis was made as Intra thoracic cyst. The dog uneventfully recovered on 10th post-operative day and the sutures were removed on 14th post-operative day.

Keywords : Dog, Intrathoracic Cyst, Paracostal Thoracotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ravi Sundar George, Professor and Head, Dept. of VSR
Dr. Mohamed Shafiuzama, Professor, Dept. of VSR



Paper ID 9362

CAS 10

DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF A CONGENITAL TYPE-IV HIATAL HERNIA IN A GERMAN SHEPHERD PUP

Gayathri, K.*Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

Congenital para-oesophageal type-IV hiatal hernia was diagnosed in a 45-day old male, German Shepherd pup presented with the history of regurgitation since weaning. The diagnosis was confirmed by Barium oesophagram and at surgery. Surgical reduction of the hernia followed by plication of the oesophageal hiatus and left flank gastropexy permitted restoration of normal function. At 75 days of age, the dog was asymptomatic.

Keywords : Congenital, Para-oesophageal Hiatal Hernia-type-IV, Megaesophagus, Herniorrhaphy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Mohamed Shafuzama, Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9374

CAS 11

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN A NON DESCRIPT CAT

Anil Datir*Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai*

A three year old intact non-descript female cat was presented to BSDP Hospital for Animals, affiliated to Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai, with a history of fall from 3rd floor 2 days back. On physical examination cat showed dyspnea and abdominal respiration. Lateral radiograph of chest and abdomen showed radiopaque mass protruded out in chest cavity through diaphragm, suggestive of Diaphragmatic Hernia. The cat was therefore subjected for herniorrhaphy under GA cat was preanaesthetized with inj. AcepromazineHCl @ 0.04 mg/kg BW IV and anaesthetized with inj. Propofol @ 4 mg/kg BW IV. Endotracheal tube was passed and then cat was maintained with positive pressure ventilator. A long incision was taken from xyphoid cartilage to posterior of umbilicus to manipulate herniated content. Liver lobes, small intestines were removed carefully from chest cavity. Hernia ring sutured with continuous lock stitch pattern with prolene no. 2-0. The negative pressure in chest cavity was created by aspirating air with 21 gauge scalp vein tube and 10 ml syringe before taking last suture. Abdominal muscle sutured with chromic catgut no. 2-0. Subcutaneous tissue and skin sutured with appropriate suture material and pattern. Post-operative Ceftriaxone



and tazobactam injection (antibiotic) @ 25 mg/kg BW intravenously for 5 days and Meloxicam injection @ 0.2 mg/kg BW subcutaneously were given for three days. Surgical wound was dressed daily twice for a week. Sutures were removed on the 10th post-operative day and cat recovered uneventfully. The cat was operated for spaying after 4 months.

Keywords : Diaphragmatic Hernia, Positive Pressure Ventilator

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G.S. Khandekar, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. K. S. Chaudhari, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9375

CAS 12

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF URINARY BLADDER TUMOUR AT THE LEFT URETER ORIFICE IN A DOG

Maria Sera Silveira

Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai

A nine year old Beagle male dog was presented to the surgical ward, at BSPCA hospital affiliated to BVC (Bombay Veterinary College) with a history of haematuria and urinary incontinence for the past two months. Initially, it was being treated at a local vet. Radiography and sonography were done, which revealed the presence of growth on the dorsal wall of the urinary bladder. The dog was then subjected to cystotomy under general anaesthesia. On the opening of the bladder, a big cauliflower like growth was observed encircling and involving entire orifice of the left ureter. The growth was occupied by near about half the inner surface of the urinary bladder. The bladder was then incised full thickness and the part involving growth was removed. Since the growth was at the orifice of left ureter, the left ureter was incised and anchored in the wall of the healthy portion of the bladder with a slit like opening with 3-0 chromic cat gut. The remaining wall of the bladder was sutured with Cushing followed Lembert suture pattern. The abdominal wound was sutured in a routine manner. Post operatively, the dog was treated with cefotaxime and local dressing. Initially, for two days, the water intake was reduced, so that less urine will form and cause less tension on bladder sutures. The dog was passing urine drop by drop initially for 4-6 days, then resolved to normal flow. Histopathology revealed transitional cell carcinoma.

Keywords : Haematuria, Urinary Incontinence, Cystotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. U. Lokhande, Head of Department, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. G. U. Yadav, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Abstracts of
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UG

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

-Josh Billings



**Paper ID 8820****CAR 1****MUMMIFIED FOETUS IN KANNI BITCH – A CASE REPORT****Girijana Devendran***Veterinary College And Research Institute, Orathanadu, Tanjore*

An one and half year old kanni bitch weighing 22kg in its second parity was presented to TVCC Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu with history of mated 75 days back and without showing signs of labour. The owner has reported that the animal shows nesting behaviour with reduced appetite. On clinical examination animal evinced signs of pregnancy with abdominal ballottement and engorged mammary glands. Abdominal radiography revealed presence of single foetal skeleton with hazy radio dense masses. On ultrasonography foetal skeleton was visualised but heart beat could not visualised. Physiological and haematological parameters were within the normal range. Upon caesarean section one fully grown dead foetus and three mummified foetus was exteriorised. Uterus was closed by double layer closure Cushing followed by lumbered using 1.0 PGA and then linea-alba closed by cross mattress suture no.1 PGA. The subcutaneous and skin closed by standard surgical technique. The bitch recovered uneventfully following normal post operative management.

Keywords : Mummification, Bitch, Caesarean, Foetal Death

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Ph.D., Assistant professor,
Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8904**CAR 2****SERUM PROGESTERONE MONITORING FOR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF OVERDUE BITCH****Iswarya Rajesh***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS*

Accurate prediction of the date of parturition in the bitch is clinically useful to prevent or minimize reproductive losses by timely intervention. A three year old Beagle bitch weighing 14 kg was reported to Small Animal Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, with the history of having being mated 66 days before and with no signs of imminent parturition. On vaginal examination mild mucoid discharge was found. Mammary examination revealed foremilk secretions and fetal mass could be felt on abdominal palpation. Ultrasonic examination showed viable fetuses of 63 days of gestation.



Radiography showed 3+ fetuses. Serum progesterone level was 3.1ng/ml indicating parturition was not yet due. Serum progesterone estimation on the very next day showed levels of 1.06ng/ml indicating the onset of parturition time. However, ultrasound and Doppler examination showed the heart rate of the fetus to be < 140 beats per minute suggestive of fetal hypoxia. Hence the bitch was subjected to elective C-Section and three live puppies were delivered successfully.

Keywords : Parturition, Progesterone, Bitch

Faculty Advisor: Dr.J.Umamageswari, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr.P.Sridevi, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 8929

CAR 3

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR (TVT) IN A POMERANIAN BITCH

Kumar Muniyandi

VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur

Canine Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) is a commonly occurring contagious reproductive tumor of dogs affecting both sexes. A Three years old intact female Pomeranian bitch has been presented to the TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu on 17-06-2017 with the manifestation of clinical signs such as cauliflower like growth and bloody discharge from vulva. FNAC and Impression smear was collected from vaginal mass. The case was tentatively diagnosed as Transmissible venereal tumor. Confirmatory diagnosis was made based on FNAC and impression smear from the vaginal mass, it revealed cells of transmissible venereal tumor. Chemotherapy was started with Vincristine @0.025mg/kg B.wt IV once a week for four weeks. At the end of the 3rd week of Chemotherapy animal showed uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Canine, Transmissible Venereal Tumor, Vincristine

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Jayaganthan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. vijayarajan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

**Paper ID 8940****CAR 4**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY IN A CAT USING A COMBINATION OF CLOPROSTENOL AND CABERGOLINE

Niranjanaa Mohan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

A two year old female queen cat weighing 3.3kg was brought for sterilisation to Small Animal Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of having queened two months back. Clinical examination revealed shrunken vulval lips with pink and moist vulval mucous membrane. On abdominal palpation no palpable mass was detected. To rule out pregnancy the cat was subjected to ultra sound examination which revealed presence of viable foetuses with gestational age about 31 days. Since the owner was not interested in continuing the pregnancy it was decided to medically terminate by using combination treatment of Cloprostenol (Pragma @5 µg/kg, S/C, SID) and Cabergoline (@ 15 µg/kg, BID, PO) until complete foetal expulsion or resorption. Injection Atropine sulphate was given prior to Cloprostenol. However, on the fourth day of treatment owner reported that the queen cat expelled one dead foetus and further ultra sound examination revealed presence of viable foetus. Reexamination on 5th day revealed presence of empty gestational sac suggestive of foetal resorption. Thus, pregnancy was successfully terminated in queen cat using a combination protocol of Cloprostenol and Cabergoline, following which ovariohysterectomy was performed a month later.

Key word : Unwanted pregnancy, Cat, Cabergoline

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

Paper ID 9045**CAR 5**

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PARAPHIMOSIS IN A DOG

Balakrishnan K

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal

A 2 1/2 years old Non-descript dog was presented to the Small Animal Obstetrics and Gynaecology unit, TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of protrusion of penis outside the sheath since last three days following mating with a non-descriptive bitch. It was treated locally for 2 days and referred. The clinical examination revealed a pale conjunctival mucus membrane with body temperature of 39.2oC and pulse rate of 118/min. Examination of the genital organs revealed protruding penis outside the prepuce. The bulbus glandis and



pars longa glandis muscles were swollen. The muscles were contaminated with dust and soil and the penile tissues were peeling off. The prepuce was tightly contracted around penis behind the bulbus muscle. The dog was restless and panting. Before starting the treatment, the dog was preanesthetized with 0.48mg of inj. Atropine sulphate (s/c) and general anesthesia was given with inj. Xylazine – 12mg (i/v) and inj. Ketamine – 60mg (i/v). The protruding penis was washed with normal saline and cleaned with normal saline+povidone iodine solution. The liquid paraffin was applied over the protruded penis and also into prepuce for lubrication. The prepuce was everted by hand and the penis was slowly pushed inside the preputial cavity. After replacement the preputial cavity was infused with 250mg of inj. streptopenicillin solution. Parentally the dog was administered with inj. Ceftriaxone – 250mg (i/v), inj. Meloxicam – 10mg (s/c) and inj. chlorpheniramine maleate – 10mg (i/m). The antibiotic and antihistamine was continued for 3 days and the dog recovered uneventfully.

Key word : Paraphimosis, Dog

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. K. Ravikumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9109

CAR 6

DYSTOCIA IN A SPITZ BITCH – A CASE REPORT

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*Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, Madhavaram
Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

Dystocia is a condition of difficulty in delivering fetus normally. A two year old female Spitz bitch was brought to the Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, Madhavaram with the history of straining and a dead fetal head hanging out from the vagina. Clinical examination revealed bilateral shoulder flexion of the dead fetus in the genital passage. The case was diagnosed as Dystocia due to fetal cause. Shoulder flexion was corrected per vagina by index finger lubricating the passage using cetrimide cream and the fetus was delivered by forced traction. X-ray revealed presence of one fetal skeleton. Induction of whelping was attempted by administration of inj. D25 (50 ml, I/V), inj. Calcium sandoz (5 ml, I/V) and inj. oxytocin (10 IU, slow I/V). After 30 minutes of induction a live male fetus delivered successfully. The present study report the successful handling of a dystocia due to fetal cause and subsequent delivery of a live fetus by induction of whelping in a bitch.

Keywords : Bilateral Shoulder Flexion, dystocia, Forced traction



Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Methai, M.V.Sc., Pgddus, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital
Dr.V.Vijayanand M.V.Sc, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital

Paper ID 9132

CAR 7

UTERINE RUPTURE AND PERITONITIS FOLLOWING OXYTOCIN OVERDOSE IN A ROTTWEILER BITCH

Vysakh Mohan M

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy

Indiscriminate use of ecbolics can cause serious complications in pregnant animals. A two year old, full term pregnant Rottweiler bitch was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Kokkalai with foul smelling vaginal discharge and inappetence since 3 days. History revealed that the animal was given a high dose of oxytocin (20 IU) to augment the whelping process two days back. No further progress in whelping was noticed. The animal was dull and inactive. Vaginal examination revealed slight greenish black discharge, but had no reflex straining to feathering or foetal parts palpable. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed fully developed non-viable fetuses and radiographic examination exposed presence of eight fetuses. The clinical and haematological parameters were alarming. Treatment was initiated with antibiotics, fluids and corticosteroids. A mid-ventral laparotomy was performed under anaesthetic induction with propofol and isoflurane maintenance. Peritoneum was filled with foul smelling serosanguinous fluid and clots. Three dead fetuses were recovered from the peritoneal cavity that happened through a rupture in the right uterine horn and further five dead fetuses were removed from the uterus. Being a delayed case and with emphysematous fetuses along with uterine rupture and necrosis, ovariohysterectomy was performed. The laparotomy wound was closed under standard surgical procedures. Post surgical antibiotic and supportive treatments were provided and the animal made an uneventful recovery. This report highlights the potential dangers involved in oxytocin overdose and also insists mandatory veterinary examinations before and after whelping.

Keywords : Oxytocin Overdose, Uterine Rupture

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Jayakumar C, Assistant professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynecology, and Obstetrics
Dr. Metilda Joseph, Associate professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynecology, and Obstetrics



Paper ID 9145

CAR 8

VAGINAL HYPERPLASIA (VH) IN A PUG BREED OF DOG**Ashish Chauhan***Veterinary College Shivamogga, Shivamogga*

Vaginal hyperplasia refers to a mass which protrudes from the vaginal area. Vaginal hyperplasia affects dogs of all ages and more common in younger animals. A female Pug dog was presented at TVCC, Veterinary College Shivamogga, with a complaint of swollen mass hanging out of vulva and extreme licking observed by owner. As per history animal was in estrous stage 30 days back. Clinical examination revealed lower vaginal hyperplastic mass present at vulva, animal is evincing pain on palpation of protruded mass. Hematological examination shows all parameters were normal. Surgical site was prepared aseptically. Excision of protruded mass was done under general anesthesia by using Plain Propofol @ 6 mg/kg BWt. Incised site was sutured with Chromic catgut No. 1 by Simple continuous interlock suture pattern. In order to control bleeding the Pressure bandage was applied and hemocoagulase (Botropase @ 1ml, I/M) was injected. Animal was kept on Ceftriaxone + Tazobactam combination (Intacef Tazo @ 25 mg/kg BWt.) for five days. After 10 days animal was presented to TVCC for post operative examination, which revealed surgical wound is healed and animal is healthy. Finally concluded that this vaginal hyperplasia may be due to hormonal dominance of estrogen during in the estrous period.

Keywords : Vaginal Hyperplasia, Vaginal Mass, Pug

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Kantesh Jaller, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. B.P Ravikumar, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9159

CAR 9

TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY USING A COMBINATION OF CLOPROSTENOL, CARBERGOLINE AND MISOPROSTOL IN A BITCH**Gowry T***Externship Student, Malaysia, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS*

A 2 year old non-descriptive bitch with the history of anorexia and abdominal enlargement was brought to Small Animal Obstetrics and Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital for treatment. On clinical observation, all vital parameters were within the normal range while vulval lips were shrunken with pink and moist vulval mucous membrane. Upon abdominal palpation no palpable mass was detected. To rule out pregnancy the bitch



was subjected to ultrasound examination which revealed presence of viable foetuses with gestational age about 43 days. Since the owner was not interested in continuing the pregnancy, it was decided to medically terminate by using combination treatment of Inj. Cloprostenol (Pragma @5 µg/kg, S/C, SID) & Tab. Cabergoline (5 µg/kg, BID, PO) until complete foetal expulsion or resorption and misoprostol (@ 400µg intravaginally) twice at 48 h interval .Injection Atropine Sulphate (@ 0.04 mg/kg, S/C) was given prior to Cloprostenol administration to reduce the intensity of side effects. Repeated ultrasound examination was done from day 3 post treatment. On day 3, foetal heart beat could not be detected suggestive of foetal death and on day 5, foetal remnants were visualized by ultrasound examination. Thus pregnancy was successfully terminates in the bitch using a combination of Cloprostenol, Cabergoline and misoprostol.

Keywords : Pregnancy Termination, misoprostol, Bitch

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

Paper ID 9179

CAR 10

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR IN A BOXER BITCH

Muthamizh Selvan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

Transmissible venereal tumor is a coitally transmitted disease of dogs with widespread distribution among wild and domestic canines. A 3 year old boxer bitch weighing 24 kg was presented to SAC OP OG unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a complaint of mass protruding from vagina with intermittent bleeding. On general examination all the clinical parameters were within normal limits. Physical examination revealed a cauliflower like mass of about 5 cm in diameter was protruding from vulva. Further examination revealed that the mass was fresh and was without any infection. Impression smear was taken from the protruded mass and stained with Papanicolau's stain which revealed presence of predominant neutrophils and TVT cells. Based on the clinical signs and cytology result, the case was confirmed as Transmissible Venereal Tumor. The bitch was treated with injection vincristine sulphate at the dose rate of 0.025mg/kg b.wt on strict I/V route once in a week for three successive weeks. By 3rd week a significant reduction in tumor size to about 0.5cm in diameter with remission of clinical signs were noticed. Review on 4th week revealed that the mass was completely reduced and impression smear also did not show any evidence of TVT cells and the dog had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Papanicolau's Stain, TVT Cells, vincristine Sulphate



Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Arunmozhi,Ph.D, Assistant professor,
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Dr.P.Sridevi ,Ph.D, Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9190

CAR 11

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL UTERINE HORN PROLAPSE IN A LABRADOR BITCH

Roja R

Madras Veterinary College ,Chennai, TANUVAS

A five year old Labrador weighing 36 kgs was presented to the Small Animal Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with history of sudden protrusion of large mass from the vulva. The bitch had whelped four healthy puppies in the last night with the last pup delivered two hr before. All the Vital parameters were within the normal range. The prolapse of both horn of uterus was found outside the vulval lips and the mass was slightly swollen and congested with no evidence of laceration, necrosis and tear. The bitch was prepared for ovariohysterectomy and it was maintained on Inj. Ringer's lactate @ 15 ml / kg body weight/hour i/v. The bitch was pre-medicated with Inj. Diazepam @ 0.25 mg/kg body weight, followed by Inj. Butorphanol @ 0.1 mg/kg body weight and Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg / kg body weight intravenously. Anaesthesia was induced with Inj. Propofol @ 3 mg/kg body weight i/v titrated to effect and the patient was intubated with No. 8 Endotracheal tube and further, the anaesthesia was maintained with Isoflurane @ 2.5 %. A linear midline laparotomy incision was made and the prolapsed uterine mass was identified and with gentle traction the everted uterine horns were gently pulled and the eversion relieved. The uterine serosa was found to be intact and ovario-hysterectomy was performed as per standard procedure. The patient was put on Tab. Cefixime @ 5 mg/kg bid, Tab. Tramadol @ 3 mg/kg bid for 5 days post-operatively. The bitch recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Bitch, Prolapse, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. T. Sarath, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr. M. Ali, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics

**Paper ID 9200****CAR 12**

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OPEN CERVIX PYOMETRA IN A DOBERMAN BITCH

K.Mani Bharathi

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

Pyometra, literally meaning pus in the uterus, is a hormonally mediated diestral disorder that results from bacterial contamination of the uterus and leads to mild to severe bacteremia and toxemia, sometimes fatal to bitch. A seven year old Doberman bitch was brought to the Emergency Critical Care Unit with the history of dullness, anorexia and brownish vaginal discharge since 45 days. The dog was treated with Inj.Ringer's lactate-500ml, Inj.Ceftriaxone-600mg, Inj.Pantoprazole-30mg, Inj.Ondansetron-8mg intravenously. Next day when the bitch was presented to SAC-OP-OG, she was dull and in sternal recumbency with foul smelling vaginal discharge. The bitch was subjected to ultrasound and radiographic examinations which revealed several anechoic sacculations and distended uterus, respectively. Haematology evaluation revealed absolute neutrophilia with shift to left and serum biochemistry revealed increased BUN, creatinine and ALT values, suggestive of bacteraemia and renal involvement. Based on history, clinical signs, results of special diagnostic procedures and haematology with serum biochemistry parameters, the case was diagnosed as open cervix pyometra. Since the dog was more than seven years, it was decided to do surgical treatment and ovariohysterectomy was referred on the same day. Ovariohysterectomy was performed immediately by adopting standard surgical procedures. Post-operative care was done with Amoxicillin-clavulunate antibiotic @ 14mg/kg bodyweight PO bid for seven days. Review after one week revealed that the dog was clinically normal and the bitch recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Open Cervix, Pyometra, Ovariohysterectomy.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Arunmozhi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.C.Mohammed ali, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9261**CAR 13**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR IN A DOG

Anugraha Mercy Easaw

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A 13-year old non-descript male was referred to the small animal unit of Gynaecology and Obstetrics ward of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Campus



with history of foul smelling bloody discharge from the prepuce since a week. Clinical examination of the dog revealed normal rectal temperature (102.4°F), heart rate and respiratory rate. Preputial examination of the dog revealed presence of pedunculated, nodular, friable, cauliflower like growth behind the bulbus glandis. Impression smear was taken and stained with Leishman's staining as per standard procedure. Microscopic examination of the smear revealed epithelial cells with nucleus pushed towards one side and cytoplasmic vacuolation throughout the periphery of the cytoplasm. Based on clinical, preputial and microscopic examination, the condition was diagnosed as transmissible venereal tumor. Whole blood and blood smear was collected on the day of examination for evaluation of blood parameters. The Hb level was 9.8 g/dl, PCV-27%, DLC- neutrophils 58%, lymphocytes 35%, eosinophils 7% and TLC 10,000cells/cmm. The dog was administered with Inj. Vincristine sulfate 0.3mg i.e. 0.3ml (@0.025mg/kg) diluted with 2ml normal saline by intravenous route. The dog was administered Vincristine sulphate at weekly intervals for four weeks. Haematological parameters after four weeks of treatment revealed normal haematological parameters (Hb-14g/dl, PCV-41%, DLC- N-53%, L-39%, E-6%, M- 2% and TLC-9300cells/cmm). The dog had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog, Transmissible venereal Tumour, Vincristine Sulphate

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Kantharaj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. K. Murugavel, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9339

CAR 14

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

Rameesh Sahsad

KVASU, Kalpetta, Pookode, kerala

A three year old, male, non-descript dog weighing 21kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of veterinary and animal sciences, Pookode with a complaint of sanguineous discharge from the prepuce. The animal was active and alert with normal food and water intake. On physical examination of the penis, after exteriorization from the prepuce, a friable, fleshy and cauliflower like mass was observed on the base of the penis. Similar lesions were also observed on the adjoining prepuccial area. Impression smear taken from the observed mass revealed the presence of pleomorphic, round cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and moderately acidic cytoplasm with vacuoles. The condition was diagnosed as transmissible venereal tumour. Treatment was



initiated with vincristine at the dose rate of 0.025 mg/kg as strict intra venous route and repeated at weekly intervals. The dog was administered antacids as supportive therapy from the third dose onwards for a period of four days. The lesion started subsiding after administration of the first dose of anti-neoplastic drug itself and recovered completely by the fourth dose.

Keywords : Dog, Male, Transmissible Venereal Tumour, Vincristine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Sindhu O. K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 9340

CAR 15

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR IN A MALE DOG

Krishna Nath M.R.

KVASU, Kalpetta, Pookode, kerala

A two year old, non-descript male dog, was presented to peripheral veterinary hospital, Meenangadi, College of veterinary and animal sciences, Pookode with a complaint of bleeding from the penile sheath. Clinical examination revealed a reddish, friable mass on the penile tip. Physiological parameters were found to be within the normal range. Impression smears were taken from the mass for cytological examination, which revealed the presence of pleomorphic, vacuolated round cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and acidic cytoplasm. The condition was confirmed as transmissible venereal tumour. Medical management of the condition was initiated with weekly injections of vincristine hydrochloride at the dose rate of 0.025 mg/kg body weight intravenously. Reduction in the size of tumor mass was observed within one week of initiation of treatment. The treatment was continued for three more weeks. The animal had an uneventful recovery after treatment.

Keywords : Transmissible Venereal Tumour, Vincristine, Canine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Promod K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Dr. Umesh Gopalan, Assistant professor, Dept. of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.



Paper ID 9351

CAR 16

**SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR CYSTIC ENDOMETRIAL
HYPERPLASIA- PYOMETRA COMPLEX IN A DOG****Navya E***KVASU, Kalpetta, Pookode, kerala*

A four year old Doberman pinscher dog, weighing 20 Kg, was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of veterinary and animal sciences, Pookode, with a complaint of purulent vaginal discharge. Animal was dull and off feed but polydipsic and had been treated with antibiotics and antacids. On ultrasonographic examination, anechoic sacculations within the uterine lumen with cystic hyperplasia of endometrium could be visualized. Blood smear examination revealed neutrophilia with presence of band cells and polychromatia and anisocytosis of RBCs. Serum biochemistry was within normal physiological levels. The condition was identified as cystic endometrial hyperplasia-pyometra complex. Anterior vaginal swab on culture revealed the presence of gram negative bacilli and gram positive cocci and with high sensitivity to ceftriaxone-tazobactam. Animal was administered with dextrose normal saline (5 ml/Kg body weight) for three days and Haemaccel (5 ml/Kg) for two days. Supportive therapy with parenteral antibiotics and antacids were continued for seven days. Oral antiprolactin and antiprogestone therapy was initiated. A marked clinical improvement was observed with disappearance of vaginal discharge and the animal regained appetite after three days of treatment. Ovariohysterectomy was performed one week subsequent to subsidence of clinical signs, for preventing the recurrence.

Keywords : Cystic Endometrial Hyperplasia, Pyometra, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Jinesh kumar N. S., Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9352

CAR 17

**CAESAREAN OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY FOLLOWING
PARTIAL UTERINE NECROSIS IN A DYSTOCIC BEAGLE
DOG****Dhananjai Prabhakaran M.***KVASU, Kalpetta, Pookode, kerala*

A two year old beagle in its first parity was referred to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a history of dystocia since the previous day. The animal had been treated by non-professionals with ecbolics



and was dull and weak. Abdominal palpation revealed the presence of multiple foetus. On pervaginal examination, a presenting foetus was palpated. Trans-abdominal B-mode ultrasonography revealed multiple dead foetus within the uterine lumen. As the animal was weak and dull and it had multiple foetus, it was decided to perform caesarean section under general anaesthesia. A ventral midline approach was adopted. On exteriorization and examination of the uterus, areas of partial uterine necrosis extending to both the horns were observed. Hence, ovariohysterectomy was performed following removal of the three dead foetus. The surgical incisions closed by standard procedures. Post operatively the animal was administered supportive therapy and provided antibiotic cover for a period of five days. The animal had an uneventful recovery without any postpartum complications.

Keywords : Dog, Caesarean Ovariohysterectomy, Uterine Necrosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Dept. of veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Hiron M. Harshan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Animal reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Abstracts of
**Companion
Animal Reproduction**

PG

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

-Josh Billings



**Paper ID 9032****CAR 1**

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOUR IN BITCH

Pradip Kadam

COVAS, Parbhani, India

An eight years old German Shepherd bitch weighing 20 kg body weight was presented in TVCC, with the complaint of vaginal bleeding since last two months and straining while urination. There was the history of gradual loss of body weight since last one month and reduced feed and water intake since last two days. A thorough clinical examination revealed pale mucus membranes, slight bradycardia as 60 beats per min, 1030 F rectal temp. and rough hair coat with alopecia. On trans-vaginal examination, small cauliflower like growth was palpated in the caudal vagina. It was protruding from the vulva and interfering with micturition. Further, exfoliative vaginal cytological examination of impression smear was carried out which revealed vacuolated epithelial cells and mitotic figures that confirmed it as transmissible venereal tumour. Upon confirmation, the treatment was attempted by administration of Inj. Cytocristin (vincristine sulphate) @ 0.025mg/kg body weight diluted in 500 ml DNS by slow i/v route. Supportive therapy was given as Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg/ kg body weight through i/v route for three days along with oral haematinics once a day for 15 days. Further two doses of vincristine sulphate were repeated at an interval of seven days. Though, the vaginal bleeding was subsided after first dose of vincristine, however the size of tumour reduced substantially after two doses and a complete recovery was reported after three doses.

Keywords : Bitch, tumour, transmissible

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.M.Markandeya, Professor and Head, Dept.ARG0

Paper ID 9118**CAR 2**

FOETAL MUMMIFICATION FOLLOWING UTERINE TORSION IN A CAT

Rakshitha P

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Kvasu, Thrissur

Foetal death after ossification of foetal bones, without any bacterial infection, leads to autolytic changes in the foetus and foetal mummification. A three year old primiparous female Persian cat with history of breeding 61 days back was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, KVASU with complaint of no signs of kitting. All the physiological parameters were within normal range and the animal was active. Abdominal palpation revealed the presence of foetal skeleton



and abdominal sonography confirmed the presence of nonviable foetuses with gestational age of approximately 41 days based on HD. No foetal fluids or placenta was detectable and the uterus was observed tightly contracted over the foetuses. Radiography revealed two foetal skeletons with overlapping of skull bones and the case was presumptively diagnosed as foetal mummification. The condition was medically managed with Cabergolin @ 5µg/kg OD, Mifepristone @ 5mg / kg BID and Cephalixin oral antibiotic suspension @ 25 mg/kg, BID, orally for 5 days. No foetal expulsion was observed and it was confirmed by sonographic re-examination. The animal was immediately subjected to laparotomy under general anaesthesia. Terminal enlargement of right uterine horn with a severe torsion of that segment containing two mummified foetuses was noticed. Ovariohysterectomy was performed and antibiotic therapy was continued post surgically. Sutures were removed on 10th day and the animal recovered uneventfully. Foetal death and mummification with failure of expulsion in the present case could be attributed to uterine torsion. Successful outcome was the result of timely diagnosis, surgical management and post operative care.

Keywords : Foetal Mummification, Uterine Torsion, Cat

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

Paper ID 9144

CAR 3

CLINICAL USE OF DEXAMETHASONE IN COMBINATION WITH PROSTAGLANDIN FOR TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY IN BITCH

Karen D'silva
MAFSU, Shirwal

A Labrador bitch aged 2.5years, primipara weighing 23kgs was presented to the TVCC with a history of mismating. Vaginal cytology was performed to know estrus stage. As per history and vaginal cytology findings, case was proceeded to be treated for mismating however due to non-availability of drugs, the owner was further advised to present the animal on day 30 for confirmatory diagnosis. On physical examination, mammary glands were mildly enlarged. Abdominal ballottement and ultrasonography confirmed the pregnancy status of the bitch. Fetal measurements such as Biparietal diameter, Crown rump length and gestational sac length were measured for correlation with mating history. Litter size was also approximately estimated to be 5-6 in number. However, owner didn't want to continue her pregnancy but wanted to breed her in the future. Therefore, ovariohysterectomy was ruled out and Inj. Dexamethasone



@ 0.2mg/kg BW b.i.d I/m in conjunction with Inj. PGF₂α @ 5mcg/kg BW s/c every 48hours was adapted after explaining the owner the side effects and complications. Every time Inj. Atropine @ 0.02mg/kg s/c was given 15mins prior to Inj. PGF₂α administration to reduce the side effects. Simultaneously, antibiotic therapy was started for a course of 5 days. Pregnancy termination began with bitch experiencing brownish vaginal discharge and ended at 30 to 38 day after start of treatment. Ultrasonography observations were carried out every 48 hour interval to check the status of pregnancy and after termination of pregnancy. Pregnancy was terminated without complications and uterine contents were aborted successfully.

Keywords : Mismating, Ultrasonography, Dexamethasone, Prostaglandin,

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M.B.Amle, Professor & head, Department of Animal reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics,
Dr. A.B.Mali, Hospital registrar - TVCC, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9186

CAR 4

UNILATERAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A CAT

Smitty Johnson

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Kvasu, Thrissur

Uterine prolapse is a relatively uncommon complication of parturition, occurring infrequently in cats. It usually arises during or within 48 hours of normal parturition, prolonged parturition or abortion. Uterine prolapse is essentially an eversion of the organ, which turns inside out as it passes through the cervix into the vagina. A 4-year-old female non-descript domestic cat weighing 3 kg was presented to obstetrical unit, University Veterinary Hospital Kokkalai with a 3 hr history of uterine prolapse. The queen had delivered a live foetus 36 hr before the incident. The exposed uterine mucosa was brownish-pink and grossly oedematous. The animal was in good physical condition, with normal physiological parameters. Foetal skeleton could be appreciated by abdominal palpation. Ultrasonographic examination revealed presence of one live foetus in the other intact uterine horn. The prolapsed mass was cleaned with antiseptic solution mopped with sterile gauze pad. Mid ventral laparotomy was performed under general anaesthesia and the live foetus was removed from left horn. Ovariohysterectomy was performed after repositioning of prolapsed uterine horn. Post operative antibiotic and supportive therapy was carried out for 7 days. The queen had an uneventful recovery and was healthy in a follow up done two weeks later. Although rare, uterine prolapse should be managed as an emergency and the prognosis following treatment is guarded depending on



the timing of veterinary intervention, as well as the management of secondary complications.

Keywords : Uterine Prolapse, Ovariohysterectomy, Cat

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C.Jayakumar, Assistant professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Dr.Metilda joseph, Associate professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Paper ID 9248

CAR 5

MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO HYPOPLASTIC VULVA IN A MINIATURE POMERANIAN BY EPISIOTOMY

Kavitha Kannan

Madras veterinary college, Chennai, TANUVAS

Dystocia has been categorized as fetal or maternal in origin. In dogs, maternal dystocia (75.3%) occur more frequently than fetal dystocia (24.7%) (Darvelid and Linde- Forsberg, 1994). Narrow birth canal accounts to 10 per cent of the total causes of dystocia in dogs (Liu et al., 1992). In the present case, dystocia due to hypoplastic vulva managed by episiotomy is being discussed. A two years old Miniature Pomeranian , mated 64 days back was presented with the history of greenish black discharge and straining for past two hours with no further progression in parturition. On clinical examination, mild depression in temperature with tachypnea was noticed. Ultrasound examination revealed the presence of single viable fetus in the pelvic cavity and digital examination of the vagina was performed with difficulty revealed the presence of fetal hind limbs and tail extending into the vaginal passage. Thus the case was confirmed to be dystocia due to hypoplastic vula. Therefore dorsal episiotomy was performed under local anesthesia with 2% Lignocaine and one male live puppy was delivered per vaginum. The incision was then apposed with silk using interrupted skin sutures. The bitch was treated with analgesic and antibiotics for five consecutive days and sutures were removed on the tenth day. The animal showed an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dystocia, Hypoplastic Vulva, Episiotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Rangasamy, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

**Paper ID 9301****CAR 6**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF A CLOSED TYPE PYOMETRA IN A PUG

Ram Ranjan Pati

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

The Incidence of pyometra in bitches under three years of age is 12.94 % and higher incidence was noticed in small breeds of bitches (Simon et al., 2011). An eleven months old female pug was presented with the history of being crossed 20 days back in her first estrum, dullness and inappetance since 1 week. On clinical examination mild congested and dry vaginal mucus membrane with normal body temperature and without any vaginal discharge was observed. Ultrasound examination revealed presence of multiple anechoic sacculations. Based on the history, clinical signs and ultrasound examination, the case was diagnosed as closed pyometra. Since the dog was only 11 months old and the owner was interested in future breeding, medical treatment was adopted with Misoprostol @ 400µg total dose per vaginum, in an attempt to relax the cervix and was repeated 48 hrs later. Clinical examination 24 hours later revealed foul smelling pus discharge from vagina and henceforth the dog was treated with inj. PGF2α @3µg/kg body weight along with injection atropine sulphate @0.02 mg / kg body weight to minimize the side effects of PGF2α and the treatment was continued at 24 hrs interval for 7 days. Ultrasound examination on day 4 after treatment revealed drastic reduction in the sacculations and the same on day 7 after treatment revealed mild sacculations. Examination on day 7 revealed that the dog was active and feeding habits have improved. Repeated ultrasound examination on day 14 after treatment revealed no uterine involvement suggesting complete recovery.

Keywords : Pug, Closed Pyometra, Misoprostol, PGF2α

Faculty Advisor: Dr. N. Arunmozhi, Ph.D, Assistant professor, Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9332**CAR 7**

SUCCESSFUL INDUCTION OF ESTRUS IN AN ANESTRUS LABRADOR BITCH USING CABERGOLINE

Reshma A

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

A three and a half year Labrador bitch was brought to the SAC-OP-OG unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital (MVCTH) with the history of having whelped once, 13 months back and had not shown any signs of heat



since then. On general clinical examination, all parameters were within normal limits. On vaginal examination, vulva was shrunken, vaginal mucus membrane was pale and dry, Vaginal Exfoliative Cytology (VEC) revealed predominance of parabasal cells indicating that the bitch was in anestrus. Induction of estrus was done with cabergoline @ 5µg/kg body weight SID PO until the signs of proestrus were observed. Proestrous bleeding was observed on the 31st day post treatment and the owner was advised to continue the medication for the next three days after estrus induction and review on the fifth day of proestrous bleeding. Vaginal smears were obtained by cotton swab technique at intervals of 3 days, stained with modified PAP stain and examined under microscope. The day when the smear showed more than 80 per cent of superficial and cornified cells, mating was advised at intervals of 3 days until refusal. Pregnancy was confirmed using Ultrasonography and the bitch successfully delivered 7 live puppies on the 63rd day. Hence, in conclusion cabergoline could be successfully used to induce estrus in anestrus bitches.

Keywords : Labrador, Anestrus, Estrus Induction, Cabergoline

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

Paper ID 9341

CAR 8

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A TYPE III VAGINAL HYPERPLASIA IN A LABRADOR DOG

Megha Wilson

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kalpetta

A one and half year old Labrador bitch was presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with the history of a mass protruding through the vulval lips since two weeks. On anamnesis, it was evident that the animal had been exhibiting sero-sanguineous discharge since two weeks and the mass had gradually increased in size in last two days. On observation, the birth canal was found patent with the mass everting from the vagina with slight venous congestion and partial obliteration in blood circulation. Prolapse of entire vaginal circumference was noticed. Exfoliative vaginal cytology, revealed predominant anucleate and superficial cells suggestive of early to mid-oestrus. The condition was diagnosed as type III vaginal hyperplasia. As manual reduction of the mass was not indicated, circumferential excision of prolapsed mass was carried out under gaseous anaesthesia. The excised mass weighed 0.24 kg. The dog was given supportive therapy for five days and had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog, Vaginal Hyperplasia, Circumferential Excision



Faculty Advisor: Dr. Leeba chacko, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Sooryadas, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9354

CAR 9

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN UNRESPONSIVE OPEN CERVIX PYOMETRA IN A SPITZ

Shylesh T
KVASU, Kalpetta

A nine year old Spitz dog was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, with a history of intermittent pus discharge from the vagina since three months. The animal had been treated with antiprolactin and multiple antibiotics without success. Clinical examination revealed an active and alert animal with normal appetite but showing a brownish thick discharge. B mode ultrasonographic examination with 5 MHz trans abdominal probe revealed an enlarged uterus with sacculations measuring about 2.2 cm in diameter. Haematological examination revealed an infectious cause. The discharge taken with a swab from the anterior vagina was cultured and revealed gram-negative cocco-bacilli organisms. The case was diagnosed as open cervix Pyometra. Ovariohysterectomy was resorted to under general anaesthesia. Supportive therapy was administered for seven days and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog, Pyometra, Open Cervix, Ovariohysterectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Leeba chacko, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Dinesh P. T, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9360

CAR 10

CAESAREAN OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY FOLLOWING UNILATERAL RIGHT UTERINE HORN TORSION IN A LABRADOR DOG

Beerdev E J
College Of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kalpetta

A four year old Labrador dog was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with a history of inappetence, ataxia and obstipation since three days. Anamnesis revealed that the animal had been bred 45 days back. Detailed clinical examination suggested



the animal to be toxemic which was supported by haematological observations. Ultrasonographic examination using trans-abdominal probe (5MHz) revealed the presence of two dead foetuses with anechoic areas in the abdomen suggestive of fluid accumulation. Assessment of foetal age by estimation of biparietal diameter suggested a gestational age of 62.75 ± 1 days. Preoperatively, antibiotic and anti-inflammatory were administered parenterally, along with dextrose normal saline. Surgery was performed under general anesthesia with a mid-ventral approach. Exploratory laparotomy revealed unilateral right corneal torsion and necrosis with the presence of serosanguinous fluid in the abdominal cavity. About 900 ml of fluid was removed by using suction apparatus. Both the horns had evenly distributed foetus with an approximate weight of one kg each. Cesarean ovariohysterectomy was resorted to remove the necrotized uterus. Supportive therapy was administered for seven days and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog, Uterine Torsion, , Caesarean Ovario Hysterectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Dinesh P.T, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Hiron M. Harshan, Assistant professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, 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 8948

FAM 1

BLOOD TRANSFUSION FOR THE TREATMENT OF THEILERIA ASSOCIATED BOVINE ANEMIA IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY CATTLE

Nanthini Johns

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

Clinical case is a 6 year old Crossbred Jersey cow in 3rd lactation presented to Large Animal Medicine unit, TVCC, Orathanadu on 28th February, 2017. History of respiratory distress, anorexia and watery diarrhea with foul smelling for past five days. Physical examination revealed icteric mucous membrane and enlargement of pre scapular lymph node. Blood smear examination showed Theileriaannulata and complete hematology revealed anaemia and leucopenia, neutropenia. Fecal examination revealed eggs of Strongyle sp. Serum biochemical analysis revealed elevated levels of BUN 87.7mg/dL. The cattle was treated with Buparvaquone @2.5mg/kg IM, Oxytetracycline @10mg/kg IV along with supportive care. On second day condition was persists. Lymph node biopsy performed and smear revealed Koch's blue bodies. The case was diagnosed as Theileria associated bovine anaemia. To manage Anaemia planned to perform blood transfusion on 3.3.2017. Apparently healthy donor animal was selected and screened for haemoprotzoan diseases. Further complete hematological and serum analysis were done for donor animal. Blood was checked for Compatibility and about 1500 ml of blood was collected and transfused successfully. Careful monitoring of blood transfusion was done with the help of Electrocardiogram. Blood samples were periodically collected and analyzed for changes in the Erythron values in hematology. Five days after blood transfusion blood was collected for the analysis hematology and it revealed normal. A treatment of Theileria associated bovine anemia in a crossbred Jersey cattle was successfully managed with the aid of Blood Transfusion and other supportive treatment

Keywords : Anaemia, Blood Transfusion ,buparvaquone,theileriosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Yogeshpriya, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.S.Krishnakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 8949

FAM 2

SUBCLINICAL HYPOCALCAEMIA EXACERBATED CLINICAL KETOSIS IN A TRANSITION COW

Supriya Sruthi

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

Clinical case is a four year old Holstein Friesian cross bred cow presented to Large Animal Medicine unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu. History is calved ten days back, partially off feed for two days and reduced milk yield. Physical examination revealed absence of rumen motility. Point of care urine analysis revealed positive for ketone bodies (80-120mg% Urine strip method) and also positive for Rothera's test. Haematology revealed normal blood parameters. Serum biochemical analysis revealed hypoglycemia (22mg/dL) and hypocalcaemia (ionized calcium 0.93mmol/L). Whereas potassium, sodium, chloride and magnesium levels were normal. Whereas Electrocardiography showed prolonged QT interval (0.40 seconds). Based on clinical examination and laboratory findings the presented case was diagnosed as subclinical hypocalcemia with concurrent ketosis. On day 1 the cow was treated with Calcium borogluconate and 20% Dextrose intravenously. The outcome of the first day therapy revealed blood glucose level of 40mg/dL and improved ionized calcium level of 1.85mmol/L and trace amounts (15%) of ketone body in urine. On second day the feeding habit got improved and the rumen motility was 2/min. The animal was treated with 20% Dextrose, Dexamethasone and oral gluconeogenic supplements for 2 more days. The outcome of this study revealed association between calcium status and energy metabolism in early postpartum period. In the present case within 10 days of lactation, the animal had severe negative energy balance as indicated by the glucose level of 22mg/dL and subclinical hypocalcemia.

Keywords : Hypocalcaemia, ketosis, transition Cow.

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

Paper ID 8954

FAM 3

MICROFILARIASIS IN A SHE BUFFALO-A CASE REPORT

Likitha Sri

*NTR College of Veterinary Sciences, Gannavaram
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

Bovine microfilariasis is a vector borne disease in buffaloes transmitted by mosquitoes. It is a chronic debilitating disease in buffaloes causing economic



loss to the farmers. The present report describes a case of microfilaria in a she buffalo and its successful medical management. A non-descriptive she buffalo of 5th lactation was presented at medicine ward of Teaching clinical complex, NTR college of veterinary science, Gannavaram with the history of chronic anorexia, wheezing, watery mucopurulent nasal discharges and gradual decrease in milk yield. Physical examination revealed emaciation, gait incoordination, arched back and general weakness. On Clinical examination pale mucus membranes, increased pulse and respiratory rates with mild peripheral lymphadenopathy were observed. Haemogram explored anaemia and neutrophilia. Hypoproteinemia was noticed on serum biochemical analysis. Microscopic examination of wet blood film revealed the presence of microfilaria with vigorous lashing. Animal was given specific treatment for filariasis and it showed uneventful recovery after subsequent therapy. The details will be discussed.

Keywords : Microfilariasis,bovine,vector

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.LakshmiRani, Professor; Dept. of Veterinary Medicine
Dr.V.Vaikunta Rao, Professor & Head, Dept. Of veterinary medicine.

Paper ID 8957

FAM 4

BABESIOSIS IN A GIR COW

Madhu Priya

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

A 30 day old Gir calf weighing 31 Kg was brought to the Large Animal Medicine unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of pyrexia for 2 days. Clinical examination revealed pale conjunctival mucous membrane, sunken eye balls and enlarged prescapular lymphnodes. Haematological analysis revealed anaemia (Haemoglobin-4 mg/dl, Packed Cell Volume-9.60 % and Red Blood Cell-2x10⁶ cumm). Peripheral blood smear revealed numerous Babesia species. Animal was treated with Berenil (@ 3.5 mg/kg body weight I/M). In spite of the treatment, the calf died on the second day. Hence the Dam was thoroughly examined. Cow was dull, anorectic with enlarged lymphnodes and severe tick infestation. Haematological examination of dam revealed anaemia (Haemoglobin-7.7 mg/dl, Packed Cell Volume-20 % and Red Blood Cell-4.97x 10⁶cumm). Peripheral blood smear and PCR confirmed the presence of Babasia infection. The cow was treated with Berenil (@ 3.5mg/kg body weight, I/M) along with oral hemantinnics. There was marked improvement in clinical activity of the cow and the blood picture showed improvement on 5th day.



Keywords : Babesiosis, Cow, Berenil

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 8963

FAM 5

PERICARDIAL EFFUSION IN A DAIRY COW COMPLICATED WITH CONCURRENT BABESIOSIS AND AMPHISTOMIOSIS

Shenbagam Subramaniyan

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Clinical case is a 6 Year old jersey cross dairy cow in 3rd lactation presented in Large Animal Medicine Unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu. History of anorexia and watery diarrhea for 3 days; well fed and analyzed with no prior health challenges. Physical examination showed pallor mucosa; normal vital and muffled heart sounds. No other major signs were evident. Blood smear showed Babesiabigemina & complete blood count revealed anaemia and lymphocytopenia. Serum biochemical analysis revealed reduced level of Total protein, Albumin and AST. Faecal examination no parasites initially, Therapy in Day -1 included Berenil – 3.5 mg /kg bwt along with electrolytes and supportive therapy . The outcome was mild improvement .Second time the animal again present with an anorexia, jowl edema, Physical examination showed blanched CMM, Blood smear showed no blood parasites , Faecal examination revealed Amphistomespp egg. Therapy included Sus. Oxyclozanide 10mg/kg bwt. Clinical case included Babesiosis, Amphistomiosis. Thoracic radiographic revealed non invasive radio opaque metal in reticulum , Ultrasound assessment in thoracic revealed severe pericardial effusion ECG revealed reduced amplitude of QRS complex . Ultrasound guided pericardiocentesis yielded, pericardial fluid analysis revealed low leukocyte count < 2000, No bacterial growth on culture , so the case is confirmed Aseptic pericarditis Further treatment include Frusemide 0.5mg/kg along with Oxytetracycline 10mg/kg, Overall outcome was Good, While treating anemic crisis cows itself is a challenge, complications like Pericardial effusion are Life threatening. Advanced clinical care like Ultrasound guided centesis along with didactic diagnostic working helped saving this cow.

Keywords : Amphistomiasis, babesiosis, oxyclozanide, berenil, pericardial Effusion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Jayalakshmi, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.S.Yogeshpriya, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.



Paper ID 8965

FAM 6

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF FILARIOSIS IN GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO: A CASE REPORT

Ravi Prakash

*Veterinary Clinical Complex, College Of Veterinary Science, Proddatur
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A four year old female graded Murrah buffalo weighing 437 kg was presented to Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with the history of inappetance, edema of limbs, nasal discharge since ten days. Feeding history revealed that the animal was grazing near the water logged areas. Elevated body temperature, congested mucous membrane, brisket edema and edema of limbs were noticed on clinical examination. Peripheral blood smear was positive for microfilariae. Haematological examination revealed that animal is having eosinophilia. No parasitic eggs could be detected in faecal examination. The animal was treated with Ivermectin @ 200µg/kg body weight SC for five alternative days. Supportive therapy with Chlorpheniramine maleate @ 0.5 mg/kg body weight IM, B-complex vitamins IM and rumenotonic bolus PO for five days. Animal showed complete recovery after therapy.

Keywords : Graded Murrah, Buffalo, Filariosis, Microfilariae, Ivermectin

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Revathi, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Medicine, Department of veterinary clinical complex, Dr. S. Sunandhadevi, Teaching Faculty, Veterinary Medicine, Department of veterinary clinical complex.

Paper ID 8983

FAM 7

INTRAMAMMARY ADRENALINE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT HEMALACTIA AND COLIFORM MASTITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE

Manikandan Periyasamy

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four year old Jersey crossbred cow was presented to the LAC unit of TVCC, VC&RI, Orathanadu with a history of blood in milk from right fore quarter for the past 4 days from its calving. Physical examination showed a atrophied right hind quarter with no changes in other quarters. Systemic examination was unremarkable. Right fore quarter milk was blood tinged and thick in consistency. Complete Blood Count and Peripheral Blood Smear evaluation revealed no clinical changes. Milk samples collected by using sterile



culture tube from the three quarters were subjected to laboratory evaluation, E.coli was isolated and it was found to be sensitive to Cefotaxime, intermediary sensitive to Gentamicin drugs. It was treated with inj. Ceftriaxone @ 15mg /kg body weight - IV, inj CPM @ 0.25mg/kg -IM, Flunixinemeglumine @ 1mg/kg – IV and inj. Ascorbic acid 10ml – 5ml of Adrenaline (1:1000) mixed in 20ml of NS was infused intramammary for 3 days. 100g of curry leaves with one lemon were given orally daily as supportive therapy. On fourth day the milk colour turned to normal white and the consistency was normal. Owner was advised to provide soft bedding and avoid knuckling method of milking. not much reports are there on the presence of blood tinged milk in coliform mastitis. This blood tinged milk was found due to increased vascular permeability in severe coliform mastitis coupled with use of knuckling method, results in bloody milk. Hence in treatment of coliforms, client shall be advised on safe milking practice.

Keywords : Mastitis,cefotaxime,adrenaline,ascorbic Acid

Faculty Advisor: Dr M.Venkatesan, Assistant professor, Department of veterinary medicine, Dr.P.Selvaraj, Professor and Head, Department of veterinary medicine

Paper ID 9025

FAM 8

A RARE CASE OF THEILERIOSIS IN KANKREJ CALF: THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT WITH AID OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

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*College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry,Deesa
SardarkrushinagarDantiwada Agricultural University, Gujarat*

Tropical theileriosis is a tick borne haemoprotozoal disease of dairy animals caused by Theileriaannulata. Presence of tick vector and hot-humid climate of India is favorable for rapid spreading of this disease. Generally, Kankrej breed of cattle is resistant to tropical theileriosis due to its innate immunity. A one month old male Kankrej calf (30 kg B.W.) was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Deesa, Gujarat with a history of dullness, non-sucking of milk, fever and no response to treatment with antibiotics and antipyretics for last three days. Clinical examination revealed high fever (106⁰F), pale mucous membrane, increased lacrimation, rough hair coat, enlarged prescapularlymphnode and tachycardia. Peripheral blood smear stained with giemsa stain showed the piroplasm of Theileriaannulata in a large no of RBCs. Haematological examination revealed (Hb 1.4 g/dL), (RBC 0.84 106/ μ L), (WBC 24.9 103/ μ L), (PCV 4.4 %), (MCV 52.4fL), (MCH 16.7 pg), (MCHC 31.8 g/dL) and (platelet 246 103/ μ L). Emergency blood transfusion was done @ 20ml /Kg B.W. in a 3.8% sodium citrate solution along with Inj. oxytetracycline, dexamethasone,



ketoprofen, vitamins, a RBC and feritas. After 3 days of initial treatment, Inj. Buparvaquone was given as a specific treatment along with dexamethasone and a RBC. The infected calf showed remarkable improvement after 15 days and re-examination of blood smear revealed no parasitemia.

Keywords : Theileriosis, Blood Transfusion, Kankrej Calf

Faculty Advisor: Dr.AbhinavN. Suthar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.Bhupamani Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9043

FAM 9

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT THEILERIOSIS AND ANAPLASMOSIS IN A COW-A CASE REPORT

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

Vector borne diseases like Theileriosis and Anaplasmosis in livestock are gaining high prevalence in the state of Kerala. A cross bred cow aged 3 years on it's mid lactation was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary And Animal sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur with a complaint of inappetance and sudden drop in milk yield. Clinical examination revealed elevated body temperature (105°F), pale mucous membrane, frothy discharge from mouth, gallop rhythm on auscultation, grinding of teeth, diarrhoeic faeces, nasal discharge, and tick infestation on body. Haematology revealed marked anaemia with granulocytosis. Microscopical examination of Giemsa stained peripheral blood smear revealed piroplasm of Theileriaspp and Anaplasma organisms within the erythrocytes..The cow was treated with long acting oxytetracycline at the rate of 20 mg/kg IM as a single dose on the first day and buparvaquone 2.5 mg/kg BW IM as a single dose on the second day along with vitamin supplements. Treatment was continued with plain oxytetracycline at the rate of 11mg/kgBW IV for three days. Topical application of cypermethrin was advised for tick control. There was marked improvement in clinical and haematological parameters seven days post treatment. The animal made an uneventful recovery with normal milk production by three weeks.

Keywords : Theileriosis, anaplasmosis, vector, oxytetracycline, buparvaquone, cypermethrin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Vinod Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Dr.P.V.Tresamol, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 9084

FAM 10

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN A CALF

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Bovine babesiosis is a tick-borne disease. The principal strains are Babesiabigemina and Babesiabovis with Boophilus spp. and Rhipicephalus spp. being the major vectors. A five month old female crossbred calf of body weight 75kg was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy with a history of coffee coloured urine and anorexia for past 3 days. Physical examination revealed elevated body temperature (103.90F), pale mucous membrane, enlarged peripheral lymph nodes and ticks all over the body. Haemogram showed anaemia and granulocytosis. Absence of any sediment after centrifugation of the coffee coloured urine sample confirmed haemoglobinuria. Ticks were identified as Boophilus spp. under microscope. Peripheral blood smear examination showed piroplasms suggestive of Babesiabigemina and confirmed by PCR. Animal was treated with single intra muscular injections of diminazine aceturate @3.5 mg/kg b.wt and belamyl 3ml. Supportive treatment with oral haematinics. Animal made an uneventful recovery. Details will be discussed.

Keywords : Bovine Babesiosis, Coffee Coloured Urine, Boophilus, b.bigemina, Diminazine Aceturate

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Usha Narayanan Pillai, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence
Dr. S Ajith Kumar, Professor and Head, Teaching veterinary clinical complex.

Paper ID 9120

FAM 11

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN A CROSS-BRED COW BY BLOOD TRANSFUSION AS A SUPPORTIVE THERAPY

Chaithra G

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A seven year old cross-bred cow was presented to Veterinary College Hospital, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with the history of anorexia, depression, reduced milk yield, sternal recumbency, passing coffee coloured urine and tick infestation. Clinical examination revealed high temperature (104.5°F), pale mucus membrane and haemoglobinuria. Haematological findings showed



decreased haemoglobin (3gm%) and PCV (10%). On microscopic examination of the Giemsa's stained blood smear, numerous pear shaped organisms in pairs with an acute angle in red blood cells were observed, suggestive of Babesiabigemina infection. Immediately, about 2 litres of blood was transfused with all hygienic precautions using blood bags. Then, the cow was treated with Diminazine aceturate (Berenil®) at the rate of 3.5 mg/kg BW i/m along with haematinics (Feritas®, Intas) and liver supplements (Vitakind-Liv®, Vet Mankind) as a supportive treatment. The gradual improvement was observed within one week of treatment along with turning of pale mucus membrane towards normal pink colour and the blood smear examination found negative for Babesiabigemina organisms. The haematological examination after one month revealed an increase in haemoglobin to 9gm% and PCV to 30%. Thus blood transfusion can be used as one of the effective aid in the life threatening cases of anemia.

Keywords : Babesiosis, Cow, Blood Transfusion, Therapy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Malatesh D. S., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.Manasa R. Kottadamane, Assistant Professor, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 9123

FAM 12

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF BOVINE PAPILLOMATOSIS IN A HF CROSS-BRED COW BY COMBINED USE OF AUTOGENOUS VACCINE AND LITHIUM ANTIMONY THIOMALATE

Sonika B L

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Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University*

A Holstein Friesian cross-bred cow aged three and half year was presented to Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Shivamogga, with complaint of multiple nodular structures on the body. Clinical examination revealed round, nodular and cauliflower like growths ranging from 2-5cm were observed on the neck, shoulder and around teat orifice. Based on the clinical signs and histopathological findings case was diagnosed as Bovine papillomatosis. The animal was treated with 10ml of autogenous vaccine subcutaneously once in week for three weeks along with five injections of Lithium Antimony Thiomalate (Anthiomaline®) 15 ml deep intramuscular at every 48 hrs interval. The animal was given orally the liquid Immunol® (Himalaya) 50ml and liquid Vitakind-Liv® (Vet Mankind) 50ml twice a day for 15 days as a supportive therapy. The complete resolution of the warts was observed after one month from initiation of the treatment. Animal had an uneventful recovery.



Keywords : Bovine Papillomatosis, Cow, Autogenous Vaccine, Lithium Antimony Thiomalate.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Chandrashekar G. , Assistant professor, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr.ManasaR. Kottadamane, Assistant professor, Department of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex.

Paper ID 9154

FAM 13

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF HAEMAGALACTIA IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSSBRED COW

Sugappriya R

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

A six year old Holstein Friesian crossbred cow weighing about 251 kgs was brought to the medical unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli on 6/6/17 with the history of calved 20 days back. From the day of calving the milk colour remains as rose and it was treated by local veterinarian but the condition persisted even after treatment. Clinical examination revealed all the vital parameters were within the normal range. On examination of milk, milk was rose in colour with blood clots. Blood, serum & milk samples were collected for laboratory examination. Serum analysis revealed normal range of calcium and phosphorus. Based on the history, clinical examination and laboratory findings the condition was diagnosed as Haemagalactia. The animal was treated with Tranexamic acid @ 5mg/kg body wt I/V and Streptopenicillin @ 10000 IU/kg body wt I/M. On day two, mammary gland was flushed with normal saline mixed with Haemocoagulase (Botroclot) additionally. Adrenaline in 1:1000 dilution was infused on third day. Parenteral calcium and phosphorus was given on the subsequent days. The milk returned to normal color and consistency on day six of post treatment. The animal was recovered uneventfully after treatment.

Keywords : Haemocoagulase ,haemagalactia

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.A.Enbavelan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.R. Ramprabhu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine.

**Paper ID 9165****FAM 14**

DIFFUSE PERITONITIS IN A CROSSBRED COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four year old crossbred cow was brought to the Large Animal Medicine Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia, suspended rumination, scanty dung and abdominal distension. The animal fell down three days back during natural service. Clinical examination revealed animal was dull and depressed, pyrexia (40.2°C), congested mucous membrane, arching back and abdominal distension. Rectal examination showed tightness of rectum while examining the pelvic region and the hand could not be advanced further. Haematobiochemical examination revealed leukocytosis with neutrophilia. Radiological examination was negative for radioopaque foreign body. Ultrasound examination of abdomen revealed anechoic free fluid with hyperechoic fibrin strands. Paracentesis abdominis revealed modified exudate around half litres. The peritoneal fluid examination showed epithelial cells, erythrocytes, leukocytes, specific gravity (>1.025), protein (3.7g/dl). The animal was treated with Inj. Streptopenicillin @10000 IU/kg b.wt I/M, Inj. Meloxicam @0.3mg/kg b.wt I/M and Inj. Furosemide @1mg/kg b.wt I/M for three days. There was no improvement in the condition and the owner was not willing to continue the treatment. The details of this case will be discussed.

Keywords : Peritonitis, Neutrophilia

Faculty Advisor: Dr.E.Venkatesakumar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.P.A.Enbavelan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Paper ID 9166**FAM 15**

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF POLIOENCEPHALOMALACIA IN A BUFFALO CALF

Kavya Palanisamy

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

A buffalo calf aged three months was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of not able to stand. Clinical examination revealed in coordination, ataxia, ophisthotonus, nystagmus and frequent paddling of the limbs. All



the vital signs were within the normal range. Haematological findings were within the normal limit. Based on the clinical findings it was diagnosed as Polioencephalomalacia. The calf was treated with Inj. Thiamine (@10mg per kg B.wt every 6 hourly) for three days. On the 3rd day the animal was able to walk properly and nystagmus was absent. An uneventful recovery was noticed after administration of Thiamine injection.

Keywords : Polioencephalomalacia, Pem, Buffalo Calf

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 9174

FAM 16

DIABETIC-KETO-ACIDOSIS IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE BUCK

Nandha Kumar

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

A 1.5 year old non descriptive male goat was presented to Large Animal Medicine Unit of TVCC, VC&RI, Orathanadu, with a history of anorexia & frequent urinations for past 10 days. Clinical examination revealed dullness, depression, cough and pale mucosa. Rectal temperature was 41.0C. Suspecting blood parasites, peripheral smears were taken and it revealed Theileriasp and Anaplasma sp. Blood picture showed anemia & leukocytosis. Tentatively case was diagnosed as Hemoparasitoses. Case was treated with Inj. Buparvaquone @ 2.5 mg/Kg b.wt I/M once and Inj. Long acting Oxytetracycline @ 20 mg/kg b.wt I/M on alternative days for 4 days. The case partially recovered with a less feed intake. Day by day it showed severe emaciation. Thoracic and Abdominal Radiography was done & it revealed no abnormality. Urinalysis was done and it revealed Glucosuria, Ketonuria and Acidic urine (pH 6.0). Blood glucose was estimated as 411 mg/dl. Serial evaluation of glucose for next two days confirmed hyperglycemia and hence the diagnosis was revised as Diabetic Keto-Acidosis. The Goat was treated with Inj. Biphasic insulin @ 0.3 IU/Kg b.wt s/c initially, and blood glucose levels were estimated at every 3 hrs interval. The dose was standardized to 1.0 IU/Kg b.wt. Thereafter it was regularly treated with Inj. Biphasic insulin @ 1.0 IU/Kg b.wt BID. Owner was trained to give subcutaneous insulin injections and the case was periodically reviewed. The goat resumed normal feed intake and weight gain improved from 25 to 29 kg after 3 weeks.

Keywords : Goat - Dibeteus Mellitus - Insulin

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

**Paper ID 9204****FAM 17**

EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN A JERSEY CROSS BRED COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A six year old recently calved Jersey cross bred cow was presented at large animal medicine outpatient unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex in Madras Veterinary College, with a history of sudden drop in milk yield. On physical examination, all vital sign parameters were within the normal range. No visible abnormality was noticed on macroscopic examination of milk. Blood profile revealed normal haematology and serum biochemistry. Milk samples from individual quarters were screened for subclinical mastitis with a combination of California mastitis test, clot on boiling test, white side test, and pH. The animal's right fore quarter and left hind quarter showed positivity to all the four tests (California mastitis test, clot on boiling test, white side test, and pH). The milk sample was sent for bacteriological examination. The result revealed the presence of E.coli. Antibioqram revealed higher sensitivity to Gentamicin. The animal was treated with Gentamicin at 4mg/kg body weight, Vitamin AD3E and intramammary infusion of cefoperazone for five consecutive days. After five days, milk samples were screened and confirmed for absence of mastitis. Milk production was regained almost to normal. The patient recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Subclinical Mastitis, CMT, Antibioqram.

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

Paper ID 9206**FAM 18**

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DOWNER COW SYNDROME WITH HYPOKALEMIA AND CONCURRENT ANAPLASMOSIS IN A DAIRY COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A five years old Jersey cross bred cow was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of swaying movement of neck and sternal recumbency since previous night. On clinical examination, sluggish rumen motility, flagging of neck with hypothermia were noticed. Hemogram revealed



mild anemia with normal leucocyte count. Venous Blood Gas analysis revealed hypokalemia (3.09mmol/l). In peripheral blood smear Anaplasma marginale was detected. Serum biochemical analysis was also done to evaluate the metabolic status. The case was confirmed as downer with hypokalemia and concurrent anaplasmosis and was treated for metabolic disorder and concurrent anaplasmosis. After five days of continuous treatment the animal recovered without any complication.

Keywords : Hypokalemia, Recumbent Cow, Serum Potassium, Flagging Of Neck.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.S.Arunaman, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics.
Dr.A.Gopalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of
Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9228

FAM 19

ACTINOMYCOSIS IN A DAIRY COW

Suganya Dhana

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

A 4years old Jersey cross cattle was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of partial anorexia and swelling in the mandibular region. The clinical examination revealed presence of soft swelling in the intermandibular region. Pus sample was collected aseptically from the abscess. Small yellowish granules suggestive of sulphur granules were present in the pus. They were separated, crushed and examined under microscope as wet mount technique. On microscopical examination structure suggestive of sulphur granules of Actinomyces bovis was detected. Smears were made from the pus and gram's staining was carried out. Gram positive filamentous organisms were detected in the smear. The intermandibular swelling in the animal was lanced and packed with povidone iodine seton. The animal was treated with intramuscular administration of Streptopenicillin at the dose 2.5 g/ animal as total dose for five days and oral administration of potassium iodide 10g daily for 10 days. After ten days uneventful recovery was noticed in the cattle.

Keywords : Actinomycosis, Cattle, Potassium Iodide

Faculty Advisor: Dr M.Geetha, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Dr K.M. Palanivel, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine

**Paper ID 9232****FAM 20****ACUTE ACIDOSIS IN A NON DESCRIPTIVE COW****Premkumar Elangovan**

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A pleuriparous non descriptive cattle was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Orathanadu with a history of ingestion of approx 20 Kg of boiled rice last night, the animal was recumbent and not voiding dung. On clinical examination the abdomen was bilaterally distended, rumen was firm and doughy on palpation and other vital parameters were found to be normal. Rumen fluid examination revealed light greenish colored fluid, pH of 5 and protozoal motility was nil. Based on the clinical examination and laboratory findings the presented case was diagnosed as acute acidosis. The animal was treated with sodium bicarbonate (1ml/kg b.wt) intravenously and antibiotic, antihistaminic and other supportive drugs. The animal was stabilized with fluid therapy. The owner was advised to give ruminal cud transplantation, rumen buffer, probiotics and sodium bicarbonate orally for two days. Animal showed eventual clinical recovery after treatment. A successful management of acute acidosis in a cow is reported.

Keywords : Acidosis, Rumen Fluid, Ph

Faculty Advisor: Dr. T. Arulkumar, Assistant professor, TVCC
Dr. R. C. Rajasundaram, Professor and head, TVCC

Paper ID 9242**FAM 21****SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF FROTHY BLOAT IN A ONGOLE BULLOCK – A CASE REPORT****Keerthana R**

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

A 8 year old ongole bullock was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital Large Animal Medicine Ward with the history of severe abdominal distension for 5 days and treated by a local veterinarian. The history revealed bullock was fed with wheat hulls and abdominal distension noticed within half an hour of feeding. The condition subsides during the treatment but the animal drinks water, abdominal distension shoots up. The owner also drenched with soda and given ethnoveterinary preparation (Jaggery, beetal leaf). Clinical examination revealed pink and moist mucous membrane, severe left side abdominal distension with respiratory distress, tachycardia and scanty



pasty dung. Rumen intubation was done, gas not relieved due to obstruction of the frothy contents. Rumen fluid examination revealed pH of 7.0, dark brown rumen fluid with inactive protozoa. Trocarization was carried out using rumen puncture needle, frothy contents splashed out. The animal was admitted in inpatient ward and treated with parental fluid therapy and antifoaming agents such as megabloat orally and intra ruminally for 4 days and advised for cud transplantation and probiotics. During the treatment abdomen distension reduced drastically, animal voiding normal faeces and rumen fluid analysis revealed active protozoa. Animal was recovered uneventfully and discharged.

Keywords : Ongole Bull, Frothy Bloat, Management.

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

Paper ID 9243

FAM 22

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT INFECTION OF THEILERIA ORIENTALIS WITH COCCIDIOSIS AND STRONGYLOIDES INFECTION IN A CALF

Aishwarya Sunder Habbu

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A two month old male calf weighing around 25 kg was presented in a recumbent state to the Ambulatory Clinic at Mangalam village with the history of diarrhoea, weakness, inappetence and tick infestation for the past 10 days. Blanched conjunctival and oral mucous membranes, rectal temperature 35.6° C, bounding pulse and abdominal thudding was observed. Cardiac auscultation revealed heart rate 92 bpm and swollen prescapular lymph nodes. Lymph node aspirate, dung sample and ticks were collected for confirmation. The lymph node aspirate smear stained with Leishman's stain revealed the presence of Koch's blue bodies in the large lymphocytes along with piroplasms of Theileriaorientalis in red blood cells. The ticks were identified as Rhipicephalushaemaphysaloides. The dung sample was positive for oocyst of Eimeria spp. and ova of Strongyloides spp. The animal was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 10mg per kg bwt IM, InjTribivet 2 ml IM. and Inj. Prednisolone @ 1mg per kg bwt SC and Inj. Ferritas 2 ml IM. The calf was dewormed with Tab Fenbendazole @ 10mg per kg bwt per os. Advised Bol. Ferritas 1 sid for five days. The animal showed uneventful recovery the next day.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. D. Selvi, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine .



Paper ID 9267

FAM 23

A RARE UNUSUAL CASE OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF TRACHEA IN A COW

Arun Madheshwaran

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Three years old female Holstein Friesian cow was presented with the history of jerky cough for more than six month to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namkkal. Clinical examination revealed paroxysmal cough during palpation of trachea and exaggerated lung sound noticed during auscultation of lung area. Haematology and serum examination revealed normal. Endoscopic examination revealed presence of cauliflower like growth noticed in trachea, larynx and esophagus and biopsy was taken by biopsy forceps. The case was diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma by Histopathological examination.

Keywords : Cow, Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Endoscopy

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 9268

FAM 24

THEILERIOSIS IN A BUFFALO CALF –A CASE REPORT

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Theileriosis is a tick borne protozoan disease associated with *Theileriaspp* in cattle. *Theileriaparva*, *T. annulata* and *T. orientalis/T. buffeli* are the important theilerial parasites affecting cattle. Though the disease is well described in cows, reports in buffalo are rare. A six month old male Murrah buffalo calf was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, Thrissur, Kerala, with a history of anorexia, weakness, mucoid diarrhea and skin lesions on neck, withers and back. Clinical examination revealed elevated rectal temperature, pallor of conjunctival mucous membrane, pronounced swelling of pre-scapular and pre-femoral lymphnodes, focal alopecia and circumscribed cutaneous eruptions on neck, withers and back. On examination of skin scrapings, no mites and fungal spores could be detected. On microscopical examination of dung sample, oocyst of *Eimeria* species could be detected. Examination of peripheral blood smear revealed, rod shaped piroplasms suggestive of *Theileria*



spp. Haemogram revealed, anaemia, microcytosis, hypochromia, thrombopenia, macroplatelets, lymphopenia and granulocytosis. Serum biochemical analysis revealed hypoalbuminemia, hyperglobulinemia and lower A:G ratio. Giemsa stained smear obtained by fine needle aspiration biopsy of lymph node revealed, irregularly oval bodies with a blue matrix consisting of pinkish dots representing merozoites of Theilerial organisms. Animal was treated with Inj. Buparvaquone (2.5 mg/kg BW) deep intramuscularly, Inj.Oxytetracycline at 20 mg/kg BW intravenously mixed with normal saline for three days. Amprolium hydrochloride (10 mg/kg BW) was given orally for 5 days along with haematinics. Animal showed successful recovery within 5 days of treatment.

Keywords : Theileriosis, eimeria Spp, oxytetracycline, buparvaquone, amprolium Hydrochloride

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

Paper ID 9282

FAM 25

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT (AIDED WITH BLOOD TRANSFUSION) OF VIPERINE BITE IN A BUFFALO HEIFER

Junaid Ahmed Shaikh Riyaz Shaikh
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir

A 2.5 year old buffalo heifer (120kg) was presented to Clinics, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir with complaint of anorexia, swelling over right forelimb since 4 hours. Clinical examination revealed painless, cold, doughy swelling at the level of right fetlock ascending up to the shoulder joint, lameness, ataxia, coagulopathy, congested mucosae, normal temperature (102.10F), tachycardia (76 bpm), difficult and shallow breathing (38bpm) and no visible evidence of fang marks. Hemogram showed leucocytosis ($16.13 \times 10^9/L$) and severe thrombocytopenia ($5 \times 10^9/\mu L$). The capillary blood clotting time was 45 minutes. Biochemical analysis revealed normal BUN (20.56mg/dl) with moderate elevation of creatinine (1.9 mg/dl). On the basis of history, clinical examination and laboratory evidence, the case was diagnosed for viper bite and treated with polyvalent anti-snake venom (PASV) @ 20ml IV on the first day, Carbazochrome Salicylate @ 5ml IM for 3 days, Furosemide @ 1mg/kg IV for 5 days, Amoxicillin+Cloxacillin @ 10mg/kg body wt. IV for 7 days, Dexamethasone @ 0.25mg/kg body wt. IV for 3 days followed by Meloxicam @ 0.5mg/kg for 6 days, Vitamin B-complex @ 5ml IV for 7 days, Dextrose 5% @ 2 Liters IV for 5 days. Due to severe thrombocytopenia and



bleeding tendency, blood transfusion (900 ml) was performed in ailing buffalo heifer after checking compatibility. Significant reduction in swelling and improvement in appetite was observed over a period of treatment. Complete clinical and hematological recovery was observed on 7th day. Thus treatment with PASV, supportive treatment along with blood transfusion proved highly efficient in successful therapeutic management in buffalo of viper bite.

Keywords : Ascending Swelling, Coagulopathy, Thrombocytopenia, Capillary Blood Clotting Time, Viper Bite, Polyvalent Anti-snake Venom, Blood Transfusion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. A.U. Bhikane, Professor and Head , Department of Clinical Medicine, Dr. R.K. Jadhav, Assistant Professor Department of Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9287

FAM 26

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF SNAKE BITE IN NON DESCRIPT BUFFALO

Kunal Kambale

*Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur
Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University*

A 7 year old non descript buffalo, weighing 242kg presented with complaint of lameness, gradual ascending swelling on left hind limb, bleeding from site of bite, anorexia. Clinical examination revealed swelling over left hind limb, lameness, congested mucous membrane, normal body temperature (102°F), tachycardia (80/min) & respiratory distress. Haematology revealed marked leukocytosis accompanied by granulocytosis & severe thrombocytopenia. Capillary blood clotting time was 24 minutes. Kidney function test revealed rise in blood urea nitrogen (19.4 mg/dl) & serum creatinine (2.2mg/dl). On the basis of history and clinical symptoms the case was diagnosed as viper bite case & treated with polyvalent anti snake venom @20 ml IV once, carbazochrome salicylate @10ml IM for three days, furosemide @1.5mg/kg IV for 5 days, Dexamethasone, @0.25, 0.1, & 0.04 mg/kg on 1st, 2nd & 3rd day followed by meloxicam @0.5 mg/kg IM for next 4 days, Amoxicillin + cloxacillin @10 mg/kg IV, B-complex @ml daily for 9 days & dextrose 5% @ 4litters /day IV was given for 5 days. Affected buffalo showed good response to the treatment with marked reduction in swelling, reduced bleeding, improvement in appetite, normal colour & consistency of faeces. Haematobiochemical analysis of blood revealed restoration of platelet count, blood urea nitrogen & serum creatinine value as well as blood clotting time to normal physiological range. Faculty advisor :- Dr. Gautam Bhojane, Dr. Prashant Chaudhary



Keywords : Snake Bite, Antisnake, Venome

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Gautam Bhojane, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr. Prashant Chaudhary, Post graduate student department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9291

FAM 27

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF MIXED INFECTIONS OF BABESIA AND THEILERIA IN A COW

Akhila Mohan N J

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A four year old HF cross bred cow was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, COVAS, Pookode with a complaint of reduced milk production, anorexia and weakness since 3 days. Animal was weak and in depressed mentation. On general clinical examination enlarged prescapular lymph nodes, pyrexia, pale mucous membrane and respiratory distress were identified. Peripheral blood smear examination upon giemsa staining under oil immersion of microscope revealed RBC piroplasms suggestive of *Theileria orientalis* and *Babesia bigemina*. Blood picture showed mild anaemia and urinalysis indicated haemoglobinuria. The case was diagnosed as bovine piroplasmosis involving *Theileria* and *Babesia* species. The animal was treated with diminazine aceturate (3.5 mg/kg, single dose), buparvaquone (2.5mg/kg BW, single dose) and oxytetracycline (10mg/kg BW for 5 days). Symptomatic and supportive therapy was also carried out and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Babesia, Theileria, Cow, Haemoglobinuria

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Umesh C.G, Assistant Professor, 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 9296

FAM 28

A TYPICAL CASE OF HEPATIC JAUNDICE WITH RENAL DYSFUNCTION

Satish Harkal

*Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur
Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University*

A 8 year old Deoni Bullock of 257 kg was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur, with a history of



anorexia, pelleted faeces, dark yellow coloured urine and dehydration since last 8 days. The bullock was earlier treated by a private veterinary practitioner but showed no improvement post treatment. Clinical examinations revealed rectal temperature 101.9° F, heart rate 50/min, respiration rate 24/min, ruminal motility 2/2min, lymph nodes slight enlarged, icteric mucus membranes. Laboratory investigations revealed increased total bilirubin 5.04mg/dl, direct bilirubin 4.01mg/dl, indirect bilirubin 1.03mg/dl, BUN 56.1mg/dl, creatinine 4.4mg/dl, and SGOT 253, glucose 46mg/dl, TP 8.2g/dl, albumin 4.1g/dl, globulin 4.1g/dl. On biochemical examinations both direct and indirect Van den Bergh test were positive but direct was strong positive and indirect was mild positive. Immediately treatment was initiated with injection dextrose 5%, enrofloxacin @2.5 to 5 mg/kg body weight OD, injection Belamyl 10ml intramuscular OD with liquid protolax 450ml PO OD for 6 days and tablet livorak 10 PO BID for 2 weeks. The bullock showed positive response and started taking feed on 5th day of treatment. On 6th day serum creatinine was 1.7mg/dl. The bullock was discharged on day 7.

Keywords : Hepatic, Jaundice, Deoni

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Gautam Bhojane, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr. Balaji Ambhore, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9324

FAM 29

MANAGEMENT OF THEILERIOSIS IN A VECHUR CATTLE

Sabir Hamza Hussain

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Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Vechur cattle is a local breed of Kerala known for being resistant to many diseases. Cases of theileriosis usually remains subclinical in this breed. A vechur cow was presented to Farm Clinic of Instructional Livestock Farm Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Pookode with anorexia, dry muzzle, cachexia and excessive ear wax. The animal was previously treated for tick infestation. On clinical examination, high rectal temperature of (39.3oC), congested mucus membrane, enlarged pre-scapular and pre-femoral lymph nodes were obtained. All other physiological parameters were within normal range. Giemsa stained peripheral blood smear revealed pleomorphic intraerythrocytic theilerial organisms. The case was treated with Buparvaquone at 2.5 mg/kg deep IM and supported with meloxicam (0.05 mg/kg), vitamin B complex and stomachics. Peripheral blood smear examination after 4 days again revealed presence of organisms although in reduced numbers. A second dose of Buparvaquone was administered. The animal was nutritionally managed



with ad-libitum green fodder and 30 gm of mineral mixture per day during treatment period. The therapeutic, nutritional and managerial intervention resulted in an uneventful recovery. The peripheral blood smear was negative for any hemoparasites one week after the second injection of Buparvaquone. sabirnlbr@gmail.com

Keywords : Theileriosis, vechur Cattle

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Ratheesh RL, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Dr.Raseel K, Resident post graduate, Department of Animal Nutrition.

Paper ID 9343

FAM 30

TREATMENT OF PARASITIC GASTROENTERITIS IN A KID

Lakshmi Prakasan

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

A four month old male kid weighing 12kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Pookode, with a complaint of maggoted wound. On general clinical examination, animal was weak and debilitated with pasty mucoid diarrhoea. Gross examination of faecal sample revealed segments of *Moniezia* spp. Strongyle and Strongyloides ova were detected on faecal microscopy. The case was diagnosed as parasitic gastroenteritis caused by concurrent infestation of Strongyle, Strongyloides and *Moniezia* spp. Maggot infested wound was cleaned with 1:1000 potassium permanganate lotion after removing maggots and dead tissues. Ivermectin injection at dose of 0.2 mg/kg as s/c was administered. Albendazole at dose of 10 mg/kg was given orally. A mineral mixture supplement was advised as supportive. Owner reported that diarrhoea subsided by five days post treatment and faecal microscopy seven days post treatment revealed no ova of any parasites. The case was discharged as cured. Faculty Advisors: Dr.Rathish R. L, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, CVAS POOKODE, KERALA Dr.Jineshkumar N. S, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, CVAS, POOKODE, KERALA Email: lakshmiprakashan8@gmail.com

Faculty Advisor: Dr.RathishR L, Assistant professor, Veterinary Epidemiology And Preventive Medicine, Dr.JineshKumar N S, Assistant professor, Veterinary Epidemiology And Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 9346

FAM 31

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THEILERIOSIS IN A JERSEY CROSS COW

Nur Izzati Binti Zainal Abidin

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

A Six years old Jersey Cross Cow was brought to the Large animal Medicine Out-patient Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the complaint of inappetance and weakness for the past 3 days. Upon clinical examination, the animal was having pyrexia (40.4°C), dullness, anorexia, lymphadenomegaly, slightly congested mucous membrane and petechiae of vaginal mucosa. Peripheral blood sample was taken for diagnosis purpose. The animals was tentatively diagnosed to have hemoprotozoan disease and treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline in normal saline, vitamin B complex and antihistamine. Then, the owner was asked to revisit for the laboratory results and further treatment. From the laboratory results, Theileria spp. was observed and the blood picture showed hypochromasia and relative neutrophilia; indicative of anemia and active infections. On the same visit, Inj. Buparvaquone (2.5mg/kg i/m) was administered along with supportive therapy. The owner was advised to revisit again after 3 days for reassessment. On the third visit, blood sample was taken and sent to the laboratory for re-evaluation. The results revealed marked reduction in the load of piroplasm and the animal recovered well.

Keywords : Theileriosis, Buparvaquone, Petechiae

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.S.Arunaman, Assistant Professor, Department of clinics
Dr.D.Chandrasekaran, Assistant Professor, Department of clinics

Paper ID 9365

FAM 32

MANAGEMENT OF SETARIASIS IN A JERSEY CROSS BREED CATTLE

Subash V

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An eight years old jersey cross cow weighing about 250 kgs was presented to ambulatory clinic, VCRI, TNI with the history of inappetance, muscle twitching, and sand eating and was treated by a local vet. Clinical examinations revealed watery nasal discharge, rapid breathing and muscle twitching, pale conjunctival and vulval mucous membrane. Rectal temperature was 40°C and an increase in heart rate. On the first day it was treated symptomatically and samples



(peripheral blood smear, whole blood, clotted blood) were taken. Peripheral blood smear revealed sheathed microfilaria. Haematology revealed Hb-3.4(g/dl), PCV-14.5(%), RBC- $1.71 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$, WBC-5800/ μl , platelets- 83000 . Next day it was treated with Ivermectin @ dose rate of 0.2 mg per kg body weight s/c. The animal had complete recovery within few days and the case will be discussed in detail.

Faculty Advisor: Dr B.Gowri, Assistant Professor,Department of Clinics
Dr M.Shijusimon, Assistant Professor,Department of Clinics

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

-Mahatma Gandhi





Paper ID 8966

FAM 1

AMPHISTOMIASIS IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO-A CASE REPORT

Laimi Shaju

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A 6 year old Murrah Buffalo in her 4 th month of pregnancy was presented to Large Animal Medical ward ,TVCC,NTR College of Veterinary Science ,Gannavaram with the history of ventral edema since 4 days. The animal was treated previously by a local veterinarian with Inj.Ceftriaxone, Inj.Lasix, Inj. Histanil ,Inj.Metronidazole and Inj.Belamyl but no improvement was there. The affected animal exhibited ventral edema from inguinal to brisket area and foul smelling pasty feces. The buffalo was subjected to thorough clinical examination. Wet blood film examination, fecal sample examination, haematology, serum biochemistry, electrocardiography and radiography were performed. Wet blood film was negative for any moving haemoprotozoans. Haematology revealed mild neutrophilia, eosinophilia and anemia,serum biochemistry revealed hypoproteinemia and fecal sample examination revealed heavy infestation of Paramphistome. Radiography was performed to rule out presence of any foreign body. Electrocardiogram was also normal. The condition was diagnosed as Amphistomiasis. It was treated with intramuscular injections of Dicrysticin (5g), Flunimeg (10ml), Anistamin (10ml) and Triclabendazole (10mg/kg bodywt.). Uneventful recovery was noticed. Detailed outcome of the diagnosis and treatment will be discussed.

Keywords : Amphistomiasis, Ventral Edema,paramphistome

Faculty Advisor: Dr.V.Vaikunta Rao, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.N.Lakshmi Rani, Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 8967

FAM 2

KERATO CONJUNCTIVITIS IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO – A CASE REPORT

Narayana Rao

*NTR College Of Veterinary Science ,Gannavaram, Vijayawada
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

A 6 years old Graded Murrah Buffalo was presented to the Large Animal Medical ward ,TVCC ,NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram , with the History of loss vision since 1 week and the condition started with



severe lacrimation and redness of eyes. The animal was treated prior by a local veterinarian with Inj.Ivermectin, inj .Gentamicin and prednisolone at sub conjunctively for 3 days but no improvement. The animal was subjected to through Clinical examination, Haematology and Serum Biochemistry. Bacterial culturing and staining were performed. Clinical examination of eye revealed corneal opacity with absence of menace and pupillary light reflex's and other vital parameters were normal. Haematology revealed neutrophilia. Serum Biochemistry results were within normal range. Conjunctival smears were collected with swabs and cultured for bacterial growth on agar plate. Smooth golden yellow colonies were noticed and gram positive cocci arranged in grape like clusters observed on microscopic examination. The condition was diagnosed as staphylococcal kerato conjunctivitis and the case was successfully treated with Moxifloxacin (5mg /kg) IM for 3 days ,Boric acid collyria for 1 week, Moxifloxacin eye drops TID for one week. The Animal recovered successfully and detailed outcome of treatment will be discussed.

Keywords : Kerato Conjunctivitis ,staphylococci

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.S.Saikrishna, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.V.Vaikunta Rao, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9024

FAM 3

DIAGNOSIS OF DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA BY THORACO – RETICULOCENTESIS AND ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN A COW

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

A cow was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of anorexia, recurrent distension of the abdomen and passing of scanty dung for five days. Clinical examination revealed tympany and increased rumen motility. Ultrasonographic examination of the thorax and abdomen revealed that presence of hyper echogenic wall of reticulum nearer to the heart and reticular motility was evident between 4th and 5th intercostals space. Contrast radiography revealed herniated reticulum into the thoracic cavity. Thoraco – reticulocentesis examination of the aspirated contents enabled to confirm the diaphragmatic hernia. Cow was subjected to the rumenotomy and repair of diaphragm was done. After following the therapy cow was recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Dh, Cattle, Ultrasonography, Contrast Radiography, Thoraco-reticulocentesis



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

Paper ID 9353

FAM 4

PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT MASTITIS IN A COW

G.R.Athira

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

A 6 year old, HF cross breed cow was brought to the MVC Teaching Hospital with the history of swelling of udder and reduced milk yield. Clinical examination revealed reduced rumen motility, swelling of left forequarter, hot to touch, painful udder, milk was dirty white in colour and milk pH was 8.5. Milk was collected in a sterile culture tube for isolation, identification and bacteriological examination was carried out through growth on blood agar, gram's staining. *Staph. aureus* isolates were identified as gram-positive cocci by Gram stain, positive catalase test, growth on mannitol salt agar. *Staphylococci* was subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility by disc diffusion method to the commonly used antibiotics. Minimum inhibitory concentration was done by modified resazurin assay microdilution technique. MIC ($\mu\text{gm/ml}$) was 125, 62.5, 125, 125, 65, 250, 0.22, 125, 250 and 250 for azathioprine, gentamicin, tetracycline, oxacillin, cefatoxime, cefuroxime, enrofloxacin, penicillin G, ampicillin and amoxicillin. The isolate was found sensitive for enrofloxacin, gentamicin and cefatoxime and resistant to penicillin G, amoxicillin, ampicillin, azathioprine, tetracycline and cefatoxime. Based on ABST & MIC, cow was treated with enrofloxacin @ 5 mg/kg bw/m once daily and 100 mg intramammary for 7 days, NSAID meloxicam @ 0.5 mg/kg bw/m once daily for 5 days, vitamin E @ 500 IU/day p/o and selenium @ 6 mg / kg p/o for 7 days. PCR amplification of resistance gene was identified. The cow showed clinical improvement after one week of treatment.

Key Words: Cow, mastitis, *S.aureus*, ABST, MIC, PCR

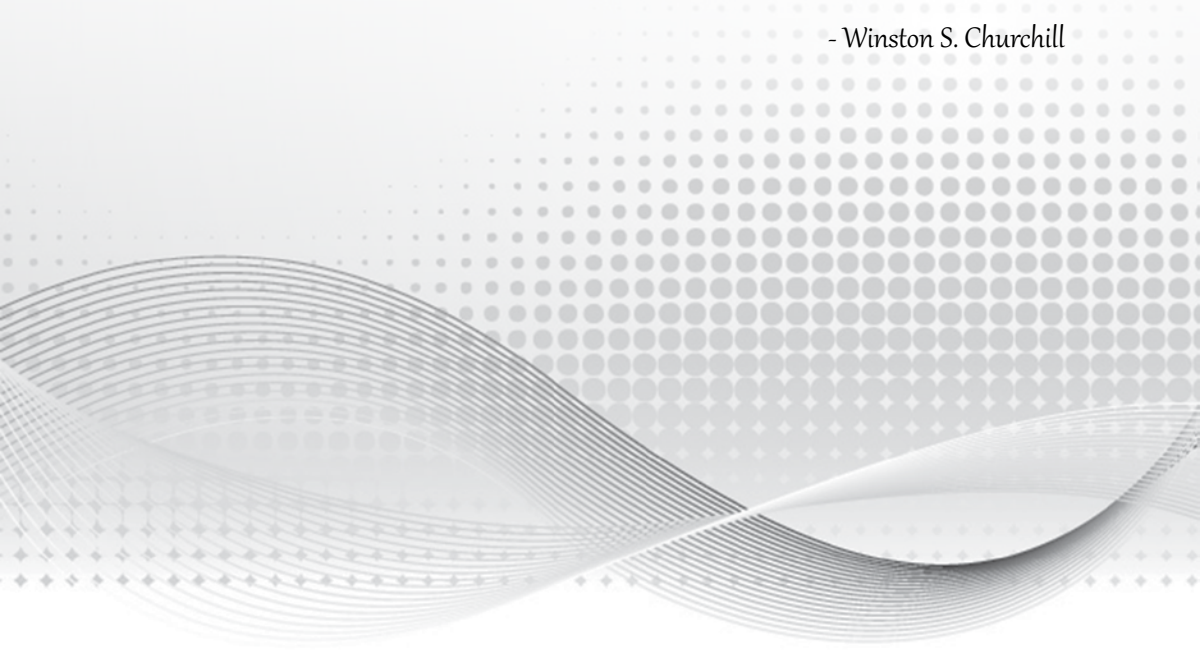
Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Chandrasekaran, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr.T.Ramasamy, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary pharmacology and Toxicology

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"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 8764****FAS 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RUMINAL IMPACTION IN A KANGAYAM BULL

Aravinth Selvarasu

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

The paper reports a case of ruminal impaction in a Kangayam bull owing to grazing in a garbage area due to fodder scarcity caused by drought in the Cauvery Delta Zone of Tamil Nadu in 2016-17. A two and a half year old Kangayam bull was presented with a history of not taking feed and having reduced dung voidance for a week. Recurrent ruminal tympany episode was reported during the last two months. Further enquiry revealed that the animal was allowed for free ranging in the market area due to fodder scarcity. Detailed clinical examination was carried out. Rectal examination revealed impacted rumen and palpable masses within the rumen suggestive of phytobezoars. Left thoracic radiography revealed intact diaphragm and no radiopaque foreign body could be appreciated. Based on clinical and special diagnostic examination the case was diagnosed as ruminal impaction and exploratory laparo-rumenotomy was advocated. Under xylazine sedation and left paravertebral analgesia, rumenotomy was performed employing standard surgical technique. Plastics, leather piece, phytobezoar and small metallic foreign bodies weighing 38.4 kg causing severe ruminal impaction was removed. The rumenotomy incision was closed by double layer inversion suture employing No. 2 PGA. The laparotomy incision was closed in four layers. The animal was maintained on strict intravenous fluids for first 24 hours post-surgery and gradual introduction to water and feed was given from 24 and 36 hours, respectively. The routine postoperative follow-up and wound care with antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cattle, Rumen Impaction, Rumenotomy, Kangayam Bull

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Senthil Kumar, Assistant Professor, TVCC
Dr.P.Tamilmahan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8766**FAS 2**

INTUSSUSCEPTION CAUSED BY DEVIANT FEEDING PRACTICE AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A JERSEY CROSS COW

Gowtham, T.B.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

The paper reports a case of intussusception in a Jersey cross cow owing to deviant feeding of dried groundnut plant due to fodder scarcity caused by



drought in the Cauvery Delta Zone of Tamil Nadu in 2016-2017. A five year old Jersey cross cow was presented with the history of not taking feed and not voiding dung for three days. Anamnesis revealed that the animal was fed with the available dried groundnut plants. Intermittent rolling and kicking at the abdomen during the illness was also reported. Detailed clinical examination was carried out. Rectal examination revealed empty rectum and a palpable sausage shaped mass in the right caudal ventral quadrant of abdomen suggestive of intussusception. Ultrasonographic examination was carried out to visualize the intestinal involvement. Based on clinical and special diagnostic examination, it was tentatively diagnosed as case of intussusception and surgical intervention was advocated. Under right paravertebral block, caudal right flank laparotomy was performed. The peritoneal cavity was thoroughly explored and the intestinal mass causing obstruction was identified and exteriorized. Enterectomy followed by end to end enteroanastomosis was performed using No. 1-0 Polyglycolic acid employing simple interrupted suture. The laparotomy wound was closed in four layers. The animal was maintained on strict intravenous fluids for first 48 hours post-surgery and gradual introduction to water and feed was given from 48 and 72 hours, respectively. The routine postoperative follow-up and wound care with antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cattle, Intussusception, Laparotomy, Entero-anastomosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Senthil Kumar, Assistant Professor, TVCC
Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8780

FAS 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BOVINE OCULAR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

Miruthula Tamilselvan

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

A four year old Holstein Friesian cross bred cow was presented to Large Animal Surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of a large mass obscuring the whole right eye for the past six months. Clinical examination revealed the mass was extended upto palpebral conjunctiva and two-third of cornea. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology was performed. The condition was tentatively diagnosed as Bovine Ocular Squamous Cell Carcinoma based on the clinical and FNAC findings. Since the tumor mass was evaded the whole of eye ball, it was decided to perform extirpation of right eye. The animal was sedated with xylazine hydrochloride @ 0.05 mg per kg body weight and the right eye was desensitized by retro-bulbar, auriculo-palpebral and peri-bulbar



nerve blocks with 2 % lignocaine. Extirpation of eyeball along with tumor mass was performed. Tarsorrhaphy was done and the cavity was packed with povidone iodine seton. Post-operatively the animal was administered with parenteral antibiotics for five days and anti-inflammatory drugs for two days. The surgical wound dressing along with replacement of seton were carried out on alternate days. Cutaneous sutures were removed on 21st post-operative day. Histopathological examination of the excised tumor mass revealed islands of neoplastic squamous cells surrounded by fibrous tissue stroma with neutrophilic infiltration and high mitotic figures suggestive of moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. There was no recurrence during the follow up of period of 9 months.

Keywords : Carcinoma, Bovine, Extirpation, Ocular

Faculty Advisor : Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R. Uma Rani, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8813

FAS 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION IN A CROSS BREED JERSEY COW

Ramakrishnan Ravichandhiran

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

A five year old jersey cross breed cow was presented with the history of anorexia, regurgitation, outstretching of neck, respiratory distress and salivation accompanied with varying degree of bloat for the past three days. Anamnesis revealed that the animal had accidental ingestion of jackfruit three days back. Detailed clinical examination revealed a palpable mass on the left lateral cervical oesophageal region. Every attempt to pass the probang in the oesophagus, caudal to mid cervical region was unsuccessful. Contrast radiography with Barium sulphate (10mg/kg P/O) demonstrated stasis of contrast material in the cervical oesophagus. Based on history, clinical and radiographic examination, the case was diagnosed as oesophageal obstruction and elective radical surgery was planned. Local anaesthesia was achieved by 2% Lignocaine over the proposed surgical site. A longitudinal skin incision was made over the dorsal border of jugular furrow cranial to the swelling followed by blunt dissection of the muscles and the obstructed mass was removed by oesophagotomy. Oesophageal closure was done by double layer closure employing buried knot, followed by simple interrupted suture using PGA No. 1-0. Muscle layer closure was done by simple continuous pattern using PGA No. 1-0 and skin closure was done by horizontal mattress using silk 1-0. Water and feed withheld for postoperative 48



hours and 78 hours respectively and the animal was under strict intravenous fluid therapy. The routine postoperative wound care and antibiotic therapy resulted in an optimistic recovery.

Keywords: Oeseophagus, Jackfruit, Barium Meal, Esophagotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Tamilmahan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8831

FAS 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VENTRAL HERNIA IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY HEIFER

Bava Fakhrudeen Saleem

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

A two and half year old female Jersey crossbred heifer weighing 160 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with a history of swelling in the right abdominal region since 3 months. Clinical examination of the ventral abdominal region revealed that the swelling was reducible with a clear hernial ring. All the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Based on the history and clinical examination, the condition was diagnosed as acquired reducible ventral hernia and herniorrhaphy was decided upon. The animal was sedated with xylazine @ 0.1 mg/kg b.wt intramuscularly. The right ventral abdomen was prepared aseptically for surgery and the animal was restrained in dorsal recumbency. Local infiltration analgesia was achieved with 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. A curvilinear skin incision was made and blunt dissection of subcutaneous tissue was carried out. The hernial sac was freed from the adhesions and the contents were repositioned into the abdominal cavity. Kelotomy was performed and the hernial edges were debrided. The hernial ring was closed employing overlapping suture pattern using silk No. 2. Subcutaneous tissue was closed with catgut No.1 and skin incision with cross mattress pattern using silk No. 2. Post-operatively antibiotics were given for five days and analgesics for 3 days. The owner was advised to give small quantities of feed at frequent intervals. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Ventral Hernia, Kelotomy, Herniorrhaphy

Faculty Advisor : Dr.A.R.Ninu, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Kathirvel, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 8885

FAS 6

PERIANAL BASOSQUAMOUS CARCINOMA IN A CROSSBRED COW

Prakash Murugesan

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

Basosquamous carcinoma is a rare locally invasive epithelial tumor of cattle. A five years old HF crossbred cow was presented with the history of mass on the perianal region for the past six months which developed gradually and was treated locally. On clinical examination the mass was infected and with maggot infestation to a size of baseball was noticed. Based on clinical examination, it was tentatively diagnosed as case of peri-anal tumor and surgical intervention was advocated. Mild anemic changes were noticed in the haemogram. With the consent of owner for surgery, under epidural analgesia and local infiltration with 2% Lignocaine the tumour was excised and the blood vessels were ligated and subcuticular sutures were applied using No. 1-0 polyglycolic acid and the skin was sutured using silk in simple interrupted pattern. The tumor mass was found to be weighing about 820 gms and to a dimension of 20 cm x 15 cm. Histopathology evaluation of the mass was diagnosed as basosquamous carcinoma by H & E staining. The routine postoperative follow-up and wound care with antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Basosquamous Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Basal Cell Carcinoma, Perianal Tumor, Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Tamilmahan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8896

FAS 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF URACHAL CYST IN AN ONGOLE CALF

Chaitanya Pedada Venkata

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A three month old Ongole male calf was presented to the clinics of department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology, NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram with a complaint of dribbling of urine from the opening of prepuce for the past one month. Dribbling of urine was said to have been noticed from a small opening of the umbilicus for the first two months from the birth of the calf and later the opening of umbilicus was said to have been obliterated. Physical examination revealed a mass in the umbilicus which



showed urine on aspiration. Lateral abdominal radiograph showed the evidence of urachus connecting bladder to umbilicus, whereas; Ultrasonogram disclosed the mass as a cyst. Based on the findings of physical examination, radiography and ultrasonography the condition was diagnosed as urachal cyst and decided for surgical correction. All the hematological and biochemical parameters were found within the normal range. Under light plane of anaesthesia and local infiltration analgesia laparotomy was performed near the umbilicus. The urachus was identified, ligated as close as possible to the bladder and resected. After ligation of blood vessels supplying to it, the umbilicus is resected and the prepuce was reconstructed. To drain the exudates from the dead space a Foley's catheter was placed as a drain for the first five operative days. Animal recovered uneventfully with no postoperative complications. The diagnosis, surgical management and outcome of the case are discussed.

Keywords : Urachal Cyst, Laparotomy, Ongole Calf

Faculty Advisor: Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8901

FAS 8

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF UROLITHIASIS BY TUBE CYSTOTOMY IN A BUFFALO CALF

Naga Sai Surya Upmaka

College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur

A three month old male buffalo calf was presented to the clinics with a history of dysuria and dribbling of urine with normal feed and water intake since two days. On clinical observation all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Buffalo calf showed pain reflex like seeing at the flank side and observed distension of the ventral abdomen. Upon tapping of the ventral abdomen revealed fluid thrill. Abdominocentesis with syringe revealed plenty of fluid with urine smell. Tube cystotomy was performed under local infiltration with 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Postoperatively animal was administered with Streptopencillins, Meloxicam, Ammonium Chloride and Cystone tablets. Buffalo calf started urination through normal urinary tract from 10th postoperative day onwards. Skin sutures and Foley's catheter were removed on the 12th postoperative day. Animal recovered uneventfully without any complications.

Keywords : Urolithiasis, Tube Cystotomy, Foley's Catheter, Ammonium Chloride, Cystone



Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Mahesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.K.Rambabu, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8908

FAS 9

A COMPLICATED CASE OF PSEUDOLUXATION OF PATELLA – A CASE REPORT

Surya Teja Naidu

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

Pseudoluxation of patella is one of the common orthopedic problems in veterinary practice that gives immediate relief on surgery. A graded Murrah she buffalo was presented with signs of dragging both the hind limbs and knuckling of fetlocks on progression. It was said to have been operated by a local veterinarian a few months before, but the clinical signs were not relieved. The animal had much difficulty while getting up and at the time of progression. When forced to walk, it showed complete extension and abduction of both the hind limbs. The condition was unilateral, the animal could not be sent for grazing. Clinical examination on casting revealed the presence of a large scar and a thickened connective tissue band as hard as bone in the area of medial patellar ligament. It was diagnosed as an improperly incised medial ligament. Attempts to flex the limb were futile. Local analgesia was achieved by linear infiltration of 2 percent Lignocaine hydrochloride at the stifle of surgery. With the help of sterile No.11 blade, the medial ligament was incised after preparing the site for aseptic surgery. Tincture iodine was instilled in to the surgical site. The animal could walk normally at the end of surgery. A course of broad spectrum antibiotics and analgesics were employed for a period of five days, when the animal made uneventful recovery.

Keywords : PseudoluxationOf Patella, Complicated, Abducted And Extended Hind Limb

Faculty Advisor: Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Ravi Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 8914

FAS 10

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO DICEPHALUS INIODYMUS MONSTER CALF IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

Naveen Jonnalagadda

College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur

A case of dystocia due to foetal causes in a graded Murrah buffalo is being presented here. A full term pluriparous graded murrah buffalo aged about 8 years was presented to clinics with a history of dystocia since a day, due to a double-headed calf that struck in the pelvic inlet. A dead iniodymus monster male calf was retrieved by left para median laparohysterotomy. The calf was having two complete heads conjoint at the level of 3rd cervical vertebra and mandibular angles. With good post-operative care and management, the buffalo recovered well.

Keywords : Graded Murrah Buffalo, Dystocia, Dicephalus Iniodymus Calf, Caesarean

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. Kamalakar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R. Mahesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8952

FAS 11

MAMMARY GLAND ADENOCARCINOMA IN A PREPUBERTAL CROSSBRED JERSEY CALF

Jananij Balaramakumar

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

A ten months old crossbred Jersey prepubertal female calf was presented with the history of hard swelling on the right rear mammary gland for past one month. Clinical examination revealed a hard palpable mass on the right rear mammary gland with watery discharge. Fine needle aspiration cytology revealed adenocarcinoma of the right rear mammary gland. Hematological study was within the normal range. Under xylazine sedation at the dose rate of 0.01mg/kg body weight intramuscularly, 2% Lignocaine 5ml injected epidurally and with local infiltration a linear incision was made over the right rear mammary gland. The blood vessel supplying the quarter was ligated using PGA size 1-0 and the mass along with supramammary lymph node was resected. The mass was found to be in the shape of cluster of grapes. The dead space was obliterated by simple continuous suture using PGA 1-0 followed by subcutis closure and skin



was closed by cross mattress suture using silk. Regular post-operative wound care and antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Prepubertal, Female Calf, Mammary Gland, Adenocarcinoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Dept.of VSR
Dr.M.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR

Paper ID 8978

FAS 12

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEROFIBRINOUS PERICARDITIS IN CATTLE

Aishwarya Ramesh

Hassan Veterinary College, Hassan

Pericarditis is an inflammation of the pericardium with accumulation of serous or fibrinous inflammatory products. Fibrinous pericarditis, leads to fibrin deposition, incidence being recorded more in cattle. A six year old HF cross, eight months pregnant, presented to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan with the history of anorexia and visible edema of dewlap. Clinical examination revealed muffled heart sounds, bilateral jugular pulsation and brisket edema. Ultrasonography revealed hyper echoic fibrin threads in the distended pericardial sac. Pericardiocentesis yielded serofibrinous fluid. It was diagnosed as serofibrinous pericarditis. Pericardiostomy was done under local analgesia using 2% lignocaine. A novel approach was done from right side of thorax near 5-6th intercostal space for draining out the fluid. Catherisation with Foley's catheter was inserted into pericardium and fluid was drained. Approximately 2.5 L of fluid was drained using suction apparatus. Antibiotics, Analgesic were administered for a period of 7 days and pericardial flushing with 1% enrofloxacin 100 ml and distilled water was done. The animal recovered and was discharged on 10th day. Foleys catheter was removed on 15th day. Cow delivered a calf, 4 wks after. Further now it is pregnant, as of present indicative of a successful surgical management of serofibrinous pericarditis.

Keywords : Ultrasonography, Pericardiocentesis, Pericardiostomy.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR
Dr.D.Manjunath, Assistant Professor, Dept. of VSR



Paper ID 9055

FAS 13

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CERVICAL OESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION IN A SHE BUFFALO

Rehman Shaik

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

An eight years old pluriparous she buffalo was presented to the department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology with a history of salivation, dyspnoea and acute ruminal tympany. Physical examination revealed oesophageal obstruction which was confirmed by passing a probang. Attempt to treat the case conservatively was futile. Trocarisation was done immediately before attempting for surgery, to relieve bloat. The animal was sedated with inj. Xylazine @ 0.05 mg/Kg b. wt. Local analgesia was achieved by infiltration using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. A skin incision was made below the jugular furrow over the obstruction. The esophagus was exposed after blunt dissection and an incision was made over the obstruction. The obstructing foreign body, a palm kernel, was removed. The oesophageal mucous membrane was closed by continuous suture using 3-0 chromic catgut with swaged on needle. The sub mucosa and muscular layers were closed using 2-0 chromic catgut with swaged on needle in continuous pattern, while closing the last part of the oesophagus adjacent fascia was included to cover the incision, to promote rapid healing. The sub cutis was closed by subcuticular suture using no. 1 chromic catgut. The skin incision was closed by horizontal mattress sutures using no. 2 black braided silk. Post-operatively Inj. streptopenicillin 5.0 g i/m. For 7 days, Inj. meloxicam 15 ml i/m., Inj. DNS 5L i/v for 5 days were administered. The animal was given gruel on 6th day and chopped fodder from 8th post-operative day onwards. Skin sutures were removed on 10th day.

Keywords : Oesophagus, Choke, Buffalo

Faculty Advisor: Dr. N.V.V. Hari Krishna, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Makkena Sreenu, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9064

FAS 14

DECELLULARISED BOVINE PERICARDIUM AS AN ONLAY GRAFT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OMPHALOCELE IN A CROSSBRED CALF - A CASE REPORT

Arya Gopal

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, KVASU

A two and half month old female crossbred calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU, with a history of swelling on



the umbilical region since one week. On clinical examination all physiological parameters were within normal range. On physical examination the umbilical region was oedematous and upon palpation ring like structure could be felt at the base of the swelling. Condition was tentatively diagnosed as omphalocele and was advised for surgical correction. General anaesthesia was induced using ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg body weight, after premedication with xylazine @ 0.1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and maintenance of anaesthesia was done with 1:1 combination of ketamine hydrochloride and diazepam intravenously to the effect. Herniorrhaphy was performed and decellularised bovine pericardium as an onlay graft was fixed to the edges of ring by simple interrupted sutures. Post operatively animal was administered with oral antibiotics and analgesics for seven days. Skin suture removed on tenth post-operative day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9068

FAS 15

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETAL FOOT NAPE IN A PRIMIPAROUS COW

Tejaswi Penugonda

College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur, SVVU

A primiparous non-descript cow was presented to clinics with dystocia since a day. It was diagnosed as dystocia due to foetal foot nape and futile manual attempts were made to retrieve calf per vaginally. After sufficient rehydration and aseptic preparation of site, left paramedianlaparo-hysterotomy was performed and retrieved a dead female emphysematous calf. With good post-operative care and management, the cow recovered well.

Keywords : Primiparous Cow, Dystocia, Foot Nape, Hysterotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.G.Kamalakar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine



Paper ID 9075

FAS 16

MANAGEMENT OF EXTENSIVE LACERATION ON THE MEDIAN MAMMARY GROOVE OF UDDER IN A COW – A CASE REPORT

Akshaya Murali

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A seven year old cross bred Holstein Friesian cow weighing 385kg was presented to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, with a history of an extensive laceration on the skin of the udder following a gore injury. Clinical examination revealed an extensive deep lacerated wound on the median mammary groove extending from fore quarter to hind quarter with profuse bleeding. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was sedated by using Inj. Xylazine @0.1mg/kg intravenously and controlled on left lateral recumbency. The wound edges were debrided and irrigated with Normal saline. Under aseptic condition the subcutaneous layer was sutured using Polyglactin 910 of size 2 and the skin was apposed with braided silk size 2 in cross matters pattern. A stent was applied over the suture site and impregnated with tincture benzoin. Postoperatively Inj. Streptopenicillin @10mg/kg daily for 7 days, Inj. FlunixinMeglumin @1.1mg/kg daily and Inj. Tribivet 10ml daily for 5 days were administered intramuscularly along with topical application of maggocidal spray. The sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Udder, Median Mammary Groove, Lacerated Wound

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9077

FAS 17

MANAGEMENT OF OPEN FRACTURE OF METATARSUS WITH EXTERNAL SKELETAL FIXATORS IN A CALF

Denise Almeida

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A two months old female crossbred jersey calf was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry with the history of non-weight bearing lameness on right hind limb due to automobile accident which had happened 15 days back. Clinical examination revealed a compound fracture



at the midshaft of the right metatarsus with a granulating wound showing mucopurulent discharge. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was sedated using Inj. Xylazine @0.1mg/kg intravenously and kept on left lateral recumbency. Local analgesia of the site was achieved by local infiltration with Inj. 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride solution. After removing the excess granulation tissue the splintered ends of the bone fragments were trimmed using a bone cutter. Centrally threaded 5mm Steinmann pins (Denham pins) of 4 numbers each were placed 2 inches away from the fracture site perpendicularly in mediolateral direction. The wound was bandaged with povidone iodine impregnated gauze and pins were fixed externally using PVC splint with Araldite epoxy resin along with corrugated tubes. Postoperatively Inj. Streptopenicillin @10mg/kg was administered intramuscularly for 7 days along with topical maggocidal spray. Wound dressing was done once in four days using povidone iodine and the external skeletal fixators were removed on 60th day postoperatively under Inj. Xylazine sedation. Radiological examination revealed the union of fractured fragments and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Open Fracture, External Skeletal Fixators

Faculty Advisor: Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology2

Paper ID 9079

FAS 18

CYSTORRHEXIS AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT BY TUBE CYSTOSTOMY IN A HEIFER

Swetha, P.T.

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy

A one year old heifer was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, KVASU with the history of anuria and anorexia for the past four days. On clinical examination, animal was weak and abdomen was distended with congested mucus membrane and subnormal rectal temperature. Abdominal ballotment revealed fluid thrill, and sonographical examination was suggestive of bladder rupture. Considering the severity of the condition, exploratory laparotomy was advised. Right lower flank was prepared for aseptic surgery and animal was cast on left lateral recumbency. Epidural and regional anaesthesia were given using 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. Through right lower flank laparotomy, urine was drained out from the abdominal cavity, and subsequently administered fluids intravenously. Rupture was identified at two sites on the bladder, and cystorrhaphy was performed using Polyglactin 910 size 1 in Cushing's pattern. Tube cystostomy was done using two way Foley's catheter



French size 18(6mm). Laparotomy wound was closed in simple continuous suture pattern and subcuticular sutures were applied using Polyglactin 910 size 1. Skin was sutured in horizontal mattress suture pattern using nylon and externally catheter was fixed to the skin. Post operatively, animal was administered with Inj.ceftriaxone at the dose of 10 mg/kg body weight intravenously and Inj. meloxicam at the dose of 0.2 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly for five days. Animal started passing urine normally after 10 days through the urethra and the catheter was removed on 12th post operative day. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cystorrhexis, TubeCystostomy, Heifer

Faculty Advisor: Dr. K.M.Dileepkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9095

FAS 19

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC RETICULO PERITONITIS AND RUMINAL IMPACTION IN A COW

Seshagiri, V

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli

A six year old female jersey crossbred cow was referred to Veterinary Hospital, Paramakudi with the history of anorexia, pasty dung, jowl edema, arched back and locally treated by a veterinarian but not responded to the treatment. Clinical examination revealed lack of rumen motility, jowl edema, engorgement of jugular vein, venous stasis and muffled heart sound. On rectal examination doughy with impacted rumen was noticed. Based on the clinical and rectal examination the case was diagnosed as Traumatic-reticulo peritonitis with ruminal impaction. Under left paravertebral nerve block using 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride exploratory laparo-rumenotomy was performed and impacted plastic bag of about 40kgs with undigested feed material were recovered from ventral sac of rumen. Exploration of reticulum revealed a linear metallic foreign body which penetrated the reticulum and it was removed with mild traction. Ruminant contents were replaced with rumen filling agents. Rumenotomy and Laparotomy incision were closed as per standard surgical techniques. The animal was maintained with i/v fluids, antibiotics and analgesic for 5 days. The cow was introduced gradually to water after 24 hours and feed after 72 hours. The cow defecated normally after surgery. The animal was discharged on 7th post-operative day after removal of skin sutures. The animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Jowel Edema, Venous Stasis, Exploratory Laparo-Rumenotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Vishnugurubaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9096

FAS 20

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MALICIOUS CUTTING OF FLEXOR TENDON IN A COW

Charmaine Pinto

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry

A three year old Cross bred jersey cow weighing around 375 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, on sternal recumbency with a history of a wound on the right hind limb below the hock region. Clinical examination revealed the complete severance of right posterior superficial flexor tendon with exposed hock joint. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range except for mild dyspnea. The animal was sedated using Inj. Xylazine @0.1mg/kg BW intravenously and local infiltration was done with Inj. 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride solution and kept on left lateral recumbency. Under aseptic condition the posterior superficial flexor tendon was freed and apposed with monofilament polyamide (Trulon) No. 2 size by BunnellMayer suture pattern. Subcutaneous sutures were applied with chromic catgut of size 2 and the skin was apposed with braided silk of size 2 in vertical mattress pattern. The limb was immobilized using Polyvinyl Chloride splint and bandage. Postoperatively Inj. Streptopenicillin @ 10mg/kg, Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg and Nervine tonic with B1, B6 and B12 (Inj. Tribivet) were administered intramuscularly for 7 days. On 10th day, the sutures were removed and the PVC splint was reapplied. By 30th day, animal showed slight weight bearing on the affected limb.

Keywords : Severance, Superficial Flexor Tendon

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.UdayaKumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.N.ArulJothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9099

FAS 21

NEUROFIBROMA OF UPPER EYE LID WITH ULCERATIVE KERATITIS IN A CALF – A CASE REPORT

Karthiga Kesavan

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A 10 days old female cross bred jersey calf weighing 27.8kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, with a history of multiple growth on the upper eyelid of the right eye since birth. On Clinical



examination, the growth was found to be multiple in nature involving a pedunculated soft lemon sized mass originating from the upper eyelid touching over the cornea. Ulceration of the cornea was noticed and its size and the depth were confirmed by performing fluorescent dye test. The animal was showing epiphora and blepharospasm. Physiological, haematological parameters and Schirmer tear test values were found to be within the normal range. The animal was sedated using Inj. Xylazine @0.1mg/kg and kept on left lateral recumbency. Local analgesia of the eyelid was achieved by auriculopalpebral nerve block with Inj. 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. The growth was excised through an elliptical shaped incision made on the skin and the wound was sutured using braided silk of size 2-0 in simple interrupted pattern. The cornea was covered with collagen eye shield, protected with third eyelid flap and the eye was bandaged. Post-operatively Inj. Amoxicillin @15mg/kg was administered I/V for 7 days and the skin sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day. The animal recovered uneventfully. Histopathological examination of the excised mass confirmed it as neurofibroma.

Keywords : Neurofibroma, Ulceration

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.UdayaKumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.R.M.D.Alphonse, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9101

FAS 22

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL PAPILLOMA IN A COW-A CASE REPORT

Kavibharathy Sivakozhundan

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A nine year old Holstein Friesian pregnant cross bred cow weighing around 400 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, with a history of growth on the left eye progressively increasing in size for the past three months. The clinical examination revealed a cauliflower like growth on the left cornea with moderate opacity surrounding it and a peanut shaped growth on the third eyelid in the right eye. There was copious mucopurulent discharge from the left eye. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was controlled in standing position. Auriculo-palpebral nerve block and Peterson block were achieved using 2% solution of Lignocaine hydrochloride and the eye was irrigated with normal saline. Lateral canthotomy was performed on the left eye. The growth on the cornea was excised and debrided, and the corneal wound was sutured with polyglactin 910 of size 3-0. A collagen corneal shield of appropriate size



was placed on the cornea and protected with conjunctival flap and temporary tarsorrhaphy. The growth on the third eyelid on the right eye was excised by electrocautery. Inj. Placentrix, 1 ml was administered subconjunctivally on both the eyes and the owner was advised to apply Chloromycetin eye applicaps for ten days post operatively. On 3rd postoperative week, the cornea became apparently clear and the wound healed uneventfully. Histopathological examination of the excised mass confirmed it as papilloma.

Keywords : Papilloma, Cornea

Faculty Advisor : Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.UdayaKumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9113

FAS 23

SURGICAL INTERVENTION FOR CORRECTION OF BILATERAL MANDIBULAR FRACTURE IN A BULL

Vilas D

Veterinary College, Shivamogga

A seven year old Hallikar bull was brought to TVCC, Veterinary College, Shivamogga, two days after racing injury at the mandibular region. Physical examination revealed swelling at chin region, pain on palpation, dropping of lower jaw and bone discontinuity at diastemal region indicating simple bilateral fracture of mandible. Animal was unable to take feed and water, and needed hand feeding. Surgery was undertaken under general anesthesia using Ketamine-Xylazine combination by intravenous administration. Reduction and immobilization was done by cross wiring 'figure of eight fashion' in modified method. Holes in fracture fragments were drilled using 3mm intramedullary pin. Two cross wiring was done on ipsilateral fragments and two cross wiring were done on contralateral fragments using 16G stainless steel orthopedic wire. Good immobilization was noticed. Post-operatively animal was kept on supportive parenteral medication, soft diet, regular cleaning of oral cavity using chlorhexidine solution and removal of dirt with tooth brush. Oral ulcerations were noticed for few days post-operatively due to pressure sore by the SS wire. Animal was able to feed without any difficulty by 4th post-operative week. Good stability was noticed throughout the recovery period and SS wires were removed after eighth post-operative week. Animal recovered uneventfully with good occlusion.

Keywords : Bilateral Mandibular Fracture

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Dhanalaxshmi, Assistant Professor and Head, Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr.M.Naveen, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9133

FAS 24

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FLEXURAL DEFORMITY (BILATERAL) IN CALF

Raviyathul Basariya Abdul Muthalif

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A 4 days old ND, female, white coloured calf was presented with history of non-weight bearing lameness on its both forelimbs since birth. On clinical examination carpal flexion of both forelimbs was noticed. It was suggestive of contracted tendon. Confirmative diagnosis was arrived by radiographic and ultrasound examination of the flexural deformity at the carpal area. Pre-operative blood profile was done to assess the anaesthetic risk of the animal. Haematology and biochemistry profile were normal except ALP and phosphorous. Under xylazine sedation at 0.1mg/kg b.wt. IV and 2% lignocaine analgesia by local infiltration surgical intervention was performed. Superficial and deep digital flexor tenotomy with capsulotomy of the carpal joint (bilateral) was done and splint cast with foam padding was applied. Post-operative antibiotic and anti-inflammatory drugs were given. After two days the animal was able to stand and walk and splint cast was removed after 21 days. The animal regained its gait normally and recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Flexural Deformity, Tenotomy, Capsulotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9141

FAS 25

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN FIBROTHERCOMA IN CROSSBRED COW

Manish Bale

KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Satara, Maharashtra. MAFSU

A 13 year old crossbred cow was presented to the teaching veterinary clinical complex with history of intermittent heat symptoms and was unable to conceive for the past two years. The cow exhibited nymphomaniac symptoms and masculine appearance. Rectal ultrasonography examination revealed that the right uterine horn was normal with developing follicle (20x10mm). The left uterine horn was pulled cranio-ventrally and could not be retracted might be due to presence of space occupying lesions. Further ultrasonography of uterus revealed hyperechoic mass close to uterine body indicative of ovarian tumor. After thorough clinical examination, it was decided to operate the cow. The



left flank was prepared aseptically, under paravertebral nerve block laparotomy was performed and it revealed the presence of multilobular spherical mass (20x25cm) around the left ovary. After ligation of major ovarian blood vessels unilateral ovariectomy was performed. Grossly the growth was whitish yellow with whorled in appearance weighing about 4kg. Sectioning of tumor revealed to be predominantly solid and firm, containing few miliary bloody areas. Histopathological findings showed, presence of spindle cells with elongated nucleus and vacuolated cytoplasm indicating lipid loaded cells and mitotic figure in abundance suggestive of fibrothecoma of left ovary. The present clinical case reports the successful surgical management of rare tumor of ovary in crossbred cow.

Keywords : Fibrothecoma, Ovariectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.V.Suryawanshi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.M.B.Amle, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9146

FAS 26

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SURGICAL REMOVAL OF TRICHOBEZOAR IN THE ESOPHAGUS BY ESOPHAGOTOMY IN A COW

Suganya Elango

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A bovine jersey cross breed female at one year old was presented at LAC-OP-Surgery Unit Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of hyper salivation, distension of the abdomen and inappetance since the night before presentation. On clinical examination hyper salivation, swelling around the ventral part of neck region, abdominal distension (bloat) were observed. A routine blood profile was done to for pre-anaesthetic evaluation. Survey radiograph of neck-lateral and abdomen-lateral were advised to rule out any obstruction. Haemato-biochemical profile was normal. On radiographic examination it was found that there was a foreign body in the anterior to the thoracic inlet at the level of C6-C7 and in the rumen as well. The bloat was relieved by using 16 gauge needle by puncturing the left flank region. A probang was passed to push the foreign body into the rumen which the animal was unable to withstand due to the respiratory distress. An emergency esophagotomy was performed to remove the foreign body under local infiltration of 2 % lignocaine and ketamine anaesthesia. Post operatively fluid therapy, antibiotics and anti inflammatory drugs were administered. Animal recovered without any complication and recovered uneventfully.



Keywords : Esophagotomy, Trichobezoar

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9150

FAS 27

TENOTOMY FOR THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL FETLOCK KNUCKLING IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSS BRED CALF

Akhil, C.A.

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Thrissur

A five day old female Holstein Friesian Cross bred calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy with a history of difficulty in walking and bilateral flexion of fetlock joint. On clinical examination, all physiological parameters were within normal range. Physical examination revealed moderate flexing fetlock joint of both limbs with contracting superficial digital flexor tendons. The condition was diagnosed as bilateral flexing fetlock knuckling. Animal was fasted for eight hours and the palmar aspect of pastern was prepared for aseptic surgery. A tourniquet was applied above the level of pastern joint and intravenous regional anaesthesia followed by local infiltration over the site of contracted tendon was given. After skin incision, using a curved artery forceps, the contracted tendons were isolated and severed. The skin and subcutaneous tissue were apposed using nylon in figure of eight suture pattern. The joint was extended and immobilized with plaster of paris cast. The same procedure was repeated on the other limb. Plaster cast was removed on tenth day and reapplied after keeping the digits in extended position for 3 weeks. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Tenotomy, Bilateral Fetlock Knuckling, Holstein Friesian Cross Bred Calf

Faculty Advisor: Dr. (Maj).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 9156****FAS 28**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UMBILICAL HERNIA IN A HOLSTEIN FRESIAN CALF

Nandhini, S.*Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal*

A eight month old female Holstein Friesian crossbred calf weighing 120kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with history of progressive swelling in the umbilical region since its birth. Clinical examination revealed that animal was apparently healthy and physiological parameters were within normal range. On examination the umbilical swelling was reducible and hernial ring was palpable and it was diagnosed as a case of umbilical hernia. Umbilical herniorrhaphy under sedation combined with local infiltration analgesia was decided. The animal was sedated with 3mg of xylazine administered intramuscularly. The umbilical region was prepared aseptically for surgery and the animal was restrained on dorsal recumbency with the head lowered to facilitate flow of saliva. Local infiltration analgesia was achieved with 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 the contents were repositioned into the abdominal cavity. The hernial ring edges were scarified to facilitate suturing. The hernial ring was closed employing overlapping suture using polyamide No.2. Subcutaneous tissue closed with No.2 catgut. Skin incision closed with cross mattress suture using cotton. Postoperative wound dressing and feeding management continued for 10 days. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day and the animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Umbilical Hernia, Calf, Farm Animal,**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 9158****FAS 29**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF NASAL GRANULOMA IN A COW

Gayathri, K.*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal*

A Jersey cross bred cow calved three times weighing about 287 kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with a history of growth in nasal septum on either



side for the past one month. Clinical examination revealed a lemon sized smooth growth seen on either side of the nasal septum at the area of nose puncturing. The physiological and hemato-biochemical values were within the normal limits. Based on clinical observation the case was diagnosed as nasal granuloma. Under topical lignocaine spray (15%) both the growth were excised surgically after ligating the bleeding vessels. Histopathology was also performed to confirm the growth. Postoperatively the animal was maintained with broad spectrum antibiotics and analgesics and wound care was given daily. The animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Tumour, Cattle, Nasal Tumour, Granuloma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics,
Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of
Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9168

FAS 30

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CAUDAL ESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION AND RUMINAL IMPACTION IN A CROSSBRED COW

Tamilarasu, S.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

An eight year old Holstein Friesian crossbred cow was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Hospital, Namakkal with the symptoms of acute tympany, cessation of rumination and defecation due to engulfing of beetroot that trapped in the esophagus. Rumen was bloated with doughy on rectal examination. The stomach tube could not be passed beyond the mid thoracic region and it was diagnosed as choke of thoracic esophagus. Emergency rumenotomy was decided with the clinical examination results. Rumenotomy was performed under left paravertebral regional nerve block. Bloat was relieved and impacted high quantity of beetroot removed from the rumen and also from the cardia oesophagus. The rumen was closed with Cushing and Lembert suture patterns using No.2 catgut. The peritoneum and transverse abdominis muscle was closed with interlocking suture pattern, the internus and externus with horizontal mattress using No.2 catgut. Skin incision closed with cross mattress suture using cotton thread. Post-operative care and wound dressing and feeding management continued for 10 days. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day. The postoperative follow up revealed that the animal had an uneventful recovery

Keywords : Choke, Cattle, Thoracic Oesophagus

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary
Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor,
Department of Clinics

**Paper ID 9172****FAS 31**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RETICULAR ABSCESS IN A CROSSBRED COW

Kiruthika, K.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A five year old female Jersey crossbred cow weighing about 234kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the symptoms of anorexia, cessation of rumination for the past one week. Clinical examination revealed the rumen was normal consistency with reduced motility. Radiographic examination of reticulum revealed presence of radio-opaque foreign body and reduced reticular motility and hyperechoic areas in reticulum on ultrasound examination. Based on the clinical, radiological and ultrasound the case was diagnosed as reticular foreign body and abscess was confirmed on abdomino-centecesis. Rumenotomy was performed under left paravertebral regional nerve block. On abdominal exploration the metallic foreign body was removed from reticular abscess after aspirating the pus material. Ruminal contents were evacuated and reticulum explored for any other foreign body. The rumen was closed with Cushing and Lembert suture patterns using No.2 catgut. The peritoneum and transverse abdominis muscle was closed with interlocking suture pattern, the internus and externus with horizontal mattress using No.2 catgut. Skin incision closed with cross mattress suture using cotton thread. Postoperative care and wound dressing and feeding management continued for 10 days. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day. The postoperative follow up revealed that the animal had an uneventful recovery

Keywords : Cattle, Rumen, Abscess, Reticulum, Rumenotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9173**FAS 32**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTUSSUSCEPTION UNDER GENERAL ANAESTHESIA IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED PREGNANT COW

Hema Sayee, R.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A four-year-old female Jersey crossbred cow pregnant about 7-8 months weighing 321 kg was presented with the history of colic signs, absence of rumination, anorexia and complete cessation of defecation since threedays.



Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dehydrated, dull and depressed. Rectal examination revealed absence of dung material in the rectum and palpable distended intestinal loops with a sausage shaped intestinal mass. Ultrasonographic examination revealed distended intestinal loops and it was tentatively diagnosed as case of intussusception and performed exploratory laparotomy. Right flank was prepared aseptically. Flunixin at the rate of 1.1 mg per kg body weight was administered preoperatively to manage pain. The animal was premedicated with dexmedetomidine at the dose rate of 1mcg per kg body weight and 15 minutes later induction of anaesthesia was carried out with 5% guaifenesin in 5% dextrose and ketamine at the dose rate of 50 and 4 mg per kg body weight, respectively. Right flank laparotomy performed under general anaesthesia, enterectomy and enteroanastomosis was performed as per the standard procedure. Post operatively the animal was maintained with strict intravenous fluids and antibiotic therapy for three days, feed and water was introduced from third day onwards. The animal was under antibiotic coverage for 7 days. The surgical wound was dressed daily up to 10 days. The cow passed dung 12 hours after surgery, showed improvement in condition and resumed feeding on 4th post-operative day and recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Intussusception, Cattle, Enterotomy, Enteroanastomosis

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9175

FAS 33

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VULVAR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A CROSSBRED COW

Sathesh Kumar, K.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A six year old Holstein Friesian cross bred cow weighing about 330 kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with a growth in the vulval lip for the past one month. Clinical examination revealed a cauliflower like growth in the right vulval lip. Under epidural anaesthesia, an elliptical incision was made over the base of the tumour and by blunt dissection the tumour mass was excised and removed after ligating of nutrient vessels by using catgut. The mucosa and muscularis were sutured with continuous pattern using catgut no.2 and reinforced with skin using cotton thread by simple interrupted suture pattern. Postoperatively the animal was maintained with broad spectrum antibiotics and analgesics and cutaneous wound care was given daily. The animal made an uneventful recovery.



Keywords : Tumour, Vulval Lip, Cow, Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9181

FAS 34

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE UROLITHIASIS WITH ABDOMINAL DRAINING, BLADDER REPAIR AND TUBE CYSTOSTOMY IN A BULLOCK

Jyothi Shree, S.

Veterinary College , Hassan

Urolithiasis in India presents an important economic factor where cattle affected are strongly linked with the livelihood of an important segment of the population. Amrithmahal bullock aged 2 years was presented to Veterinary College, Hassan with history of anuria and anorexia for 5 days. Per rectal examination revealed collapsed bladder. Abdominocentesis revealed uroperitoneum. Hematological parameters were not diagnostic but serum urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were elevated. pH of abdominal fluid was alkaline. Based on the symptoms, clinical examination, per rectal examination and abdominocentesis the case was diagnosed as rupture of bladder due obstructive urolithiasis. Bullock was stabilized by draining abdominal fluid using Foley's catheter and supplementation of intravenous fluid. The animal was managed by surgical tube cystostomy through ischio-rectal fossa along with post scrotal urethral exploration with indwelling urethral catheterization. Anti-inflammatory drugs and antibiotics along with urine acidifiers were administered post-operatively. Animal made complete recovery by 15 days.

Keywords : Amrithmahal, Urolithiasis, Ischio-Rectal Fossa

Faculty Advisor: Dr.B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9185

FAS 35

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OESOPHAGEAL DIVERTICULUM BY PARTIAL OESOPHAGECTOMY IN A COW

Shilpa, B.

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A four year old Holstein Friesian crossbred cow was brought to Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of swelling in brisket region



since two weeks along with spillage of feed at rumination. The condition was diagnosed as oesophageal diverticulum by clinical examination and radiographic studies. Partial oesophagectomy under local anaesthesia was performed to excise the diverticulum. After excising the oesophageal diverticulum, the ends were apposed and repositioned into its normal anatomical orientation. The animal was asymptomatic in 72 hours post-surgery and had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Spillage of Feed, Diverticulum, Oesophagectomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9187

FAS 36

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC LUXATION OF PATELLA-IN A BULLOCK

Shanmugapriya G

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

An eight year old Bargur cross-bred bullock was presented at the LAC-OP-Surgery unit, MVC Teaching hospital with the history of weight bearing lameness of right hind limb since past fortnight. On clinical examination, it was diagnosed as a case of chronic luxation of patella-upward fixation, exhibiting characteristic jerky movement of right hind limb in its gait. Surgical intervention of medial patellar desmotomy on right hind limb was performed with local analgesic of 2% lignocaine infiltration, with the animal in right lateral recumbency. After surgery, bullock's gait was examined and had no gait abnormalities and was asymptomatic. To prevent infection and pain, antibiotic and analgesic were administered. The bullock had an uneventful recovery 24 hours post-operative.

Keywords : Chronic Luxation, upward Fixation, Desmotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R. Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9245

FAS 37

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF HOOF LESION IN CROSSBRED COW WITH THE USE OF WOODEN BLOCK- A CASE REPORT

Dhanusha G

Veterinary College, Hassan

A three year old HF crossbred cow in her second lactation was presented with the history of limping, reduced appetite and reduced milk yield from the past two months. On examination of heel of right lateral claw severe infective wound with scanty foul smelling seropurulent discharge was noticed. Animal evinced severe pain on palpation of surrounding area of wound. When the animal was forced to walk it was not bearing weight on right hind limb and walking with toe just touching the ground. The wooden block was applied to the contralateral hoof of right hind limb with dental acrylic to elevate the lesion and eliminate pressure. This gives sufficient time for affected hoof tissue regeneration. The cow was parenterally treated with Inj. Streptopenicillin at the dosage of 20000 IU/kg bid and Inj. Meloxicam 0.2mg/kg bid for a week. Copper sulphate antiseptic spray was applied twice a day. Hoof block was removed after two weeks. The hoof tissue had healed and regeneration was noticed after the removal of the block. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Hoof Lesion, Acrylic, Wooden Block

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Nagaraju, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of VSR, Dr.B.RBallapanavar, Assistant Professor, Department of VSR

Paper ID 9277

FAS 38

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER

Sankar, T.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A one year old female Jersey crossbred heifer weighing 158 kg was presented with the history of absence of rumination, anorexia and complete cessation of defecation for six days. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dehydrated and dull and depressed. Rectal examination revealed absence of dung material in the rectum and palpable mass in the intestinal loop. Ultrasonographic examination revealed distended intestinal loops and absence of intestinal motility and it was tentatively diagnosed as case of intestinal obstruction and performed exploratory laparotomy. Right flank was prepared aseptically. The animal was



premedicated with Xylazine at the dose rate of 0.05mg per kg body weight and 15 minutes later induction of anaesthesia was carried out with ketamine at the dose rate of 4 mg per kg body weight, respectively along with right paravertebral nerve block. Right flank laparotomy was performed and enterotomy performed as per the standard procedure. Post operatively the animal was maintained with strict intravenous fluids therapy for three days and the feed and water was introduced from third day onwards. The animal was under antibiotic coverage for 7 days. The surgical wound was dressed daily up to 10 days. The cow passed dung 4 hours after surgery, feeding was improved after 7 days. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Heifer, Intestinal Obstruction, Enterotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9307

FAS 39

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF A CHRONIC YOKE GALL IN A CROSS BRED COW

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode

A three-year-old female crossbred Jersey cow weighing around 300 kg was presented to surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, COVAS, Pookode with a solid bleeding, maggot infested mass on dorsal neck region. The condition started a few weeks back. The swelling did not subside despite treatment at the local veterinary hospital. Physical and clinical examination revealed that the vital parameters were normal and the animal was apparently healthy. The mass was hard in consistency. The condition was diagnosed as yoke gall. Surgical resection was resorted to. Preoperative antibiotic therapy with Enrofloxacin at 10 mg/kg and analgesic Meloxicam at 0.3 mg/kg was administered intramuscularly. The animal was kept tranquilised at standing position using Butorphanol-Xylazine-Ketamine stun. Under local infiltration with 2% lignocaine around the base of the mass, a curvilinear incision was made over the swelling to ensure enough skin for apposition. Blunt dissection of the mass and ligation of bleeding vessels were performed. The mass was excised. Subcutaneous sutures were placed using chromic catgut no. 2 and the skin was apposed using nylon placing horizontal mattress sutures. Antibiotics were continued for the next 5 days. The wound healed uneventfully and the skin sutures were removed on tenth post-operative day.



Keywords : Yolkgall

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.D.John Martin, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Reji Varghese, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9319

FAS 40

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL MASS ON POLL REGION OF BULL

Sonal Gujarmale

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir

A two year old Red Kandhari bull weighing 201 kg was presented to TVCC, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir with the history of abnormal growth just caudal to poll evil, since birth. The animal was active and alert with normal appetite. All the body parameters like rectal temperature, respiration rate and pulse rate were normal. Physical examination on palpation revealed a congenital abnormal soft tissue mass which was confirmed by ultrasonography. The surgical correction was done under sedation Inj. Xylazine@ 0.02mg/kg I/M and local infiltration with 2% Lignocaine HCl - 15ml. An elliptical incision was taken at the base of the mass over occipital region and complete dissection was done to remove the overgrown mass. Subcutaneous tissue and skin were sutured with simple interrupted sutures. Postoperatively, Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 5mg/kg b.wt. I/M and Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.5mg/kg I/M were given for five days. Surgical wound was dressed with Povidone iodine and Lorexane ointment. Sutures were removed on 15th day of operation. Animal recovered successfully without any event and recurrence till date. Histopathology revealed that it was a benign tumour mass.

Keywords : Congenital, Mass, Bull

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.L.Badgujar, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.M.Agivale, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9328

FAS 41

RETRIEVAL OF REXIN MATERIAL FROM CRANIAL OESOPHAGUS IN A BUFFALO

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A seven year old buffalo was presented to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology with a complaint of not taking feed and water since 24 hours. On



clinical examination regurgitation of water, salivation, swelling on the left side of neck region, pain on palpation and distension of the abdomen were observed. The probang was passed through oral cavity and obstruction was found at the cranial aspect of oesophagus suggestive of oesophageal obstruction. To know the nature, shape and size of the material a survey lateral radiograph was taken and found a long twisted rope like structure in the lumen of oesophagus. The case was prepared for oral retrieval of the foreign body under xylazine(0.03 mg/kg body weight) sedation. However the foreign body was firmly adhered to the lumen of oesophagus so the obstruction was removed by oesophagotomy. Oesophagus was closed in two layers, firstly the mucosa was sutured by in-out-out-in pattern with silk no.1. In second layer the submucosa, muscularis and adventitia were sutured with cushings pattern using catgut no. 2-0. Neck muscles were sutured by simple interrupted with catgut no. 2.Skin was sutured by vertical mattress with nylon no. 2. Post-operatively antibiotic for five days and analgesic for three days were given to control the infection and inflammation using inj. Dicrysticine and melonex intramuscularly. Sufficient fluid therapy was also given using Dextrose Normal Saline and Ringer's lactate.

Keywords : Oesophagotomy, Choke, Buffalo

Faculty Advisor: Dr.D.Dilip Kumar, Professor,Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.Bhagvantapa, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9331

FAS 42

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF OESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION COMPLICATED BY HYPOCALCAEMIA IN 10 MONTH PREGNANT INDIGENOUS BUFFALO

Sachin Devhane

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences,Udgir

Nine years old, 10 months pregnant non-descript Buffalo was admitted to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Udgir with the history of drooling of saliva, tympany and inability to swallow since one day. Clinical examination and palpation revealed hard mass on the oesophageal course at mid cervical region. Further, endoscopic examination revealed presence of rope mass in the cervical oesophagus. On the basis of history and clinical examination the case was diagnosed as oesophageal obstruction. Sedation was carried with inj. Xylazine @ 0.01mg/kg of body weight. Surgical site was prepared at mid cervical region at the swelling on neck. Local analgesia was achieved by linear infiltration of 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. Oesophagotomy was successfully performed under aseptic condition and foreign body was retrieved from the site of obstruction. Oesophageal mucosa was sutured by simple interrupted suture by chromic



catgut no. 0. Muscle was sutured with simple interrupted suture. Antibiotics and analgesics along with intravenous fluid for three days were given. On fourth day post-operative, buffalo developed pre-partum hypocalcaemia and it was treated by inj. Calborol @ 1ml/ kg body wt. On sixth day animal parturated normally and calf was healthy. Follow up was taken after 15 days and animal was normal. Sutures were removed after 15 days.

Keywords : Buffalo, Oesophagotomy, Hypocalcemia

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Satyawan M. Agivale, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. C.L. Badgujar, Sectional Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9334

FAS 43

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VENTRAL HERNIA COMPLICATED BY STRANGULATED AND NECROSED INTESTINAL LOOPS IN A PIGLET

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad

A three monthold female piglet owned by Instructional Livestock Farm Complex, Veterinary College, Pookode weighing 7.6Kg was referred to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a complaint of anorexia and swelling noticed on the ventral abdomen for the past two days. Animal was found dull and depressed. The swelling was painful to touch and on palpation of the swelling, it was tentatively diagnosed as Ventral hernia. Surgical correction was resorted to under general anesthesia. Animal was premedicated with Xylazine and Tramadol. Propofol and midazolam was given for induction and maintenance. A linear incision was made over the hernia to expose the hernial contents. Necrosed intestinal loop was found adhered. The adhesions were released and the hernial ring was extended to explore the abdominal cavity. Further exploration revealed necrosed and torsioned intestinal loops. The non-viable portion of the intestine was resected followed by intestinal anastomoses using 4-0 PGA placing simple interrupted sutures. The viscera were washed with normal saline and replaced into the abdominal cavity. Herniorrhaphy was performed placing overlapping sutures using nylon. Post operatively, the animal was maintained with antibiotic, analgesics and intravenous fluids for 5 days. Skin sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal recovered uneventfully

Keywords : Herniorrhaphy, anastomoses

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Sooryadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. N.S. Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9368

FAS 44

MULTIPLE INTRAMEDULLARY PINS IN CONJUNCTION WITH SKEWER PIN TECHNIQUE FOR CORRECTION OF SPLINTERED, SHORT OBLIQUE TIBIAL FRACTURE IN CROSSBRED HEIFER

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College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences , Pookode, Wayanad

A nine months old female cross bred calf weighing 60 kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary clinical complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kerala with a complaint of non-weight bearing lameness of left hind limb. Physical examination revealed oedema, pain, crepitus and abnormal movement at the mid tibial region. Medio-lateral radiograph of the tibia revealed an overriding, short oblique fracture with full length splintering of the proximal fragment. Animal was administered with intravenous fluids and surgical correction was attempted under general anesthesia. A skin incision was made on the medial aspect of tibia. Fractured fragments were exposed. A 18 G full cerclage wire was placed around the proximal fragment to counteract the splintering. A 5mm and 3.5mm Steinmann pins were introduced into the proximal fragment by retrograde method. Fracture fragments were reduced by traction and both the pins were driven distally to get seated in the distal tibial metaphysis. A Skewer pin technique was performed across the fracture line to prevent slipping of the cerclage wire and thereby rotation of the fracture fragments. The site was thoroughly flushed with normal saline. The incision was closed in a routine manner and padded with sterile povidone iodine gauze. The whole limb was immobilised using a plaster of paris cast. Post-operatively, ceftriaxone @20 mg per kg, meloxicam @0.3mg per kg and B-Complex were given parenterally and advised the owner to continue antibiotic therapy for one week. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

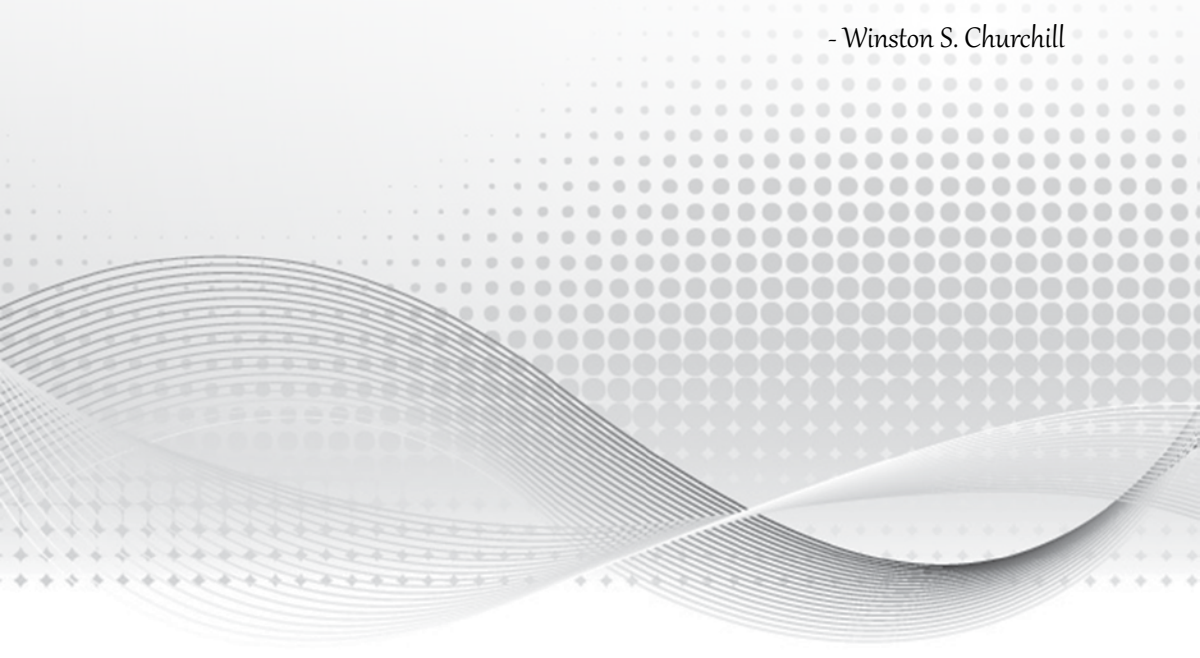
Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.S.Jinesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.S.Soorayadas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

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 9072****FAS 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FIBROSARCOMA OF TEAT IN A COW – A CASE REPORT

Premasairam Chikkala

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A seven year old pleuriparous cross bred Jersey weighing around 268Kg was presented to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, RIVER with a history of an abnormal soft mass hanging on the right fore teat since 4 years which was progressively increasing in size. On clinical examination, the mass was found to be ulcerated showing dribbling of milk continuously. The right teat was found to be having normal teat orifice. Ultrasonographical images of the affected teat showed the teat diameter at the mid teat cistern as 23.3mm with thickness of the teat wall as 9mm. The milk from the affected teat was normal. The physiological and haematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was sedated by using Inj.Xylazine@0.1mg/kg I/V and local analgesia was achieved by ring block with Inj.0.5% Bupivacaine hydrochloride. The growth was excised from its attachments on the teat and the additional teat orifice other than the normal one was identified, dissected and closed by simple continuous suture pattern using Polyglactin 910 of size 3-0. The muscular layer and skin were sutured separately using Polyglactin 910 of size 3-0 in simple continuous pattern and braided silk of size 0 in simple interrupted pattern respectively. Postoperatively Inj.Streptopenicillin@10mg/kg for 7 days and Inj. Meloxicam@0.3mg/kg for 5 days were administered intramuscularly. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day and the closure of teat fistula was confirmed by ultrasonography. Histopathological examination confirmed the condition as fibrosarcoma.

Keywords : Teat Fibrosarcoma, Teat Surgery

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.ArulJothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9089**FAS 2**

PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY FOR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF UROLITHIASIS IN A MALE BUFFALO CALF

Athira, V.P.

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, KVASU, Thrissur

Urolithiasis is a disease of male ruminants that resulting in significant morbidity and mortality in affected animals and challenge to treat clinically.



Urolith formation occurs when mucoproteins in the urine coalesce and precipitate with crystals in urine supersaturated with minerals. A 2 month old male buffalo calf was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Mannuthy, KVASU with history of not passing urine for the past 2 days of presentation. Animal had distended abdomen with frequent straining for urination. Abdominocentesis was performed which yielded straw coloured peritoneal fluid. Lateral abdominal radiograph revealed distended bladder. Perineal urethrostomy was performed under caudal epidural anaesthesia using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. 2 cm long incision was put on the perineum commencing 2 inch ventral from anal opening. Subcutaneous tissue and retractor penis muscles were separated to expose urethra. A 1cm long incision was placed on urethra and urine was found gushing out. Retrograde placement of 10 F infant feeding tube was placed into the bladder through urethral incision and relieved urine completely. Urine analysis confirmed alkaline urine with struvite crystals. The catheter was retained and removed after 10th post operative day and animal had an uneventful recovery. On fifth post-operative week there was an obstruction with mucous plug and contraction of opening at surgically created urethral opening which was managed by widening the urethral orifice. Animal had symptomatic relief and till date no complication was reported.

Keywords : Urolithiasis, Perineal Urethrostomy

Faculty Advisor: 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 9180

FAS 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CAECAL DILATATION IN A KANGEYAM COW UNDER GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

Dikshita Patil

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A Kangeyam cow aged 7 years weighing about 255 kg was presented to the TVCC, Namakkal with the history of inappetance, passing pellet dung, suspending rumination and colic signs since four months. Clinical examination revealed absence of rumination with reduced rumen motility and normal consistency. Rectal examination revealed empty rectum with caecal dilatation. Ultrasound examination revealed no intestinal motility and distended caecum. Based on clinical and ultrasound findings, the case was diagnosed as caecal dilatation. The physiological parameters recorded were within the normal limits indicating that the animal was apparently healthy. Right side laparotomy under general anaesthesia using GG, Xylazine, Ketamine and Isoflurane was performed. The distended caecum was exteriorized and typhlotomy was performed to remove the contents. The caecal incision was closed with Cushing



followed by Lembert using No.1 Polyglactin 910. For laparotomy closure, the peritoneum and transverse abdominis was closed with interlocking suture pattern, the internus and externus with horizontal mattress using No.2 catgut. Skin incision closed with cross mattress suture using cotton thread. Postoperative care, wound dressing and feeding management continued for 10 days. The skin sutures were removed on 10th postoperative day. Postoperatively the animal had an uneventful recovery

Keywords : Typhlotomy, Caecum, Dialatation, Cattle, Kangeyam

Faculty Advisor: Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor Department of Clinics
Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant Professor, Department of veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9271

FAS 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF PAROTID SALIVARY MUCOCELE IN A COW

Vijayashankar, V

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A Jersey cross bred cow aged about four years was admitted to the Large Animal Surgery Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of hard swelling at the caudal aspect of right side mandible and inappetance for the past two months. The animal had calved one month back. The vital parameters were found to be normal. Haematology and serum biochemistry reports revealed neutrophilia. Radiography revealed involvement of salivary gland. Fine needle aspiration biopsy revealed mild red tinged fluid with presence of lymphocytes. Bacterial culture study revealed Staphylococcus sp involvement and ABST reports revealed sensitivity to Amikacin. Based on the clinical signs and reports, the case was diagnosed as parotid salivary mucocele (abscessation) with fibrosis. Under Inj.Xylazine (0.1mg/kg B.wt. I/V) sedation and local infiltration anaesthesia with 2% lignocaine, surgical site was prepared aseptically. An curvilinear incision of about 15cm was made on the lateral aspect of the caudal region of right side mandible, surgical excision of the infected parotid gland was done and fibrosed infected mass of about 15cm diameter was removed and ligation of Stenson's duct was done as per standard operating procedure with care being taken to avoid damage to the facial nerve. Foley's catheter No.9 was fixed as drainage tube. Postoperatively fluid therapy, antibiotics and NSAIDS were administered for 10 days. The Foley's catheter and the skin sutures were removed on 14th day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Cow, Salivary Mucocele, Parotid

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Reproduction**

UG

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

- Anatole France





Paper ID 8825

FAR 1

CYSTIC OVARIAN BURSA AND TUBO-OVARIAN CYST: RARE BILATERAL PERIOVARIAN COMPLICATIONS IN A CROSSBRED HEIFER

C Arun*VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur*

A rare bilateral periovarian complication in a crossbred heifer is reported. A 4 year old Jersey crossbred heifer was brought for insemination with the history of oestrus signs to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu. Trans-rectal gynaeco-clinical examination revealed cervical relaxation and uterine tonicity characteristic of oestrus. A soft globular fluid filled mass could be detected lateral to the right uterine horn but the ovarian contours could not be palpated. Ultrasonographic examination showed an anechoic cyst like structure (approx. 40 mm diameter) comprising of fluid filled bursa engulfing the ovary with strands running in between. Further examination revealed a small cystic structure (approx. 20 mm) medial to the left ovary along with fluid accumulation in the fallopian tube. An ovulatory follicle was also present in the left ovary. Ultrasonographic reexamination on the next day confirmed the ovulation of that follicle indicative of normal cyclicity of the animal. On perusal of previous reports it was confirmed that the heifer had ‘Cystic ovarian bursa (Cystic hydro bursitis)’ on the right side and ‘Tubo-ovarian cyst’ on the left side. These conditions are predominantly reported in pluriparous animals due to ascending or descending infections and rough handling of the structures, but the conditions are very much uncommon in heifers. Eventhough the animal was cyclic the chances of conception is questionable.

Keywords : Cystic Ovarian Bursa, Tubo-ovarian Cyst, Crossbred Heifer

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Satheshkumar, Associate Professor,TVCC.
Dr.R.C.Rajasundaram, Professor and Head, TVCCI

Paper ID 8886

FAR 2

MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE TORSION IN A COW BY SIMPLE ROLLING OF DAM

Gobinath Matheshwaran*VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur*

Uterine Torsion is Rotation or twisting of the uterus on its long axis. It is more common in Bubaline and Bovine Species. This paper reports a case of uterine torsion in a cross bred cow due to violent foetal movement. A five year old Primiparous cross bred cow was presented to Large Animal Obstetrical Unit of



TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of full term pregnant and straining for the past 5 hours with no further progression. On clinical examination, the animal was found to be dull and depressed with pink conjunctival mucous membrane. Vaginal examination revealed a non patent birth canal with vaginal wall running towards right side. By Mild manipulation, along with the vaginal wall twist, cervix could be palpated and found to be dilated; which indicates torsion would have occurred during first stage to early second stage of parturition probably due to fetal movement. The case was diagnosed as Right Side Post cervical torsion ($<90^\circ$). Simple rolling technique was adapted for de-torsion and a live male calf was delivered successfully with slight pull per vaginum. After successful delivery, Neonatal care was done. Post-Obstetrical management for the dam was done and had an uneventful recovery. A case of post-cervical uterine torsion and its successful treatment is reported.

Keywords : Cow, simple Rolling Of Dam, Uterine Torsion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Raja, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Vijayarajan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8887

FAR 3

PROLONGED GESTATION IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW: A CASE REPORT

Kishore Gunasekar

VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur

Prolonged gestation is a rare condition in cattle due to various etiologies and associated with fetal abnormality. The present case reports the prolonged gestation of about 14 months in a Jersey Cross Bred cow. A 3 year old Jersey Cross Bred heifer was presented with the history of inseminated on January 2016 and pregnancy was confirmed on November 2016 with the signs of 7 months pregnancy. Again the animal was brought for pregnancy due and confirmed on January 2017 with the same signs of 7 months pregnancy and reviewed on March 2017 with no signs of approaching parturition. On clinical observation, the animal was found to be normal with edematous vulva and pink mucous membrane. Vaginal examination revealed patent vaginal passage with intact cervical seal. Rectal examination explored distended uterus, positive fremitus with normal topography of broad ligaments. The case was diagnosed as prolonged gestation and it was approached for termination of pregnancy with Inj. Dexamethasone @ 32 mg and Inj. Cloprostenol sodium @ 0.5 mg intramuscularly. Within 48 hours of intervention, a dead male calf was delivered by slight pull per vaginum. On careful examination of the calf along with histopathological evidence revealed the absence of pituitary evidence. The dam



was treated for 7 days and had an uneventful recovery. On third month of post partum, the ovarian status was found to be normal and inseminated successfully with evidence of ovulatory site on ultrasound. A case of prolonged gestation and its successful treatment is reported.

Keywords : Cross Bred Cow, Pituitary Aplasia, Prolonged Gestation

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Raja, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Vijayarajan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 8906

FAR 4

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF ANTE PARTUM CERVICO VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

Lekasuriya Rajendran
VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur

A Pluriparous Cross Bred Jersey cow was presented to Large Animal Obstetrical Unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with a history of full term pregnant and vaginal prolapse noticed since one month. The case was already treated by a Veterinarian using Simple Vulval Tape Retention suture, but recurrence noticed. On clinical examination, the animal was found to be dull and depressed with intermittent straining noticed. Third degree vaginal prolapse coupled with mild degree of rectal prolapse was noticed. The case was diagnosed as Antepartum cervico vaginal prolapse. The prolapsed mass was washed with 0.1% potassium permanganate solution and hypertonic solution (salt solution) was applied over the prolapsed mass to reduce the edema. Under epidural anaesthesia, the prolapsed mass was reduced as per the standard procedure. Since the animal was full term pregnant, termination of pregnancy was done with 500 µg of Cloprostenol Sodium and 32 mg of dexamethasone. After 36 hrs of intervention the animal had shown parturition signs. On vaginal examination, the cervix was found to be fully dilated and the calf was found to be in Anterior Longitudinal Presentation, Dorso Scaral Position with Extended Limb Posture. With forced traction live female fetus was delivered per vaginum. Post partum management was carried out. After 4 days of treatment, the animal was found to be alert and active and had an uneventful recovery. On rectal examination, uterine involution was appreciable. A case of antepartum cervicovaginal prolapse in a cow and its successful treatment is reported.

Keywords : Antepartum Cervico Vaginal Prolapse, Termination Of Pregnancy, Clinical Management

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Vijayarajan, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 8913

FAR 5

OESTRUS EXPRESSION DURING LUTEAL PHASE IN A CROSSBRED COW

Angusamy Umabharathi*VCRI, Orathanadu*

Expression of oestrus-like signs during the mid-luteal phase in a crossbred cow is reported. A Jersey crossbred cow (two calvings) was brought with the history of oestrus signs for insemination to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu. History revealed that the animal was inseminated eight days before. Trans-rectal gynaecological examination revealed partial cervical relaxation and uterine tonicity characteristic of oestrus. Ultrasonographic examination of ovaries for studying follicular status revealed presence of prominent corpus luteum (diameter: 18.2 mm) and a dominant follicle (DF diameter: 13.4 mm) in the right ovary. The average values of Doppler pulse duration (1069.3 milliseconds) and Pulsatility index (1.2) of peri-follicular blood flow were indicative of anovulatory status of DF. The animal was administered with Buserelin acetate (10 µg; i.m). Re-examination after five days revealed presence of accessory corpus luteum. Based on non-return parameter animal was considered to be pregnant. On perusal of previous reports it was confirmed that the oestradiol secreted by the first follicular wave DF might have over rode the low progesterone and induced the animal to exhibit oestrus-like signs during the mid luteal phase of the cycle. Steps should be taken to distinguish between oestrus and mid-cycle oestrus before attempting the AI.

Keywords : Oestrus, Luteal Phase, Doppler**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. S. Sathesh kumar, Associate Professor, TVCC.
Dr. R. C. Rajasundaram, Professor and Head, TVCC .

Paper ID 8916

FAR 6

MANAGEMENT OF A CASE OF HYDROALLONTOIS IN A BUFFALO

Bhargava Krishna Mahanti*College Of Veterinary Science Proddatur, Proddatur*

A pluriparous buffalo in last trimester pregnancy was referred to clinic with a history of sudden, progressive bilateral distension of abdomen, dyspnoea and colic signs. Rectal examination revealed tensed uterus apparently filling the entire abdomen and fetus was inaccessible to touch. Ultrasonographic examination of uterus revealed the presence of large volumes of allontoic fluid



with swollen uterus and reduced number of cotyledons. Medical termination is initiated by administration of dexamethasone and cloprostenol. After 24 hrs cervix was dilated and fetus is removed by traction. Animal is treated for hypovolemic shock but it had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Bilateral Abdominal Distension, Hydroallontois, Medical Termination, Dexamethasone And Cloprostenol

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Y.V.Prithvidhar Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 8917

FAR 7

MANAGEMENT OF POST CERVICAL UTERINE TORSION IN A BUFFALO FOLLOWED BY PROTRUSION OF LOOP OF LARGE INTESTION THROUGH VAGINAL TEAR AND TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE

Shravani Veluri

College Of Veterinary Science Proddatur, Proddatur

A Pluriparous full term buffalo with a history of colic, frequent changing of position from sternal recumbency to standing position and vice-versa, straining and reduced feed intake for past two days was presented to clinics. Upon vaginal and rectal examination it was diagnosed as post cervical uterine torsion with more than 180 degree. Animal was subjected to rolling by modified Schaffer's method and a live calf is delivered by traction. Immediately Prolapse of uterus with a protruded loop of large intestine through tear in vaginal wall was noticed. The loop of intestine was reduced and the vaginal tear was sutured. Prolapsed mass was replaced by routine procedure.

Keywords : Uterine Torsion, Protrusion Of Large Intestine And Uterine Prolapse

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Y.V.Prithvidhar Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology

Paper ID 8931

FAR 8

OVSYNCH PROTOCOL FOR A REPEAT BREEDING BUFFALO: A CASE REPORT

Kathirvel Veerasamy

VCRI,orathanadu, Thanjavur

Repeat breeding is one of the major causes of infertility in buffaloes. Synchronization of ovulation (Ovsynch) improves conception rate in repeat breeding buffaloes caused by poor estrus detection, incorrect timing of



insemination, anovulation and delayed ovulation. A five years old murrah buffalo from ILFC farm, VCRI, Orathanadu was presented with the history of not conceiving after three successive artificial inseminations. The buffalo was free from uterine infection, gross genital tract abnormalities and was having good body condition. It was decided to adopt ovsynch method in the present case. GnRH (Receptal, 10 µg) was administered i.m. on day 0, PGF2α (Pragma, 500 µg) was administered i.m. on day 7, second GnRH (Receptal, 10 µg) was administered 48 hours after PGF2α injection and the buffalo was inseminated at 16 hrs after second GnRH injection. Re-insemination was done 12 hrs after first insemination. The ovulation was confirmed by ultrasonography at the time of re-insemination. Pregnancy diagnosis was done by ultrasonography 26 days after insemination and found positive for pregnancy. The pregnancy was reconfirmed by rectal palpation on 60 days post insemination. A successful management of a repeat breeding buffalo with ovsynch protocol is reported.

Keywords : Buffalo, Ovsynch, Repeat Breeding

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Rajkumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Vijayarajan, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8933

FAR 9

VAGINAL LEIOMYOMA IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

Saranya Anbu

VCRI, Orathanadu, Thanjavur

A 8 year old pluriparous cow was presented with the history of normal calving (female calf) 18 hours before and a lumpy mass to a size of foot ball was protruding and hanging through the vulva after calving. On general examination the mass was very hard and hanging upto the hock joint. On vaginal examination the stalk of the mass was attached in lateral wall of the vagina and full hand cervical dilatation and uterus in normal position. Although veterinarian observed the presence of small mass during the pregnancy diagnosis, however it doesn't interfere with parturition. Under caudal epidural anaesthesia with 6ml of 2% lignocaine, the animal was restrained in lateral recumbency. The mass cleaned with 1% potassium permanganate followed by scrubbing with 7% povidone iodine solution. An elliptical incision was made around 15cm, the tumor mass separated from the mucosal attachment and it was removed uninterruptedly. The excess tissue in the cavity was trimmed off and flushed with 2% povidone iodine solution and sutured using simple continuous suture using chromic catgut size 2 followed by cushioning suture using PGA size 2 and reduced along with cervix and simple vulval tape retention suture was applied. The excised mass was fixed in 10% formal saline and sent for histopathological examination. Postoperatively,



antibiotic and anti inflammatory therapy was continued for five days and the animal was discharged with uneventful recovery. Histopathological evidence confirmed the growth as leiomyoma. No complications had been noted further examination of the cow after 3 months.

Keywords : Cow, Vaginal Leiomyoma

Faculty Advisor: Dr A.Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.A.Arun prasad, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8934

FAR 10

NON-DOMINANT FOLLICULAR CYST AND ITS ASPIRATION BY NOVEL TRANSVAGINAL TECHNIQUE IN A CROSSBRED COW

K Tamilarasan

VCRI, Orathanadu, TANUVAS

A rare case of non-dominant follicular cyst and its reduction by manual transvaginal follicular aspiration is reported. A Jersey crossbred cow (2 calvings) was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu with the history of oestrus signs. Trans-rectal gynaeco-clinical examination revealed a dominant follicle (DF) in the left ovary and a large follicular cyst like structure (FC: 22.5 mm) in the right ovary. Ovsynch protocol was initiated on the same day with GnRH (Day 0). On Day 7, the DF had responded with formation of CL, but the FC found to be non-responsive and persisting. Prostaglandin was administered and animal was inseminated on induced oestrus. Animal returned to oestrus within 20 days. Ultrasonographic examination revealed a DF and persistence of FC with increased diameter (39.9 mm). It was diagnosed as a non-responsive “Non-dominant follicular cyst”. Under epidural anaesthesia, right ovary was held trans-rectally and positioned adjacent to the fornix region focusing the FC with the aid of ultrasound trans-rectal probe. A sterile 21G hypodermic needle was concealed in the palm of right hand and guided trans-vaginally to pierce the FC through the ovarian tissue. The evacuation of sero-sanguineous exudate from FC could be appreciated by the collapse of the structure. Vaginal douche and antibiotic coverage was carried out for three days.

Keywords : Non-dominant Follicular Cyst, Aspiration, Crossbred Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Sathesh kumar, Associate Professor, TVCC
Dr. R. C. Rajasundaram, Professor and Head, TVCC1



Paper ID 8943

FAR 11

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF EVERSION OF UTERUS IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

Anusha Gali

NTR College Of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A pluriparous graded Murrah buffalo was brought to the obstetrical ward, NTR CVSc Gannavaram with the history of complete eversion of uterus immediately after parturition which occurred at early hours of the day. The parturition and shedding of fetal membranes was normal and the animal was presented in standing position with normal temperature. Severe straining and bleeding was observed. The uterine mass was immediately cleaned with 0.1% potassium permanganate solution. Epidural anaesthesia was administered with 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Urine was evacuated by elevating the mass upto the level of vulva. Pop In spray was applied sufficiently on the everted mass so as to reduce its size. Cetrimide cream was applied on the entire mass and repositioned into its original position. The mass was retained by Buhner's suture using Holmes needle. The animal was treated with Injection Streptopenicillin(5gm), Fluid therapy(4lts), Injection Megludyne (15ml), Injection Chlorpheneramine maleate(10ml), Injection D-Clot(15ml) and Injection CBG(450ml). The recovery of the dam was uneventful.

Faculty Advisor: Dr B. Chandra prasad, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics, Dr M. Srinivas, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8961

FAR 12

MANAGEMENT OF FETAL DYSTOCIA IN A JERSEY CROSS BRED COW BY PERCUTANEOUS PARTIAL FETOTOMY

Jayasri Venkatesan

VCRI - Orathanadu, Thanjavur

Fetotomy is a method of dividing the dead fetus which cannot be delivered through the birth canal. The present case reports dystocia due to fetal cause and its management by partial percutaneous fetotomy. A full term downer Jersey Cross Bred cow was presented to the Large Animal Vaginal examination revealed that the fetus was found to be in Anterior Longitudinal presentation, Right Dorsal iliac Position and lateral deviation of head and neck with absence of fetal reflex. The fetus was dry and tightly packed in the birth canal. The case was diagnosed as dystocia due to fetal cause. Even after fluid replacements in the uterus, the mutation attempt was failed due to tightly packed fetus. Partial Percutaneous Fetotomy was performed using Thygesen's Tubular fetotome and the head was



amputated along with the neck. The amputated fetus was delivered per vaginam section by section. The dam was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory drugs and stabilizing fluids resulted in an uneventful recovery. A case of dystocia due to fetal cause and its successful management by partial percutaneous Fetotomy in a cow is reported. Obstetrics unit of TVCC on 24.6.2017 (11:30 AM). The parturition was induced by local veterinarian and the water bag ruptured on 24.6.2017(12.30AM). The case was attempted by local Veterinarian and referred to TVCC on same day. On Clinical observation, the animal was found to be dull and depressed with lateral recumbency. The forelimbs of the fetus were protruding through the vulva.

Keywords : Cow, Dystocia, Percutaneous Fetotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. Raja, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr A.vijayarajan, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8970

FAR 13

MANAGEMENT OF TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A BUFFALO

Palani Samy

VC&RI, Namakkal

A 9 month pregnant pluriparous, Non-descript buffalo on its 3rd gestation was brought with the history of recumbency for the past 2 day . On vaginal examination, the cervix was closed and rectal examination revealed fetal parts with fetal reflexes. The parturition was induced with 500 μ g PGF₂ α and 40 mg dexamethasone (i/m). The animal calved 36 hours after induction and uterine prolapse occurred 6 hours after calving. The buffalo was in sternal recumbency and the prolapsed mass was hanging outside the vulva. The mass was edematous and soiled with dung and bedding materials. To reduce the straining, epidural anaesthesia was given. The mass was washed with 1 per cent KMNO₄ solution. The everted mass was elevated to relieve the urine. The uterus was washed with salt solution to reduce the edema. The mass was lubricated with cetrimide cream and manually reduced to its position. The proper replacement of the mass was ascertained by inserting hand into the uterus through the cervix. To prevent the recurrence the vulval retention was applied. The animal was treated with 5% Dextrose(2000 ml,I/V),Ringers Lactate(2000 ml,I/V), Inj. Streptopenicillin(5gm, I/M), Inj. Pheniramine maleate (150 mg, I/M),Inj. Meloxicam (150 mg, I/M), Inj. Oxytocin (40 IU, I/V)and Inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, I/V). The treatment with antibiotic, antihistamine and analgesics were continued for four days. The animal was able to stand on 4th day after calving and was discharged on fifth day after postpartum.



Keywords : Buffalo, Induction Of Parturition, Uterine Prolapse, Reduction, Reposition, Recurrence Prevention

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Palanisamy, Associate Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.S.Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8973

FAR 14

DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETAL ANASARCA WITH ASCITES AND HYDROCEPHALUS IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

Soundharya Thiruganam

VCRI, Namakkal

A full term pregnant, Jersey crossbred cow on its second gestation was brought to the TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with history of difficulty in parturition. The water bag ruptured 6 hours back but the animal was unable to deliver the fetus. Vaginal examination revealed a fully dilated cervix, dry vaginal passage and the presence of fetal head in the birth canal. Examination of the fetus revealed subcutaneous oedema of the entire body indicating fetal anasarca along with fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity (fetal ascites). The fetal abdomen was punctured using long obstetrical hook and approximately 10 liters of fluid came out from the abdomen and the fetal size got reduced. Then, by careful traction delivered a monster fetus. Examination of the fetus revealed abnormally large size with generalized edema all over the body. The fetal head was excessively larger in size and the cranial cavity filled with fluid was observed (hydrocephalus). The subcutaneous tissues around the shoulder region were filled with watery fluid (anasarca). The abdominal organs such as liver, spleen and kidney were slightly enlarged. The fetus was weighing 31.7 kgs. On radiography of fetal head, soft tissues involvement in the cranium was observed. Following fetal delivery, the dam was administered with 1500 mg Enrofloxacin (i/m), 150 mg Meloxicam (i/m), 100 mg Pheniramine maleate (i/m), intravenous fluids (3 liters of 5% dextrose normal saline) and 30 IU of oxytocin (i/v). The antibiotic and antihistamine were continued for 2 days and animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Cow, Dystocia, Fetal Anasarca, Ascites, Hydrocephalus

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Palanisamy, Associate Professor, Department of Clinics, TVCC, Dr.S.Manokaran, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 8977

FAR 15

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PREPARTUM VAGINO-CERVICAL PROLAPSE IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

G.B. Tharani

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal

A two and half years old, full term pregnant Jersey crossbred heifer was brought with the history of vagino-cervical prolapse from early morning onwards. On clinical examination the animal had body temperature of 38.5°C, pulse rate of 87/min, heart rate of 83/min and was having intermittent straining. The udder secretion was yellowish in color. The prolapsed mass was hanging outside the vulva and was edematous. To reduce the straining epidural anaesthesia was given. The mass was washed with 1% KMNO₄ solution. The bladder was emptied by urinary catheter. The edema was reduced by applying salt solution. The mass was lubricated with cetrimide cream and was replaced on its original position and vulval retention suture applied. The parturition was induced with 500 µg of PGF_{2α} and 40 mg of dexamethasone intramuscularly. Vaginal examination after 24 hours of induction revealed fully dilated cervix and intact water bag inside the uterus. After rupturing the water bag manually, an anteriorly presented fetus with bilateral knee flexion was palpated. After correcting the fetal postural abnormality, a live female calf was delivered by traction. The animal was treated with 2000 ml of 5 per cent Dextrose and 2000 ml Ringers Lactate (I/V), Inj. Streptopenicillin – 5 gm (I/M), Inj. Pheniramine maleate 150 mg (I/M), Inj. Meloxicam - 150 mg (I/M), Inj. Oxytocin - 40 IU (I/V), Inj. Calcium borogluconate - 450 ml (I/V) and Bol.Nurea - 4 nos (I/U). The treatment with antibiotic, antihistamine and analgesic were continued for two more days. The cow recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Prepartum Vagino Cervical Prolapse, Reduction, Retention, Recurrence Prevention, Induction Of Parturition

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Palanisamy, Associate Professor, Department of Clinics, TVCC, Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 9020

FAR 16

MODIFIED CASLICK'S OPERATION TO PREVENT WIND SUCKING WHICH CAUSED VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A CROSSBRED COW

Dharmaraj D

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A crossbred cow calved two times was brought to obstetrics unit of TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of chronic vaginal prolapse since two months. The past history revealed that the cow was treated for vagino-cervical prolapse two months back at our hospital campus, induced for parturition and discharged after the delivery of the fetus and placenta. At the time of admission the animal had continuous windsucking through vagina. The vaginal examination revealed an inflamed vaginal passage with cloudy mucus discharge. The external os of cervix was one finger dilated. The rectal examination revealed a flaccid uterus located on pelvic brim and the ovaries were smooth and normal in size. Based on the history, vaginal and rectal examination the case was diagnosed as vaginal prolapse due to penumo-vagina. The epidural anesthesia was given at sacro-coccygeal space with 3 ml 2% Lignocane Hcl. The vulval lips were washed thoroughly with 2% KMNO₄ solution and cleaned with povidone iodine. The mucus membrane of the vulval lips were scarified from upper commissure up to 2/3 of vulva. The scarified mucus membrane of both the sides of vulva were sutured by continuous lock suture using No.2 chromic catgut. Buhner's buried hidden suture was applied following modified Caslick's operation. The animal was treated with inj. Strptopenicillin (5 gm), inj. Meloxicam (150 mg) and inj. Pheniramine maleate (100 mg) intramuscularly. The dung and urine voided normally and the wind sucking was absent after treatment. The treatment continued for 3 days and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Vaginal Prolapse, Wind Sucking, Modified Caslick's Operation, Buhner's Suture

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9021

FAR 17

FETAL MUMMIFICATION IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER

Sharmila B

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A Jersey crossbred heifer on its first gestation was brought to the Obstetrics Unit of TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of mild vaginal discharge,



anorexia and diarrhoea since last two days. The cow was inseminated 9 months back and confirmed for pregnancy by 3rd of gestation. The vaginal examination revealed one finger dilated external os of cervix. During rectal examination, the cervix was located at the level of pelvic brim; the uterus was in abdominal cavity and a hard and firm mass of fetus inside the tightly contracted uterus was palpated. The fremitus was absent and placentomes were not palpable. On ultrasound examination, the absence of fetal fluid, fetal movement and placentomes were confirmed. Thus the case was diagnosed as fetal mummification. The animal was administered with 500 µg of PGF2α (i/m). Forty eight hours after PGF2α injection, the cervix was full hand dilated and a hard and firm fetus inside the uterus. After lubricating, a mummified fetus was removed by traction. The fetus was reddish brown in color; the eye balls were empty and the placenta was parchment like. After the removal of the fetus the cow was treated with inj. Enrofloxacin (1500mg, i/m), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100mg, i/m) and inj. Oxytocin (30IU, i/m). The treatment with antibiotic and antihistamine was continued for 3 days. It was advised to feed the animal with mineral supplement for a month. The animal was inseminated 60 days after treatment at TVCC and confirmed for pregnancy after 45 days by ultrasound examination.

Keywords : Mummification, PGF2α, Jersey Crossbred, Fetus

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head , Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9022

FAR 18

TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A BUFFALO

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A 31/2 years old Murrah graded buffalo was brought with the history of calved yesterday evening, immediately after parturition the buffalo was in lateral recumbency and the prolapsed mass was hanging outside the vulva. The animal exhibited frequent intermittent straining. The mass was edematous and was soiled with dung and bedding materials, the fetal membrane was adhered in the prolapsed mass. To reduce the straining, caudal epidural anaesthesia was given (5 ml of 2 % Lignocaine hydrochloride). The adherent fetal membrane was separated and removed. Then mass was washed with potassium permanganate solution. The prolapsed mass was elevated to the level of vulva to relieve the urine with the help of urinary catheter. The uterus was wrapped with the cloth soaked in saturated salt solution, fisting movement over the mass and repeated washings were done to reduce the edema. Both the vulval lips were pulled apart and the mass was reduced following liberal lubrication. The reposition of the



mass was ascertained by introducing the hand into the uterus through the cervix upto the apex of the uterine horn. To prevent the recurrence the vulval retention suture was applied. The animal was treated with 2000 ml of 20 % Dextrose injection and 2000 ml Ringers Lactate intravenously, Inj. Streptopenicillin 5 gm I/M, Inj. Pheniramine maleate 150 mg I/M, Inj. Meloxicam 150 mg I/M, Inj. Oxytocin 40 IU I/V and Inj. Calcium borogluconate 450 ml I/V. The treatment with antibiotic and supportive therapy were continued for 3 days and animal was discharged.

Keywords : Buffalo, Uterus, Prolapse, Retention Suture

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Palanisamy, Associate Professor, Dept. of Clinics
Dr.R. Ezakial napolean, Professor and Head, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9037

FAR 19

VAGINO–CERVICAL PROLAPSE IN A MURRAH BUFFALO

Sivasoundarya S

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal

A full term pregnant, pluriparous, Murrah buffalo on its second gestation was brought to the Obstetrics Unit with the history of vagino-cervical prolapse since last 24 hours. The animal was treated locally and referred. A call was received in AMMA Ambulance on 13.01.2017 by 9.00 AM and the case was transferred from the village to TVCC. During admission, the prolapsed mass was hanging outside the vulva. The animal exhibited continuous straining. The cervical plug was intact. The udder secretion turned into colostrum. The animal was given caudal epidural anaesthesia (2% Lignocaine hydrochloride, 5 ml) to reduce the straining. The mass was enlarged, edematous, necrotic and torn in several places. The mass was cleaned with 2% KMNO₄ solution. The bladder was emptied by urinary catheter. The mass was lubricated with cetrimide cream. The prolapse was reduced by manual pushing and replaced to its original position. To prevent recurrence, vulval retention suture was applied. The animal was treated with inj. 20% Dextrose (3 liters, I/V), inj. Streptopenicillin (5gm, I/M), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100mg, I/M), and inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, I/V). The parturition was induced with 500µg of inj. Cloprostenol (I/M) and 40mg of inj. Dexamethasone (I/M). Seventy two hours after induction, anteriorly presented male fetus with bilateral shoulder flexion was delivered by mutation and traction. The animal was treated with 5% Dextrose (2 liters, I/V), inj. Oxytocin (40IU, I/V), inj. Meloxicam (150mg, I/V) and antibiotic. The treatment continued for 2 more days and discharged on third day after removal of fetus.



Keywords : Buffalo, Vagino-cervical Prolapse, Manual Reduction, Induction, Vulval Retention Suture

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.M. Palanisamy, Associate Professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9039

FAR 20

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF HAEMATIC FETAL MUMMIFICATION IN A HF CROSSBRED COW- A CASE REPORT

Abdul Khyum N M

Veterinary College Hassan, Hassan, Karnataka

A case of 4 years old HF crossbred cow was presented to Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College Hassan with history of completed gestation, not showing signs of parturition and it was treated by local parastaff 15 days back with valethamate bromide. On Clinical examination, reference parameters were within the physiological range. Per-rectal examination revealed lack of fetal fluid in uterine horns and left uterine horn was tightly contracted around the fetus and further confirmed by ultrasonography. On per-vaginal examination cervix was soft with two finger dilation of external os. The case was tentatively diagnosed as fetal mummification. Animal was treated with 500 μ g cloprostenol sodium, 4mg of estradiol benzoate, Inj. Streptopenicillin 2.5g intramuscularly, Inf. Mifex® 450ml, Intalylte® 1000ml I/V. Manual cervical dilation was done every two hours interval. On second day, there was slight improvement in cervical dilation but it was unable to deliver fetus per-vaginum. A second dose of 500 μ g of cloprostenol sodium and 40mg of diethylstilbestrol was repeated along with manual cervical dilation. On third day, cervix was dilated, birth canal was lubricated with carboxymethyl cellulose, mummified fetus along with fetal membranes was delivered per-vaginum with slight traction and fetotomy. Animal was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and uterus was infused with 2.5% povidone iodine solution. Animal was active, alert and discharged with routine prescription of antibiotics for next 5 days. After 45 days animal resumed normal estrous cycle. The present case reported the successful medical management of haematic fetal mummification in a HF crossbred cow.

Keywords : Mummification, Dystocia, Cow, Cloprostenol, Ultrasonography, Diethylstilbestrol

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Chethan sharma G., Assistant Professor, Veterinary College Hassan, Dr. Shankare Gowda A. J., Assistant Professor, Veterinary College Hassan



Paper ID 9051

FAR 21

MANAGEMENT OF HYDRALLANTOIS IN A HEIFER

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Veterinary College And Research Institute, Tirunelveli

Hydrallantois is an important and life threatening condition in the gestational diseases affecting bovines. A five months pregnant, three years old heifer was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia and constipation with sudden enlargement of abdomen within 6 days. On clinical examination the animal was dull and depressed with distended abdomen and has cautious gait, temperature: 38.6°C. Pervaginal examination revealed closed cervix. Per rectal examination revealed distended and excessive fluid accumulation in the uterus, located in the abdominal cavity and fetus and placentomes could not be palpated. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed a viable fetus and excessive fluid accumulation in the uterus. Based on the clinical examination the condition was diagnosed as Hydrallantois. Animal was treated with dexamethasone @ 40mg (total dose) i/m and PGF2 alpha @ 750mcg (total dose) i/m. On following day the animal was presented reporting that the water bag had ruptured at 3:00 am in the morning and approximately 100 to 120 litres of fluid was evacuated as per the statement of the owner. Per vaginal examination revealed fully dilated cervix with fetus in normal presentation, position and posture. Pervaginal delivery of single immature live male fetus was delivered and the animal was administered with supportive therapy for seven days and the animal recovered uneventfully. It may be concluded that by adopting proper diagnosis and treatment the cow affected with hydrallantois could be managed successfully.

Keywords : Bovine, Hydroallantois, Termination Of Pregnancy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. U. Lakshmikantan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. T. Sathiamoorthy, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9067

FAR 22

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TWIN MACERATED FETUS IN CROSS BREED COW

Vinay Kishor Tiwari

SDAU, Deesa, India

A six year old, 7 month pregnant pluriparous Holstein Friesian crossbred cow in third lactation with history of abdominal straining and vaginal discharge



since last 20 days. The history revealed that it was treated locally without success. Clinically the cow was alert and active with wet muzzle but rectal temperature was slightly elevated (102.6°F). Per-vaginal examination showed partial dilatation of cervix with reddish brown watery discharge. Per-rectal examination revealed thick walled doughy uterus and foetal bones were palpated in uterine body. Trans-rectal ultrasonographic (5MHz linear transducer) findings confirmed the presence of foetal bones as echogenic shadows in hypo-anechoic fluid. Laparohysterotomy was performed under local anaesthesia at left side parallel to milk vein in right lateral recumbency and bones of two completely macerated fetuses were retrieved from each uterine horn. Surgical wound was suture in routine manner. The crossbred cow was treated post-operatively with antibiotic, analgesic and skin sutures were removed after 12 days. The cow showed uneventful recovery

Keywords : Maceration, Twin Foetus

Faculty Advisor: Dr P. M. Chauhan,, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinics, Dr T. V. Sutaria , Assistant Professor, Department of Gynaecology & Obstetric

Paper ID 9069

FAR 23

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF A DELAYED CASE OF UTERINE TORSION IN A KANGAYAM COW

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Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal

A full term pregnant Kangayam cow on its 3rd gestation was brought with the history of intermittent straining, anorexia, passing pelletty dung, frequent lying down and getting up but not able to calve. The animal was treated for anorexia for the past 2 days. Clinically the animal was in good condition. The udder secretion was turned to colostrum and the sacro-ischiatic ligament was relaxed. During vaginal examination, it was able palpate the external os of the cervix. The rectal examination revealed crossing over of right side broad ligament above the cervix towards left side. Thus, the case was diagnosed as pre-cervical, left side uterine torsion. Detorsion was made by Schaffer's method. After 3 rotations, the external os of cervix was two finger dilated and it was able to reach the internal os of the cervix and to touch the fetus. It was able to palpate the fetus in rectal examination and fetal reflexes and fremitus were absent. The parturition was induced by giving 500µg prostaglandin F_{2α} (i/m) and 40mg of dexamethasone (i/m). Since no progress in cervical dilatation after 24 hours, it was decided to perform C-section. The C-section was performed on left lower flank approach and a dead male fetus was delivered. Post operatively the animal was treated with inj. 5% DNS (5 liters), inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml),



inj. Oxytocin (30IU), inj. Enrofloxacin (2000mg), inj. Meloxicam (150mg) and inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100mg). The treatment was continued for 5 days and animal discharged on 10th day after removing suture.

Keywords : Kangayam Cow, Torsion, Pre-cervical, Detorsion, Cesarean Section

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.M. Palanisamy, Associate professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9081

FAR 24

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PYOMETRA IN A HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CROSSBRED COW

Deepan Natarajan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

A pluriparous Holstein Friesian crossbred cow purchased one week back from shandy was brought to LAC-Gynaecology unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital for pregnancy diagnosis with the history of intermittent purulent vaginal discharge for one week. On rectal examination, external os of the cervix was relaxed and dissimilarity of uterus horns noticed. Upon ultrasound examination, hypoechoic uterus content was visualized with the presence of corpus luteum on the right ovary indicative of pyometra. Uterine sample was collected aseptically for microbial examination which showed growth of *Escherichia coli* organisms. The animal was treated with single dose of inj. cloprostenol (500 microgram) and inj. streptopenicillin (5g) intramuscularly for three consecutive days. Ultrasound examination on day 10 revealed mild accumulation of purulent material with the presence of corpus luteum on left ovary and hence second dose of inj. cloprostenol (500 microgram) was administered. Three days later, rectal examination revealed complete involution of uterus with animal exhibiting estrous signs noticed. The animal owner was advised to give sexual rest for two consecutive estrus cycles. Subclinical endometritis was ruled out and the animal was inseminated in its third cycle. Pregnancy was confirmed after 60 days of post insemination by ultrasound examination.

Keywords : Pyometra, Cow, Ultrasound Examination

Faculty Advisor: Dr. J. Uma mageswari M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr.T.Sarath Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics



Paper ID 9110

FAR 25

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO EMPHYSEMATOUS FOETUS WITH BILATERAL SHOULDER FLEXION BY PARTIAL FOETOTOMY IN HF CROSSBRED COW

Kavin Lakshmi Ravikumar

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Foetotomy is defined as those operations performed on the foetus to reduce its size by either its division or the removal of certain of its parts. A HF crossbred cow of second calving was brought to Casualty of Madras Veterinary college with the primary complaint of straining to deliver with ruptured water bag for nearly 24 hours. The foetal head was exposed outside the vulva with no further progression in delivery. On clinical examination, the physical parameters were normal and Pervaginal examination revealed large, dead emphysematous foetus with bilateral shoulder flexion. The correction of shoulder flexion was not possible due to lack of space in the birth passage. Hence, it was decided to perform partial foetotomy and the foetal head was amputated by disarticulating the atlanto- occipital junction. After correction of bilateral shoulder flexion, traction failed to deliver the foetus so, right forelimb was amputated at the elbow joint followed by evisceration by making a mid-ventral abdominal incision on the foetus. After thorough lubrication the emphysematous foetus was delivered per vaginum by forced traction after applying snare just behind the caudal rib. Intrauterine bolus (Uromet Forte), Injection oxytocin 40 IU, Injection Calcium Borogluconate 450ml, fluid therapy with antibiotics and other supportive therapy were given and the cow had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Emphysematous Foetus, Bilateral Shoulder Flexion, partial Foetotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. T. Sarath, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr R.Suresh kumar, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9115

FAR 26

INDUCTION OF ESTRUS IN AN ANESTRUS CROSSBRED HEIFER USING INTRAVAGINAL PROGESTERONE DEVICE

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Anestrus is one of the major causes of infertility in bovines. A four year old Holstein Friesian crossbred heifer was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli



with a history of not showing estrus signs for the past seven months. Rectal examination revealed normal uterus with inactive ovaries was palpable. Transrectal ultrasonography of the right ovary revealed a follicle measured about 8.5 mm in diameter, on the contra lateral ovary no follicle could be detected and corpus luteum could not be detected on both ovaries. Nine days later animal was re-examined and found to have a follicle on the right ovary measured 8.6 mm in diameter. Hence the condition was diagnosed as Anestrus and treated with Controlled Internal Drug Releasing Device (Progesterone device), which was inserted in the vagina and administered estradiol benzoate 2 mg total dose intramuscularly. Eight days later CIDR was removed and PGF₂ α was administered intramuscularly. Artificial Insemination was carried out 48 and 72 hours after CIDR removal. It could be concluded as for Anestrus where a single deviated dominant follicle persists for longer duration Progesterone with estradiol therapy may be used to induce estrus.

Keywords : Bovine, anestrus, progesterone Device

Faculty Advisor: Dr. U. Lakshmikantan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. M. Murugan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9121

FAR 27

DYSTOCIA DUE TO FOETAL ASCITES IN A CROSS-BRED COW

Roja Patil

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Foetal ascites is the accumulation of free fluid in the abdomen of foetus. Ascites may be caused either by overproduction or insufficient drainage of peritoneal fluid. A three year old primiparous cross-bred cow in full term gestation was presented to Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with the history of difficulty in parturition and straining since six hours. Upon physical examination all vital parameters were normal but parturition did not progress with the anterior presentation. Half of the foetus hanging at the vulva of the dam. Per-vaginal examination revealed water filled abdominal cavity wedged in the pelvic inlet of the dam suggestive of foetal ascites. Epidural anesthesia was induced by using 2% lignocaine. About 4-5 cm of abdominal wall of foetus was punctured using foetotomy knife and relieved the accumulated free fluid. Complete evacuation of fluid resulted in the reduction in size of foetus, which helped to remove the dead foetus by gentle traction. The dam was treated by postpartum antibiotic therapy. Animal had uneventful recovery after 5 days of treatment. email ID: rojapatil3103@gmail.com



Keywords : Dystocia, Cow, Foetal Ascitis

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Kantesh Jaller , Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. B. Ravikumar , Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9129

FAR 28

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A COW

Dharam Shaw

KVASU, Mannuthy, Kerala

A postpartum crossbred cow was referred to the Emergency Veterinary Service (E-Vet) of College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy with the history of calving 12 hours back and total uterine prolapse noticed about 3 hours later. Vital parameters were normal. Examination of the prolapsed mass revealed mucous membrane contaminated with dung and urine. No foetal membrane retention was observed. Animal was restrained with epidural anaesthesia by using 5ml of 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride. The prolapsed mass was washed with 1% KMnO₄ solution. The oedema of mass was reduced with hypertonic saline solution. Bladder was emptied using a flexible urinary catheter. The mass was lubricated with obstetric cream and was reduced to the original position by standard procedure. Vulval retention suture was applied for preventing recurrence. Animal was treated with calcium borogluconate(450 ml as slow i/v) ceftiofur (@2.2mg/kg BW), Oxytocin 50IU (total dose as i/m), Dextrose 5% (as i/v), Ringer Lactate(i/v) and Meloxicam(0.5mg/kg BW as i/m). Postoperative antibiotic, antihistaminic treatments were continued for 4 more days. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Total Uterine Prolapse

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Magnus paul, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Dr. M.O. Kurien, Professor and Head ,1 Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Paper ID 9135

FAR 29

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

Brintha C

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A Jersey crossbred cow on its first calving was brought with the history of delivered a live male calf on previous day night by 10.00 PM and prolapse



of uterus noticed one hour after calving. It was treated by a local quack but recurrence occurred. At the time of admission, the cow was in recumbency and exhibited severe straining. Body temperature (38.60C), respiratory rate (32/min), heart rate (92/min) were recorded. The prolapsed mass which was hanging outside the vulva was highly edematous and soiled with dung, soil and bedding materials. Mild bleeding was noticed from few caruncles. The vulval lips and its internal surfaces were severely damaged, torn and necrotic and sanal thread was used for vulval retention suture locally. To reduce the straining, epidural anesthesia was given (2 % Lignocaine Hcl, 5 ml). The mass was washed with running tap water followed by 2% KMNO₄ solution. The urinary bladder was emptied by catheterization. The edema was reduced by using hypertonic salt solution. The mass was lubricated with cetrimide cream and was manually replaced. The cervix was pulled up to the level of vulva and the mass was properly replaced into its position. Then Buhner's buried hidden suture was applied. The animal was treated with inj. DNS (3litres, I/V), inj. Ceftriaxone (3gm, I/V), inj. Meloxicam (100mg, I/V), inj. Oxytocin (30IU, I/V), inj. Calcium borogluconate (450ml, I/V) and Bol. Nitrofurazone+Metronidazole+Urea (4Nos. I/Uterine). The treatment with intravenous fluids, antibiotic, analgesic and antihistamine was continued for 3days and discharged on fourth day.

Keywords : Jersey Crossbred, Uterus, Prolapse, Replacement, Buhner's Suture

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9139

FAR 30

HYDRALLANTOIS AND PREPUBIC TENDON RUPTURE IN A HEIFER

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Eight months pregnant cross bred heifer of four years of age was presented to the TVCC Mannuthy, with a history of sudden enlargement of abdomen for last seven days. Animal exhibited difficulty in walking and portrayed a pear shaped abdomen with more distension towards the right side. The udder development was not evident. Rectal examination revealed highly distended fluid filled uterus. The foetus was not palpable due to the uterine distension. The fremitus were evident on either sides of the pelvic cavity. Per vaginal examination revealed a closed cervix. On transabdominal ultrasonography, hypoechoic fluid filled uterus with decreased numbers of hypertrophic caruncles, and foetal skeleton were detected. The case was diagnosed as hydrallantois and decided to induce parturition using I/M injection of 500µg Cloprostenol and I/V injection of 8ml



Dexamethasone. Animal was then maintained on fluid therapy during morning and evening hours to avoid the complication of hypovolaemic shock. A dead male calf was delivered through manual traction after 72 hours of PGF2 α treatment. Antibiotic Ceftiofur sodium @ 2.2mg/kg BW I/M for 5 days and intra uterine boli were administered to prevent septic metritis. At the time of parturition, animal exhibited urinary incontinence and sagging of ventral abdomen towards the left side. Animal had developed rupture of prepubic tendon with herniation of urinary bladder and uterus. Along with urinary incontinence there was difficulty in expulsion of lochial discharge. Considering the poor prognosis, the owner was advised to cull the animal.

Keywords : Foetus, Hydrallantois

Faculty Advisor: Dr.Magnus Paul, Assitant Professor, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Dr.Unnikrishnan M.P , Assistant Professor, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences.

Paper ID 9140

FAR 31

INDUCTION OF ESTRUS BY PROGESTERONE IMPLANT (TRIU-B) IN AN ANESTRUS JERSEY CROSSBRED COW

Mohanapriya Yoganathan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

A pleuriparous jersey crossbred cow at its third parity was brought to Large Animal Gynaecology Unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of anestrus over a period of one year. Rectal examination revealed external os of the cervix closed, uterus flaccid and no palpable structures present on both ovaries. Ultrasonography examination revealed presence of small multiple follicles on both the ovaries. After supplementation of TANUVAS mineral mixture for a period of about one month, estrus was induced using progesterone implant (TRIU-B). The device was kept in the vagina for a period of about nine days. On day 8, Inj.PGF2 α (Cloprostenol, 500 μ g, i/m) was administered and on day 9 the implant was removed. On day 11, Inj. GnRH (Gynarich, 10 μ g, i/m) was administered and artificial insemination was done in the morning and evening. Animal was confirmed as pregnant after 45 days post insemination by ultrasound examination.

Keywords : Anestrus, Progesterone Implant, Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr.J.Umamageswari, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics, Dr.Cecilia joseph, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Clinics



Paper ID 9142

FAR 32

**PERSISTENT HYMEN IN A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER – A
BORESCOPIIC STUDY****Varudharajan V***Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal*

Infertility caused by persistent hymen in heifers is a rare occurrence. A Jersey crossbred heifer aged 2-2 ½ year was brought with the history of failure to perform AI during oestrus by a quack and veterinarian. R/E revealed that cervix and uterus were located in pelvic cavity. Ovaries were normal in size with fluctuating follicles. Ultrasound examination indicated the presence of follicles in the ovaries with one large follicle (12mm) in the right ovary; uterus was normal and there was a fluid accumulation in the vagina with grayish white grainy particles floating in the fluid. The hand could not be passed through vagina due to the presence of obstruction just cranial to the urethral opening. Boreoscope examination through vaginal speculum revealed that there was a complete obstruction due to persistent hymen in the vaginal passage. Under epidural anaesthesia, vaginal speculum was inserted up to the obstruction and the hymen was punctured with the help of Gerlach's needle and long obstetrical hook for small ruminants. The fingers were passed through the opening made in the hymen and easily the hymen was torn. Thick, gummy, tenacious, reddish brown colored mucus of about one liter was removed from the vaginal passage. Intra-vaginal douche was given with 2% KMNO₄ solution. Then, boreoscopic examination confirmed that patent vagina with the relaxed cervix. The animal was treated with Ciprofloxacin-Tinidazole suspension (20ml) intra-uterinely followed by inj. Streptopenicillin (5gm, i/m) and inj. Pheniramine maleate (100mg, i/m). The treatment was continued for 2 more days and animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Jersey Crossbred, Persistent Hymen, Mucus, Boreoscope**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head , Dept. of veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant Professor, Dept. of veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9149

FAR 33

**SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MUMMIFIED FOETUS IN A
JERSEY CROSS BREED COW****Ashwini K***Veterinary College Shivamogga, Shivamogga*

Fetal mummification is fetal death without abortion, often after complete ossification of bones without resorption of fetus, which occurs usually in



second or third trimester of pregnancy that does not result in involution of corpus luteum. Incidence of mummification in cattle is low and sporadic. A female jersey cross breed cow was presented to TVCC, Veterinary College, Shivamogga with a complaint of animal was not yet parturated even after completion of 12 months, on physical examination revealed that absence of mammary gland enlargement and also abdominal development. On per-rectal examination revealed hard bony structure with tightened thick walled uterus containing empty orbit, absence of uterine fluids, presence of corpus luteum on the ovary and no fremitus appreciable, and on ultra-sonographic examination showed that bright hyperechoic mass with no fluids, then induced parturition by hormonal therapy, even after 24 hour there was no relaxation of cervix, vagina and vulva to undergo per-vaginal examination. Hence, laparohysterotomy done under epidural analgesia with linear infiltration around incision site using 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride and removed mummified foetus. Postoperative antibiotic therapy (ceftiofur sodium @1.1-2.2mg/kg Body Weight) along with fluid therapy for 3days, animal recovered uneventfully and exhibits its first estrus signs observed on 36th day of post operation.

Keywords : Mummified Fetus, Jersey Cross Breed, Cattle

Faculty Advisor: Dr B.P.Ravikumar, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Kantesh Jaller, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9167

FAR 34

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF ANESTROUS CASE IN COW USING ULTRASONOGRAPHY GUIDED SINGLE PGF2 α TREATMENT

Gauri Pande

KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Maharashtra

A pluriparous 6 year old HF cross bred cow in third parity was presented to TVCC, Shirwal with a complaint of not exhibiting heat symptoms and cyclicity since 8 months of calving. On clinical observation, it was found that the cow has a good BCS (3+), the udder was shrunken and vaginal mucous membrane was pale. All clinical parameters were normal. From diagnostic point of view per rectal examination was carried out revealing constriction of cervix, slightly tonic uterus with nodular ovaries. On further ultrasonography examination, it revealed that left ovary size was 2.43 x 1.80 cms with small follicles whereas right ovary size was 3.4 x 2.79 cm with a dominant corpus luteum measuring 2.08 x 2.28 cm and growing follicle measuring about 0.97 cm. On the basis of these findings, animal was found to be cyclical but anoestrus. Case was accordingly treated with a single shot of Inj. PGF2 α (Cloprostenol Na) @ 500 μ g



deep I/M. Heat symptoms were observed on the 4th day and double artificial insemination was followed according to AM/PM rule. Pregnancy was confirmed using ultrasonography on 37 day post Artificial insemination. Ultrasonography embryonic measurements were taken for normal embryonic development. Bi-parietal diameter was 0.66 cm while Crown Rump Length was 1.69 cm whereas, dimensions of Corpus Luteum Verum was 2.34 x 2.20 on the right ovary. Embryonic Heart beats were 168 per minute. The present anoestrous case was thereby treated successfully.

Keywords : Anoestrus, Cloprostenol , Ultrasonography

Faculty Advisor: Dr M.B.Amle, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A.B. Mali, Hospital Registrar , Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9208

FAR 35

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GIR COW

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Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, Tanuvas

Prolapse or Eversion of the Uterus may be called casting of the “wethers” or casting of the “calf bed”. It is observed most commonly in cows due to the predisposition by long mesometrial attachments, hypocalcemia, prolonged dystocia, violent or strong tenesmus, a relaxed, atonic, flaccid uterus, fetal traction, fetal oversize, retained fetal membranes, chronic diseases and paresis. In present communication, a Gir cow at the age of 3 calving was presented to Large Animal Obstetrics unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of eutocia, normal expulsion of placenta and prolapse of the uterine mass. On Clinical examination all the vital parameters were within the normal range. Obstetrical examination revealed that the bladder was entrapped within the prolapsed mass and a rupture approximately 8 cm was noticed in the dorsal aspect of the cervix. Under Epidural anaesthesia the mass was lavaged with luke warm saturated saline water. Urine was releaved using a urinary catheter and the cervical rupture was sutured with PGA 1 by simple continuous suture pattern. The edema was reduced and the mass was lavaged with luke warm saturated saline water. Cetrimide cream was applied and the uterine mass was reduced and repositioned. The animal was douched with Metronidazole(500ml). Vulval tape retention suture was applied to prevent recurrence. The animal was treated with Calcium Borogluconate(450ml), DNS(3 Litre), RL(2 Litre) intravenously and Streptopenicillin(5g), Meloxicam(80mg), Chlorpheniramine maleate(150mg),



and Oxytocin(50 IU) intramuscularly. Further treatment and supportive therapy was carried out for 5 days. The animal had uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Total Uterine Prolapse, Gir Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr.T.Sarath, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.J.Umamageswari, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9233

FAR 36

DYSTOCIA DUE TO A HYDROCEPHALUS FETUS AND ITS SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT IN A CROSS BRED JERSEY COW

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Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A Jersey cross bred, full term pregnant heifer was brought to the MVCTH with the history of straining for parturition since past 6 hours. General examination revealed normal values, with mild respiratory distress. Vaginal examination revealed a dead fetus in normal presentation, position and ventrally deviated, twisted head with the fore limbs in birth canal. An abnormal fluid filled mass was palpable at the fore head of the fetus. The case was tentatively diagnosed as dystocia due to fetal monster. Under epidural anesthesia, animal was restrained in sternal recumbency. Intra-uterine liquid was replaced with carboxy methyl cellulose. The fore limbs were snared and repelled back. The twisted and ventrally deviated head was corrected by rotation. Traction was applied to the fetal eye by a hook and the fetal head was brought out. As there was not enough space, the head was decapitated and the fetus was delivered. The cow was treated with Injections of Ceftriaxone, Oxytocin, Calcium borogluconate,, RL, DNS, CPM and Meloxicam . A vulval tape retention suture was applied to prevent the prolapse of the genital organs. The treatment was continued for 3 days and the animal had an uneventful recovery. The fetus had severe hydrocephalus and mild degree of hydro-pericardium. On PM examination 4 liters of intra cranial fluid was found. There was no skull covering the cranial cavity and its fluid was sent for bio-chemical analysis. The tissue samples of the brain, lung, heart, kidney and liver for histology.

Keywords : Hydrocephalus, Dystocia, Fetus, Traction

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Suresh kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.T.Sarath, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics



Paper ID 9241

FAR 37

IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECT OF PGF₂ α IN HF CROSS BRED COW AFFECTED WITH SUBCLINICAL ENDOMETRITIS

Pugazh Arasi

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A five years old Holstein Friesian cross breed cow was presented to Large Animal Gynaecology Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, with the history of showing estrus signs from yesterday evening and had artificially inseminated four times but not yet conceived. On per rectal examination, edematous with thickened uterus and clear, transparent vaginal discharge noticed. The cervical mucus collected in an aseptic procedure was subjected to white side test and Leucocyte esterase strip test and it showed positive for sub-clinical endometritis. The cow was treated with Soln. Lenovo – 30 ml intrauterine (Levofloxacin hemihydrate, Ornidazole and Alpha Tocopherol acetate) for three days. The animal was injected with PGF₂ α on 7th day of cycle after confirming the presence of corpus luteum on right side of the ovary. Again, the cervical mucus was collected on 10th day of cycle to rule out sub-clinical endometritis. The cervical sample was negative for above tests and hence animal was inseminated on 10 and 11th day of cycle. The pregnancy was confirmed after 60 days of post insemination by using B mode real time transrectal ultrasonography. Therefore, the present study is indicating that the PGF₂ α may be used as immunomodulator for cows are affected with subclinical endometritis thus helps to improve the conception rate and breeding efficiency in cattle.

Keywords : Subclinical Endometritis, Cow, White Side Test

Faculty Advisor: Dr.T.Sarath , Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.J.Umamageswari, Assistant professor, 2Department of Clinics

Paper ID 9264

FAR 38

VAGINAL DELIVERY OF SCHISTOSOMUS REFLEXUS IN A HEIFER

Seshuram Posina

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A 3 years old nulliparous crossbred Jersey heifer at full term was brought to the Gynaecology and Obstetrics ward of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Campus with history of protrusion of intestinal contents from vulva. The heifer was laterally recumbent with increased respiratory and heart rate. Upon vaginal



examination, foetal structures could be palpated with exposed thoracic and abdominal organs. Based on vaginal examination, it was confirmed as a case of dystocia due to schistosomus reflexus. After administering epidural anaesthesia using 2 % lignocaine hydrochloride, a snare was applied to one limb and forced traction was applied in a steady and even manner. A dead fetal monster was removed per vaginum. The monster had severe vertebral angulation with head and sacral region of the monster in close proximity. The thoracic and abdominal cavities were not covered resulting in the exposed visceral organs. The limbs were ankylosed and rigid. The dam was administered intravenous fluids, Inj. Calcium borogluconate 300 ml i/v and supportives. The dam had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Heifer, schistosomus Reflexus, Vaginal Delivery

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. S. Raju , Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. K. Murugavel, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9265

FAR 39

DYSTOCIA DUE TO CONGENITAL VULVAL STENOSIS IN HF CROSSBRED HEIFER

Sameeksha C

Veterinary College Hassan, Hassan

A two and half years old HF crossbred heifer with full term pregnancy was presented to the Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College Hospital, Hassan with a history of continuous straining, showing signs of parturition since 24hrs and not able to deliver fetus. Gynaeco-clinical examination of external genitalia revealed only 3 finger opening of the vulva at the ventral commissure and the vulval lips are not completely separated at the dorsal commissure. Relaxation of sacrosacral ligaments and vulva was noticed. Per-rectal examination revealed presence of fetus in the anterior presentation and fremitus was present. The case was diagnosed as dystocia due to congenital vulval stenosis. Under caudal epidural anesthesia and local infiltration analgesia with 2% lignocaine HCl congenitally closed vulval opening was separated by episiotomy and vulval lips were sutured separately. After episiotomy, per-vaginal examination revealed two finger dilatation of cervix and liquefied cervical seal was observed. Incomplete dilation of cervix was treated with 500µg cloprostenol sodium, Inj. Streptopenicillin 2.5g intramuscularly, Inf. Mifex® 450ml, Intalylte® 1000ml I/V along with manual dilation of cervix. After 12 hours of treatment water bag ruptured and fetal limbs were observed exteriorly. A dead female fetus was delivered per-vaginum with slight traction. Animal was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and intravenous fluids. Animal was



active, alert and discharged with routine prescription of antibiotics for next 5 days. The present case reported the successful medical management of dystocia due to congenital vulval stenosis complicated with incomplete dilation of cervix in a HF crossbred heifer.

Keywords : Dystocia, Heifer, Congenital Vulval Stenosis, Episiotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Chethan sharma G , Assistant Professor, Veterinary College Hassan, Dr. A. Sahadev , Professor and Head, Veterinary College Bangalore, Hebbal

Paper ID 9279

FAR 40

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO IMPERFECT CERVICAL DILATATION IN MURRAH BUFFALO

Nur Syrakirin Zulhaimi

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Madras Veterinary College, TANUVAS*

Buffaloes are known to have greater incidence of maternal dystocia due to failure of cervical dilatation, narrow pelvis or uterine inertia. A 3-year old female Murrah buffalo was presented to LAC Obstetrics Unit, MVC Teaching Hospital with history of full term pregnant with prepartum vaginal prolapse and was showing intermittent straining from the previous day, but no further progression of parturition. All clinical parameters were within normal range. On per vaginal examination, a small mass of vaginal floor was exposed outside and cervix was closed. Per rectal examination revealed palpable fetal parts and it was localized in pelvic cavity. The fetal reflex were also noticed and the fremitus was 4+, suggestive of live fetus. The animal was treated with Calcium Borogluconate, 300ml subcutaneously after repositioning vaginal mass and advised to review tomorrow. On the next day, further examination revealed that the cervix was three finger dilatation and diagnosed as imperfect cervical dilatation. The buffalo was treated with Calcium Borogluconate, 300ml followed by Oxytocin 30 IU intravenously. Further, ferning and feathering of cervix was carried out for complete dilatation. The fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation(P1), dorsosacral position(P2) and the head was resting between extended forelimbs(P3). The live male calf was relieved by applying snare on both hind limbs using simple traction. Further examination of birth passage reveals no laceration and damage. The buffalo is treated with Melonex 15ml, Chlorperamine Malleate 5ml, Streptopenicillin 2.5g and Tribivet 15ml intramuscularly. The buffalo had eventful recovery.

Keywords : Dystocia, Imperfect Cervical Dilatation, Buffalo

Faculty Advisor: Dr. T. Sarath, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinics
Dr. Cecilia Joseph, Professor and Head, Department of Clinics

**Paper ID 9285****FAR 41**

PERIPARTUM THIRD DEGREE VAGINO-CERVICAL PROLAPSE IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

Karthick M

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal

A pluriparous Graded Murrah buffalo on its 3rd gestation was brought to TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of vagino-cervical prolapse consequent to dystocia. The water bag ruptured 8 hours back and the animal was showing continuous straining. The fetal fore limbs were applied with snare by a quack. At the time of admission, the cervix had one hand dilatation. Upon examination through the prolapsed cervix, the fetus was in normal presentation, position and posture. Under epidural anesthesia, a dead male fetus was delivered by manual traction through the prolapsed cervix. During delivery a tear of about 8-10 cm was occurred on the cervix and vagina. It was sutured by interlocking suture pattern with no. 2 chromic catgut. Then the mass was washed with 2% KMNO₄ solution and it was manually replaced to its original position. The vulval retention suture was applied. The animal was administered with inj. 5%DNS (5 litres, I/V), inj. Streptopenicillin (5 gm, I/M), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (100 mg, I/M), inj. Oxytocin (30 IU, I/V), inj. Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, I/V), inj. Meloxicam (100 mg, I/M) and the treatment was continued for 2 more days. The animal recovered uneventfully and it was discharged on 3rd day.

Keywords : Buffalo, Vagino-cervical Prolapse, Dystocia

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M. Selvaraju, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.S. Prakash, Graduate Assistant, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9295**FAR 42**

DYSTOCIA DUE TO INCOMPLETE CERVICAL DILATATION (ICD) AND KNEE FLEXION IN A GRADED MURRAH BUFFALO

Ranjith Kumar

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A Graded Murrah primiparous buffalo at full term was brought to the Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital with history of the water bags ruptured before 2 hours and straining since then. Under low caudal epidural anaesthesia (3ml of 2% lignocaine), per vaginal examination revealed partially dilated cervix with blind fold and dry birth passage. The fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso sacral position and head and one limb entering into the cervical passage half way. After massaging of cervix with warm water



infusion into uterus, slow intravenous infusion of 30 IU oxytocin and lubricating the birth passage thoroughly, delivery of the foetus was attempted correcting knee flexion posture by cuffing the hoof and rotating in upward, outward and forward direction. The fetus was delivered by forced traction. The foetus was live and normal. The she buffalo was administered antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and analgesics along with intra-venous fluid. After parturition the uterus, cervix and the birth canal were checked for damage and hemorrhage. The dam was recovered successfully. This present report records a unique case of incomplete cervical dilatation and knee flexion in a Graded Murrah buffalo and the vaginal delivery of a live foetus.

Keywords : ICD, Dystocia, She Buffalo.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Methai, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University
Peripheral Hospital, Dr. Shiju simon, Assistant Professor,
Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital

Paper ID 9347

FAR 43

DYSTOCIA DUE TO HYDROCEPHALIC FOETUS IN A CROSSBRED CATTLE

Sumith K S

KVASU, Kalpetta, India

A four year old, full term, cross bred cow in second parity was referred to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CVAS, Pookode, with a history of abdominal straining and vaginal discharge since the past 24 h. Traction and partial foetotomy had already been attempted at the owner's premises prior to referral. Per-vaginal examination, with relevant precautions, revealed a dead foetus with an enlarged head in anterior longitudinal presentation. The vagina was oedematous and the foetus was not amenable to traction. A caesarean section was resorted to under local anaesthesia following standard procedure involving right lateral recumbency and oblique left flank abdominal incision. After removal of the partially dismembered dead foetus, the surgical incisions were sutured following standard procedures and the cow was treated with antibiotics, fluids and analgesics. Ventrodorsal radiography of the foetal head revealed enlarged area of fontanel, incomplete fusion of the cranial bones and radiolucent patches indicating enlargement of lateral ventricles of the brain. The condition was diagnosed as foetal hydrocephalus. The supportive therapy for the cow was continued for five days. There was uneventful recovery of the dam without any postpartum complications.

Keywords : Cattle, Hydrocephalus, Caesarean

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Leeba Chacko, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal
Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Dinesh P. T,
Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and
Radiology

Abstracts of
**Farm Animal
Reproduction**

PG

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

- Anatole France



**ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS AND SUCCESSFUL
TREATMENT OF ANESTRUS DUE TO LUTEAL CYST IN
MARATHWADI BUFFALO**

Ram Anbhule
COVAS, Parbhani

A five year old buffalo in second parity was brought to TVCC Parbhani, with complaint of anoestrus since one year. On clinical examination the buffalo having good body condition score, collapsed udder and pale vaginal mucus membrane. Per-rectal examination revealed that closed cervix, flaccid uterus, follicle on left ovary and right ovary was enlarged. On ultrasonographic examination, right ovary measures about 3.1×2.9 cm and cyst measures 2.3×2.7 cm with thick hyper-echoic wall measures 0.48cm on same ovary. Left ovary was normal measures 1.4×1.2 cm with multiple small follicles. On the basis of per rectal and ultrasonographic findings case was diagnosed as anoestrus due to luteal cyst. Case was treated by giving 20 μ g Buserelin Acetate IM on day first followed by injection of 500 μ g cloprostenol sodium IM on day 7th and injection of 20 μ g Buserelin Acetate IM on day 9th. Timed AI was done on 10th day. The buffalo was examined by ultrasonography after one month post AI and pregnancy was confirmed on the basis of amniotic vesicle measuring 2.5 cm, crown rump length (0.9 cm) with fetal heart beats. Hence the case was diagnosed accurately with help of ultrasonographic scanning and hormonal treatment with GPG protocol resulted in uneventful recovery with induction of fertile estrus and successful conception.

Keywords : Luteal,cyst,buffalo

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.M.Markandeya, Professor and Head, Dept. of ARGO

**SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO
FOETAL CAUSE BY C-SECTION IN JERSEY CROSS BREED
COW**

Thippan Mayakkannan
Madras Veterinary College,Chennai, TANUVAS

Caesarean section is potentially indicated in cases of dystocia when a calf cannot be delivered by foetal mutation and extraction. A history of 4 year old full term Jersey cross breed cow showing straining since 14 hours was brought to Veterinary dispensary, Thadikombu, Dindigul district and no further progression on delivery. On clinical examination, all vital parameters were within normal.



On obstetrical examination, the foetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation (P1), dorso-sacral position (P2) and bilateral shoulder flexion (P3) with extended head in birth passage. Moreover, the foetus was absolutely large, in size and pervaginal delivery was also ruled out. Hence, it was decided to perform C-section at veterinary dispensary. The left flank was prepared and the surgery was performed under epidural anaesthesia by using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride in standing position. The oblique incision approximately 10cm was made in the left flank region of the cow and abdominal muscle was also incised, the foetus was removed surgically and after 8-10cm incision on greater curvature of gravid horn. The placental membrane, the uterine contents were evacuated aseptically. The uterus was sutured by using PGA 2 with cushioning pattern and followed by muscles with continuous interlocking suture pattern. The skin was closed by non-absorbable suture materials with horizontal suture pattern. The cow was treated with antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and other supportive therapy for 7 days. The cow had uneventful recovery. Therefore, left flank approach is more appropriate method for C-section in large ruminants under epidural anaesthesia to avoid further complication.

Keywords : Caesarean Section, Epidural Anaesthesia, Dystocia, Jersey Cross Breed

Faculty Advisor: Dr. A. Jayaraj, M.V.Sc., , Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Dispensary, Thadikombu, Dindigul district, Dr. T. Sarath, M.V.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant professor, Department of veterinary clinics

Paper ID 9062

FAR 3

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETAL ARTHROGRYPOSIS IN AN ONGOLE COW

Sahithi Kongara

NTR College Of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, Andhra Pradesh

A four-year-old Ongole cow at full term was presented with the history of ruptured water bags, signs of labor since four hours without any progress. Vaginal examination revealed dry birth canal. The fetus was in posterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position with protrusion of both forelimbs and hind limbs into the birth canal. 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. Repulsion was applied on fetal forelimbs to correct malposture. Traction was applied on both hind limbs to deliver fetus in posterior longitudinal presentation but efforts were futile due to incomplete repulsion on forelimbs as the joints were rigid. Hence, partial fetotomy was performed at lumbo-sacral junction with fetotomy knife.



Owing to the small size of fetus, the anterior portions viz., thorax, head and forelimbs were removed by application of careful traction. Gross examination of dead fetus revealed, deformed pelvis, under-developed lumbar vertebrae, ankylosed limbs and upward deviation of head with ankylosed cervical vertebrae. The animal was administered with Inj. DNS- 2 lit(I/V), Inj. RL- 2 lit(I/V), Inj. Mifex-450ml(I/V), Inj.Melonex-0.5mg/kg B.wt(I/M), Inj.Intamox-4.5gm(I/M). Postoperative care and treatment showed appreciable recovery.

Keywords : Arthrogyposis, Dystocia, Ongole Cow

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Srinivas, Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. K. Anusha, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9122

FAR 4

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF A REPEAT BREEDER COW USING A MULTI TARGET THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

Raheema S

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, KVASU, Thrissur

Repeat breeding is the most poorly understood reproductive problems, responsible for low reproductive efficiency. Pharmacological attempts to improve fertility have been concentrated on timely induction of ovulation, prevention of early embryonic loss or prevention of precocious luteolysis. A pluriparous, five year old HF crossbred cow with regular oestrous cycle length was presented to TVCC, Mannuthy, KVASU with a history of failure to conceive after four A.I and exhibiting oestrous signs since 12 hours. Rectal examination revealed a tonic uterus without any palpable anatomical defects, presence of follicles in the right ovary and a regressing corpus luteum in the left ovary. Trans-rectal sonography detected a dominant follicle of 16.6mm diameter on the right ovary. Sub-clinical endometritis was ruled out by white side test and endometrial cytology. The cow was treated with 10 μ g Buserelin acetate, i/m along with insemination. Re-insemination was done 24h following the first A.I. Ultrasonography on day 5 revealed developing corpus luteum of 16.75mm diameter on the right ovary and a dose of GnRH (10 μ g) was further administrated. On day 11, sonographic examination of right ovary revealed the presence of fully developed corpus luteum of 20.65 mm diameter and Flunixin meglumine @ 1.1 mg/kg BW was administered i/m. The cow was confirmed pregnant by ultrasonography on day 30. The outcome confirmed the dependability of a multi-target approach to improve pregnancy rate in repeat breeders taking care of sub clinical endometritis, ensuring timely ovulation, preventing early embryonic loss by promoting luteal function and inhibiting premature luteolysis.



Keywords : Repeat Breeder, Cow, Ultrasound, GnRH, Flunixin Meglumine

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

Paper ID 9239

FAR 5

MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO SCHISTOSOMUS REFLEXUS WITH UNILATERAL ANTERIOR AMELIA

Hemalatha Harikrishnan

Rajiv Gandhi Institute Of Veterinary Education And Research, Puducherry

A crossbred heifer aged 3 years at its full term was referred to the OG ward of TVCC with history of unproductive straining and labour pain since 9 hours. The owner reported that the water bag had ruptured 5 hours before. Per-vaginal examination revealed the presence of a dead fetus in anterior longitudinal, dorso-pubic position with two limbs extended in the birth canal. Under epidural anesthesia, forced traction was applied to the two limbs and head and it was unsuccessful. Thorough examination of the two limbs in the birth canal also yielded that they are ankylosed and one of the limb was hind limb, however fetal organs could not be felt. Accordingly, the condition was diagnosed as Schistosomus Reflexus. As there is limitation of space for fetotomy, it was decided to perform caesarean section. Caesarean section was performed under epidural anesthesia and local linear infiltration in lateral recumbency. A fetal monster was removed from the uterus with difficulty. The placental membranes were removed along with the fetal monster. The fetal monster revealed marked vertebral angulation, such that the tail is close to the head with exposed thoracic and abdominal organs. Detailed examination of the monster revealed absence of right fore-limb and the other three limbs were rigid and ankylosed. Based on the morphological appearance, the monster was diagnosed as schistosomus reflexus with right unilateral anterior amelia. The dam was administered antibiotics, fluids and supportives for five days and it had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Heifer, schistosomus Reflexus, Caesarean Section

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Kantharaj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.K.Murugavel, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 9292

FAR 6

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO UTERINE TORSION COUPLED WITH IMPERFECT CERVICAL DILATATION BY C-SECTION IN A CROSSBRED JERSEY COW

Nithin A.G

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

Maternal dystocia occur mainly due to feto-pelvic disproportion and birth passage abnormalities. Imperfect cervical dilatation is one of the maternal causes, which fail to produce normal dilatation of cervix. A full term Jersey pluriparous cross bred cow with the history of severe straining, anorexia, abdominal discomfort, frequent getting up and lying down and with no progression in parturition since 48 h was referred to Large Animal Obstetrics Unit, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai. Vaginal examination revealed two 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 adopting Schaffer's method as per standard procedure. Further, pervaginal examination revealed that the cervix was partially relaxed to allow only 4 fingers. The animal was treated with calcium borogluconate 450ml, Inj DNS 2500 ml intravenously and Inj Oxytocin 30IU intramuscularly in an attempt to dilate the cervix, however, it was futile. Therefore, C section was carried out as per standard protocol and a dead male fetus was delivered. The uterine incision was closed with Cushing's followed by Lambert suture pattern using PGA-2 and abdominal muscles were closed with continuous interlocking suture pattern by using PGA-2. Finally, the skin was closed by horizontal mattress suture pattern with nylon. Post operatively the animal was treated with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, antihistamines for seven days. The animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dystocia, Imperfect Cervical Dilatation, C-section

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Suresh kumar, M.V.Sc , Assistant Professor,Department of Clinics, Dr.T.Sarath, Ph.D., Assistant Professor,Department of clinics

**Paper ID 9298****FAR 7****MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO JUVENILE VULVA IN
A JERSEY CROSSBRED HEIFER****Sameer Ali M***Madars Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS*

While episiotomy routinely practiced in human obstetrics, their use in cattle is uncommon. The present communication deals with the management of dystocia due to juvenile vulva in a jersey crossbred heifer. A full term Jersey crossbred heifer aged three years was brought with the history of straining since 12 hrs with no progress in calving. On general clinical examination all the vital parameters were within the normal range. On genital examination, the vulva appeared small and tight, and pervaginal examination done with great difficulty revealed the presence of fetus in the vaginal passage. On rectal examination, fetal parts were palpable in the pelvic cavity and fetal reflex were present. Based on the clinical examination the case was diagnosed as dystocia due to juvenile vulva. Hence, it was decided to perform episiotomy operation to deliver the live fetus. Under epidural anaesthesia, the vulval lips were aseptically prepared and the episiotomy incision were made on the dorsolateral aspect of both sides of vulval lips at the 11'o clock and 1'o clock position. A live female calf was delivered by forced traction. The animal was treated with inj. DNS (3litres, I/V), Ringers lactate (3litres, I/V), Calcium borogluconate (450 ml, I/V), Streptopenicillin (5g, I/M), Meloxicam (185mg, IM), Chlorpheniramine maleate (30 mg, I/M) and Oxytocin (40IU, I/M). The antibiotic, antihistamine and analgesic were continued for 3 days and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Dystocia, Juvenile Vulva, Episiotomy**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.S.Rangasamy, M.V.Sc., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynecology and Obstetrics**Paper ID 9314****FAR 8****MANAGEMENT OF FETAL ASCITES IN MARATHWADI
BUFFALO - A CASE STUDY****Ayesha Mujawar***College Of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Udgir*

A 6 year old Marathwadi buffalo(300kg) was admitted to TVCC, COVAS, Udgir with the history of 9 month pregnancy and drastic bilateral distension of abdomen since last ten days and mucoid fluid through vagina from morning. Gynaeco-clinical examination (GCE) revealed that 2 finger dilated cervix and non-palpable fetus due to fluid filled uterus. It is advised to go for induction of



parturition. Valethamate bromide @50mg and Dexamethasone @0.04mg/KBW was administered i/v. Allontoic fluid was recovered by using uterine catheter. Gynaeco-clinical examination 30 hrs. post treatment revealed that cervix was fully dilated and fetus is in posterior longitudinal presentation, lumbosacral position with both hind limbs in birth canal and fluid filled fetal abdomen. The case was diagnosed as fetal ascites. Epidural anesthesia was given using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. BP blade was taken inside the vagina and fetal abdomen was punctured at the flank region. 15 L of yellowish watery fluid from fetal abdomen oozes out through vagina. Dead male Fetus was removed by simple traction followed by manual removal of placenta 6 hrs. after the delivery. Injectables of CPM @0.25mg, Carbazochrome salicylate @0.5mg, Enrofloxacin @5mg, Meloxicam @0.5mg per KBW and single shot Ergometrine @2.5mg were given i/m. Supportive treatment with Mifex @ 1ml/kg, 5% Dextrose @ 4L/day, NS @ 4L/day was given i/v and 4 Cleanex boli i/u . The treatment was continued for 3 consecutive days. Animal was discharged after complete recovery with the normal course of uterine involution and normal lochial discharge after three days.

Keywords : Buffalo, Fetal Ascites

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S. S. Ramteke, Hospital Registrar, Animal Reproduction Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Dr. W.A.A. Razzaque, Assistant Professor, Animal Reproduction Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Paper ID 9326

FAR 9

MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETAL ASCITES IN DEONI COW - A CASE STUDY

Irfan Baig Mogal

College Of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Udgir

A 3 year old Deoni cow(300 kg) was admitted to TVCC, COVAS, Udgir with history of full term pregnancy showing bilateral distension of abdomen since last 10 days. According to owner cow was straining since last 6 hrs. after the rupture of first water bag without any progress in the parturition and handled by local veterinarian. Gynaeco-clinical examination revealed swelled and edematous vulva lips, congested vaginal mucus membrane. Per-vaginal examination revealed completely dilated cervix and fetus in posterior longitudinal presentation, dorsosacral position with both hind limbs extended into the vaginal passage and fetal abdomen was filled with fluid. The case was diagnosed as fetal ascites. Epidural anesthesia was administered using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride and embryo tome knife was taken inside the uterus and fetal abdomen was incised at the flank region. About 15L of yellowish watery fluid escaped from the fetal abdomen through the incision. Dead fetus was delivered by simple



traction. Placenta expelled out normally at 10.42am on second day. Following delivery the dam was treated with injections Dexamethasone @0.04mg/kg, Chlorpheniramine maleate @0.25mg/kg, Carbazochrome salicylate @0.5mg/kg, Enrofloxacin @5mg/kg, Meloxicam @0.5mg/kg BW and Ergometrine @2.5mg single shot I/M. Supportive treatment with injections Mifex @1ml/kg, 5% Dextrose @4L/day, NS @4L/day was given I/V and 4 Cleanex boli i/u . The treatment was continued for 3 consecutive days. Animal was discharged after complete recovery with the normal course of uterine involution and lochial discharge after 3 days. Use of Ergometrine and calcium supplementation post calving showed faster gain in uterine involution.

Keywords : Deoni Cow, Fetal Ascites

Faculty Advisor: Dr.W. A. A. Razzaque, Assistant professor, Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Dr.S.S.Ramteke, Hospital Registrar, Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Abstracts of
**Small Ruminant
Practice**

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“To my mind, the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being”

- Mahatma Gandhi



**Paper ID 9303****SRP 1**

MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO RINGWOMB AND DELIVERY OF DEAD, MUMMIFIED AND LIVE FOETUSES IN A DOE

Alwin Nishanth

Madras Veterinary College, India

Failure of the cervix to dilate completely at kidding is one of the major cause of dystocia in does. A non-descriptive primigravid doe at full term was brought to the Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital with history of difficulty in parturition. Both the water bags were ruptured before 2 hours and staining persisted. Under low caudal epidural anaesthesia, per vaginal examination revealed the cervix was in the form of a tight unyielding ring and admitted three fingers and one foetus in passage with anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso sacral position and bilateral shoulder flexion posture. The doe was treated with 20 IU oxytocin slow intravenous route in Normal saline and fanning and feathering with warm saline over a period of 30 minutes. The shoulder flexion was corrected in one side adopting standard obstetrical operation and delivered a dead female foetus by forced traction. Subsequently, a mummified female foetus was delivered by traction. Further two dead fully developed foetuses were delivered by traction. At last, a live female foetus was delivered by traction and the foetus was survived normally. Post obstetrical treatment involved parenteral administration of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and analgesics along with intra-venous fluid. After delivery the uterus, cervix and the birth canal were checked for signs of damage and haemorrhage. In the present case, successful management of unique case of dystocia due to ringwomb in a doe and vaginal delivery of three dead, one mummified and one live foetus in single kidding was discussed.

Keywords : Doe, Dystocia, Ringwomb

Faculty Advisors: Dr.A.Methai, ph.D., , Assistant professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, TANUVAS, Dr.S.Kavitha, ph.D., Professor and Head, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, TANUVAS



Paper ID 8810

SRP 2

ESOPHAGEAL OBSTRUCTION CAUSED BY PONGAMIA PINNATA KERNEL AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A KID

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A four months old male kid was presented with the history of salivation and regurgitation of milk and water through nostrils. On thorough clinical examination circular mass was palpable on the caudal cervical oesophageal region. Survey radiographic examination of cervical oesophagus revealed a radiolucent mass, upon contrast radiographic study a semi circular shaped mass near caudal cervical oesophagus was noticed and some of the contrast material remains were found in the stomach and it was diagnosed as partial intraluminal oesophageal obstruction. Surgical intervention i.e oesophagotomy was performed under xylazine sedation at the dose rate of 0.1mg/kg (10 fold dilutions with normal saline) with 2% lignocaine local infiltration around the incision site. After complete aseptic precaution oesophagotomy was performed and foreign body (Pongamia pinnata kernel) that was causing partial oesophageal obstruction was removed. Oesophagus was closed with double layer suture technique using 4-0 PGA and skin was closed routine manner using silk 1-0. Nasogastric tube was placed for administration of milk and water to the kid. Kid was maintained under intravenous fluid with post operative antibiotic and analgesic for 6 days. The naso gastric tube was removed on the 4th post operative day and the animal was gradually allowed to take milk and water orally and the kid recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Choke,kid,oesophagotomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr.P.Tamilmahan, Ph.D, Assistant professor,Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.ArunPrasad,Ph.D.,, Associate professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8848

SRP 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RUMEN FISTULA IN A SHE GOAT

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A two year old non descript female goat weighing 19.5 kg was presented to the Large Animal Surgery Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Tirunelveli with a history of dog bitten wound in the left flank a day before.



Clinical examination revealed a dog bitten, infected, lacerated wound. Treatment included application of antiseptic cream over the wound, administration of antibiotics and tetanus toxoid. On 10th day rumen fistula was noticed in the left flank region. Clinical examination revealed a 3 X 3.5”size muscle defect. Radiological examination ruled out rib fracture. Laparotomy was performed under inverted L block using 2 % lignocaine. The ruminal adhesions were removed and closed using PGA No: 1 in a double inverting pattern. The muscle defect could be apposed only with a nylon mesh of 4 X 4.5”size. Skin was closed using silk No: 2 in horizontal mattress pattern. Post-operatively, animal was administered intravenous fluids, Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 20 mg/kg b.wt. i/v and Inj. Prednisolone @ 1 mg/kg b. wt. i/m. From the 4th day, the animal was given water and small quantities of grass. On 5th day, there was exudate from the surgical site indicating graft reaction. Skin sutures were removed to facilitate drainage and laser therapy was given. After 20 days, the graft got separated and the muscle defect was bridged by fibrous tissue. Skin wound healed completely on 32nd day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Rumen Fistula, Graft, Goat

Faculty Advisors: Dr. A. R. Ninu, M. V. Sc., Ph. D, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R. Uma Rani, M. V. Sc., Ph. D, Associate professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8902

SRP 4

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OCULAR COENURUS CYST IN A KID

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A 6 months old female kid was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur with a history of enlargement of swelling in and surrounding the right (OD) eye and head pressing against the wall for the past one month. General and detailed ophthalmic examination was performed and it revealed that negative menace, no blinking reflex, no discharge, normal sclera, cornea and PLR and enlargement of palpebral conjunctiva, third eyelid, peri ocular and peri orbital swelling in the OD. Hematology and serum biochemistry results were normal and during fine needle aspiration about 1 ml of clear transparent fluid was removed, which gave clue about cyst in sub conjunctiva. After incising the conjunctiva, the white fluid filled cyst was removed. It was a flabby ovoid structure with many white nodules visible through a very thin wall. On morphological examination,



cyst was identified as coenurus cyst. The details of surgical and post operative management will be discussed.

Keywords : Coenurus Cyst, Kid, Ocular

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K.Rambabu, Assistant professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R.Mahesh, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8903

SRP 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL RECTO VAGINAL FISTULA WITH ATRESIA ANI IN A LAMB

Pranaya Bhaskar Moolpuri

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A female lamb aged about three days was presented to the clinic with a history of absence of anus and passing of dung through the vagina. Upon clinical examination, through vagina a fistulous opening between the rectum and anus was located 1-2 inches cranial to the roof of the vaginal wall and floor of the rectal wall. Manual pressure at the abdomen resulted in bulging at the base of the tail and passed dung through the vagina. Based on history and clinical examination the case was diagnosed as recto vagina fistula with atresia ani. Under caudal epidural analgesia with 2% lignocaine hydrochloride, reconstructed the anus and corrected the fistulous opening. Postoperatively the animal was administered with antibiotics, NSAIDs and daily dressing of the wound with povidone iodine solution. The animal was recovered uneventfully without any complications.

Keywords : Recto Vaginal Fistula, Atresia Ani, Lamb, Epidural Anesthesia

Faculty Advisors: Dr.V.Devi Prasad, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.R.Mahesh, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8905

SRP 6

C-SECTION IN A NARROW PELVIS GOAT; TUBECTOMY AS A CONTRACEPTIVE APPROACH

Kamalambikai Panneerselvam

Vcvi, Orathanadu, Thanjavur, India

A one and half year old nulliparous non descriptive goat was presented to Large Animal Obstetrical Unit of TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu with the history of full term pregnant and straining since 24 hours with no further progression of



parturition. The goat had pelvic bone fracture caused by automobile accident one year back. On clinical examination the animal was found to be dull and depressed with pink conjunctival mucous membrane. On vaginal examination, the fore limb of the fetus was seen hanging from vulva with foul smelling bloody discharge noticed and narrow pelvic outlet could be palpable. Problems of future breeding, conception, dystocia and prognosis of the case were explained to the owner. The dead fetus was removed by caesarean section under paravertebral and inverted 'L' nerve block with 2% lignocaine. Since the owner was sentimentally attached to the animal and prevents further suffering, as per his request for contraception, tubectomy was performed. The post operative management was carried out for five days and uneventful recovery was reported. A case of dystocia due to narrow pelvis in a goat and its successful treatment was reported.

Keywords : Ceserean, Goat, Narrow Pelvis, Tubectomy

Faculty Advisors: Dr P Jayaganthan, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr A Vijayarajan, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 8932

SRP 7

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO FOETAL ANASARCA WITH ACHONDROPLASIA

Naveen Periasamy

Vcri,orathanadu, Thanjavur, India

A two year old doe kidded thrice has been presented to the TVCC, VCRI, Orathanadu on 19.06.2017 with the history of expulsion of live male foetus on previous night and straining noticed since 9 hrs, the case was treated locally. On pervaginal examination of animal foetal hindlimbs could be detected in the vaginal passage. Further vaginal examination revealed foetus was in posterior longitudinal presentation, dorso sacral position with extended hindlimbs. Forced traction was ruled out due to large size of the foetus; hence caesarian was planned. Animal was prepared aseptically for left flank approach. Flank was desensitised by inverted L block using 2% lignocaine and foetus was relieved. The incision was closed with standard procedure. On examination of fetus it was diagnosed as foetal anasarca and on radiographic examination it was confirmatively diagnosed as foetal achondroplasia. On routine post operative management and medical care the animal was clinically recovered.

Keywords : Achondroplasia, dystocia, Foetal Anasarca, goat,

Faculty Advisors: Dr.P.Jayaganthan, Assistant professor ,Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Vijayarajan, Ph.D., Professor and Head ,Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics



Paper ID 8955

SRP 8

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BRONCHO PNEUMONIA IN NELLORE SHEEP USING CEFTIOFUR SODIUM THROUGH NEBULIZATION

Jakeer Mohammad

College Of Veterinary Science, Proddatur, Ysr Kadapa, India

A two year old Nellore ewe was presented to clinic with a complaint of frequent coughing, nasal discharges, fever and inappetence for the last seven days. Clinical examination revealed muco-purulent nasal discharges, congested visible mucous membranes, cough, dull lung sounds on thoracic auscultation and vital parameters recorded were showing pyrexia(104.7°F), tachypnoea (37 breaths /minute), and increased pulse rate (100/minute). Haematological examination revealed ,neutrophilia (58%), reduced PCV lowered Haemoglobin. Faecal sample was found to be negative for parasitic ova. Ceftiofur sodium was administered through aerosol route by using nebulizer with modified face mask for three days along with antipyretics and antihistamines. The sheep was monitored throughout the study period and recovery status was evaluated based on lowered body temperature, reduced nasal discharges and revived haematological parameters (reduced neutrophil count, PCV and Haemoglobin). The current study revealed that aerosol administration of antibiotics by using nebulizer can be used successfully in treating the clinical cases of bacterial respiratory tract infections with minimum antibiotic residues in food animals.

Keywords : Broncho Pneumonia, Ceftiofur Sodium, Nebulization

Faculty Advisors: Dr.C.Pavan Kumar, Assistant professor,Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.G.Praveena, Assistant professor,Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 8974

SRP 9

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO NARROW PELVIS BY C-SECTION IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOE

Kalpana Kumarasamy

Madras Veterinary college, India

A full term pregnant primiparous non-descriptive goat was brought to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Chennai with the history of intermittent straining for past 12 hours. On clinical examination all vital parameters were within the normal range. On obstetrical examination, edema of the external genitalia was noticed and the cervix was fully dilated and



the fetal parts were palpable. However, pervaginal delivery was ruled out since lack of space due to narrow pelvis. Hence, it was decided to deliver the fetus by caesarean section. The animal was restrained in right lateral recumbency and left flank was prepared aseptically after inverted L nerve block by using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. An oblique incision of approximately 10cm was made on the surgical site. The skin, subcutis, abdominal muscles and peritoneum were incised and omentum was pulled cranially to explore the uterus. Approximately 6cm incision was made on the greater curvature of uterus and one dead female fetus was delivered. The uterine incision was sutured with cushing suture pattern using PGA1. The abdominal muscles and subcutaneous layers were sutured with interlocking and continuous suture pattern using PG1. The skin was sutured with horizontal mattress using nylon thread. The doe was treated with ceftriaxone (10mg/kg bwt i/v), Ringers lactate (200ml i/v), Tribivet (1ml i/v), Oxytocin (20IU i/v), chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5 mg /kg bwt i/m) and 40ml of metronidazole(i/u). The antibiotics, antihistaminics, and fluid therapy were continued for 7 days. The doe had uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.T.Sarath, Ph.D, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College, Dr.Suresh Kumar, M.V.Sc, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College

Paper ID 9029

SRP 10

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETUS MAL-DISPOSITION IN A NON-DESCRIPT DOE

Subashni Thangavel

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Dystocia due to fetal mal-disposition is more common in ewe. The majority of the cases are dealt with manual correction of mal-disposition and then delivered by traction. Partial fetotomy may be required in few cases in which the mal-disposed fetus was not readily removable. A 3 year old female non-descript doe was presented to Large Animal Obstetrics Unit, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai with history of difficulty to deliver the fetus since two hour and the owners attempt to deliver the fetus was futile. On clinical examination, all the vital parameters were within normal range. On obstetrical examination, the fetus hind-limb was hanging through the vulva and its head was entangled with second fetus neck. The first fetus was removed after amputation of head at atlanto-occipital joint and followed by second fetus with simple traction. Further examination of birth passage revealed that the uterus was ruptured with severe bleeding and it was arrested by injection of oxytocin 20 IU I/M and Botropase 2 ml i/v. Further, 1 ml of PGF_{2α} (Pragma) mixed with 60 ml of Normal Saline and infused forcefully through intrauterine to arrest further bleeding. The doe



was treated with Inj. 5% DNS 300 ml and Inj. V-Tri 500 mg intravenously; Inj. Chlorphenaramine maletrate 2 ml and Inj. Meloxicam 2 ml intramuscularly for five days. The doe had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dystocia,doe,fetal Mal-disposition

Faculty Advisors: Dr.T.Sarath, Assistant professor, Dept. of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College, Dr.J.Umamaheswari, Assistant professor, Dept. Of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College

Paper ID 9030

SRP 11

CHRONIC RECTAL PROLAPSE WITH RECTAL TEAR IN A PREGNANT EWE AND ITS SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL TREATMENT

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India*

A one and a half year old pregnant female crossbred goat was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU, with the history of rectal prolapse and severe straining for past eight days. On clinical examination, all the physiological parameters were normal except the enlargement of supramammary lymph node. Clinical examination revealed a chronic grade III rectal prolapse with tear on three fourth circumference of rectal wall with protrusion of small intestine through the rectal tear. Lateral plane radiograph revealed herniation of urinary bladder and portion of uterus through weakened pelvic diaphragm. Since the animal was full term, emergency caesarean section was opted. Under epidural anaesthesia and local infiltration on the left lateral flank with lignocaine hydrochloride (2%), laparotomy was performed to expose uterus and removed 2 live kids. Uterus was sutured using double row of inversing suture pattern. The torn edges of rectum were held close to each other and sutured from luminal side to serosal side in simple interrupted pattern with catgut and polyglactin 910. The repaired rectum was reduced into the pelvic cavity by pulling from the abdominal cavity and double layer of purse string suture was applied. The laparotomy incision was closed and postoperatively the animal was administered with injection of ceftriaxone @ 25mg/kg body weight for 5 days, supportive therapy with intravenous fluids and vitamin supplements. The dam recovered uneventfully by a timely surgery.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Maj. 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 9031****SRP 12**

ACUTE RUMINAL ACIDOSIS IN A GOAT-SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

Rajeshwari Dhanabalan*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, India*

A 21/2 years old female goat of non-descript breed was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the complaint of anorexia, bilateral distension of abdomen, profuse watery diarrhoea. The case had a history of recent feeding with rice gruel and clinical examination revealed bloat, moderately sunken eyeball indicating dehydration, distended abdomen, fluid splashing sound by percussion. Rumen fluid was collected, examination of which revealed greenish brown colour with semisolid consistency, acrid odour, nil protozoa and an acidic pH (5.3). From the above findings, this case was diagnosed as acute ruminal acidosis due to excess carbohydrate engorgement. The case was treated with oxytetracycline @ 10 mg/kg bwt in normal saline (slow intravenous) followed by 7.5% sodium bicarbonate along with supportive therapy including administration of antihistaminic, antibloat agent, B-complex and intravenous fluid. On subsequent day with supportive therapy, the case showed a successful recovery returning to normal appetite. It is concluded that excess carbohydrate feeding could result in acute acidosis with fatal outcome, however early and timely treatment of the case is necessary for prevention of rumenitis and successful recovery of the case.

Keywords : Goat, Acute Acidosis, Ph -5.3, Successful Treatment**Faculty Advisors:** Dr.S.Saravanan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Dr.K.M.Palanivel, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine**Paper ID 9035****SRP 13**

TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A DOE

Aishwarya R*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, India*

A full term pregnant non-descript doe aged 3 years and kidded 3 times was brought to the Obstetrics unit, TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of total uterine prolapse since previous day afternoon. The doe delivered two kids (one male and one female) normally on previous day morning by 11.00 AM and prolapsed occurred by 1.00 PM. It was treated locally but not successful. The doe was dull and depressed and was able to walk with difficulty. The general



clinical examination revealed body temperature of 39.2°C, heart rate of 84/min and respiration rate of 35/min and the animal was having continuous straining. Examination of the prolapsed mass revealed edematous and necrotic uterus soiled with dung and dust over the entire mass. The animal was given 1 ml of 2 per cent Lignocaine hydrochloride epidurally to reduce the straining. The dung, dirt and dust materials adhering to the mass were removed by washing with 2% potassium permanganate solution. The edema was reduced by applying hypertonic saline solution. The prolapsed mass was lubricated with cetrimide cream and reduced manually. After reduction the doe was treated with inj. Enrofloxacin (125 mg, i/m), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (10 mg, i/m), inj. Meloxicam (15 mg, i/v), inj. Oxytocin (10 IU, i/v) and inj. 5% dextrose normal saline (500 ml, i/v). The antibiotic, analgesic and antihistamine were continued for 2 more days and the doe recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Doe, Uterine Prolapse, Edema, Epidural Anesthesia, Manual Reduction

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.M. Palanisamy, Associate professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9036

SRP 14

MANAGEMENT OF TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOE

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Madras Veterinary College

Total uterine prolapse is an eversion of uterus which turns inside out as it passes through the vagina and it is an emergency condition which needs prompt and immediate attention (Noakes et al., 2001). An one year old primiparous non-descript doe was presented at RVSS with the history of kidded one live male fetus 4 hours back and uterine mass prolapse 2 hours thereafter. Prolapsed mass was assessed for injuries and hemorrhage and the case was diagnosed as a postpartum total uterine prolapse. Under lumbo-sacral epidural anesthesia using 2% inj. Lignocaine, prolapsed mass was repositioned after washing with warm saturated salt solution and disinfectant as per the standard procedure. Animal was treated with broad spectrum antibiotics (Ceftriaxone), Oxytocin, Calcium borogluconate and fluid therapy (Ringers lactate) and animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Uterine Prolapse, Doe

Faculty Advisors: Dr.R.Ramesh, Assistant professor, Emergency and Critical Care Unit, Dr.Gopikrishnan, Assistant professor, Emergency and Critical Care Unit

**Paper ID 9038****SRP 15**

TENOTOMY FOR THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF BILATERAL CARPAL KNUCKLING IN A KID

Athulya T R

*College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, mannuthy
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A three month old male crossbred Malabari kid was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, with a history of congenital deformity and non weight bearing lameness of both forelimbs. On clinical examination, all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. On physical examination of the affected limbs, hyper flexion of superficial digital flexor tendons was recognized and diagnosed the condition as congenital bilateral carpal knuckling. Tenotomy of the flexed tendons in two stages was advised as the management of the condition. The animal was premedicated with xylazine hydrochloride @ 0.1mg/kg bodyweight and butarphanol tartarate @ 0.02mg/kg bodyweight, both administered intramuscularly. Local infiltration anaesthesia was given using 2% solution of lignocaine hydrochloride along the line of incision. Tenotomy of the superficial digital flexor tendon of the right forelimb was performed through a linear skin incision on the medial aspect of the carpal joint. The skin was sutured using nylon and applied a modified bandage using POP cast with PVC splint for the immobilization of joints from carpal to fetlock. Postoperatively the animal was administered with antibiotics and analgesics as intramuscular injections. Animal started normal weight bearing on right forelimb in one week. The second phase of the surgery was done on the tenth postoperative day to correct the flexion of carpal joint of left forelimb. Similar surgical procedures and bandaging were repeated on the left forelimb. POP cast and skin sutures were removed after ten days. The animal started normal weight bearing on both forelimbs by four weeks.

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 9046**SRP 16**

SUCCESSFUL RETRIEVAL OF MUMMIFIED FETUS ALONG WITH ITS LIVE CO-TWIN IN 3 YEAR OLD EWE

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A 3 year old ewe was presented to Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, C.V.Sc, Proddatur, with case history of difficulty in parturition since 12 hours for



its 3rd lambing. On clinical observation, the ewe was straining continuously and clinical parameters like temperature, pulse and respiration were in the normal range. Pervaginal examination was performed under epidural anaesthesia using 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Examination revealed dilated cervix and live fetus was palpated. Fetus was in anterior presentation, dorsosacral position & with right lateral head deviation. Fetus was delivered correcting the posture. On further examination for any other fetus, a hard tissue was palpated, when removed, revealed to be a mummified fetus. Mummified fetus and its live co-twin were successfully retrieved pervaginally by manual traction. The ewe & lamb showed uneventful recovery within 2 hours of the procedure. Both ewe & lamb were normal and discharged 24 hours later.

Keywords : Mummified Fetus, Live Co-twin, Sheep

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Y.V. Pridhvidhar Reddy, Assistant professor, Dept of Veterinary Clinical Complex, Dr. S. Bharathi, Professor and Head, Dept of Veterinary Clinical Complex

Paper ID 9047

SRP 17

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF HYDROCYANIC ACID POISONING IN A GOAT

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A three year old non-descript goat was presented to the Large Animal Medicine Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with the history of sudden onset of dyspnoea after grazing. Clinical examination showed nystagmus, hypersalivation, muscle tremor and congested mucous membrane. Laboratory examination revealed presence of hydrocyanic acid in rumen contents by picric acid test. Animal was treated with sodium thiosulfate and animal had uneventful recovery following treatment.

Keywords : Dyspnoea, Tremor, Sodium Thiosulfate

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K.Mohanambal, , Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr.S.Sivaraman, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

**Paper ID 9070****SRP 18**

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF POSTCERVICAL UTERINE TORSION IN A NON-DESCRIPT DOE

Sneha G

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, India

A full term pregnant doe on its third gestation was brought with the history of anorexia, restlessness and continuous straining for the past 24 hours. The doe was treated locally for anorexia and referred. The doe had a body temperature of 38.9°C, respiration rate of 27/min, heart rate of 74/min and distended abdomen during the clinical examination. Vaginal examination revealed a stiff twist of cranial vaginal mucosa running towards left side resulting in abrupt vaginal passage and finger could not be passed. The case was thus diagnosed as post cervical left side uterine torsion of about 1800. It was decided to perform detorsion by modified Schaffer's method to suit small ruminants. The ewe was cast on left side and both the fore and hind limbs were secured separately. A wooden plank was placed over the flank area where the fetal mass was palpable and held in position to fix the uterus. Then the animal was slowly and gently rolled on the same side of the torsion. After two complete rotations, torsion was relieved. Vaginal examination after detorsion revealed fully dilated cervix and appearance of water bag through the cervix. The water bag was ruptured and a live female fetus was delivered by simple traction. The doe was administered with inj. 5% Dextrose Normal Saline - 500 ml i/v, inj. Enrofloxacin - 100mg i/m, inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate - 20mg i/m, inj. Meloxicam-10mg i/m, inj. Oxytocin - 10IU i/v and Bol. Nurea - 2 nos I/U. The doe was discharged on the same day.

Keywords : Doe, Post Cervical, Torsion, Modified Schaffer's Method

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S. Manokaran, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.M. Palanisamy, Associate professor, Dept. of Clinics

Paper ID 9082**SRP 19**

CYSTORRHEXIS AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT BY TUBE CYSTOSTOMY IN A BUCK

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A three year old crossbred buck was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, KVASU with a history of decreased appetite and stranguria for one week duration. Clinical examination revealed distended abdomen and



pyrexia. On abdominal palpation, urinary bladder could not be felt and ballotment of abdomen revealed fluid thrill. Cystorrhhexis was confirmed by abdominocentesis and exploratory laparotomy was resorted to. The animal was premedicated with Inj. xylazine hydrochloride at the rate of 0.05 mg/kg bodyweight intramuscularly. General anaesthesia was induced with 1.25% of Inj. thiopentone sodium at the rate of 8 mg/kg body weight intravenously and maintained with inhalation of sevoflurane using Bain's circuit. Left flank laparotomy was performed and approximately four liters of urine was drained from the abdominal cavity. Bladder was searched and four centimeters long rupture was identified on the ventral aspect and flushed the bladder with normal saline. Cystorrhaphy was performed using chromic catgut 2-0. Placed a two way Foley's catheter into the bladder and sutured to the bladder wall. The tube was fixed to skin with nylon sutures after closure of laparotomy wound. Postoperatively animal was maintained on intravenous fluids, antibiotic Inj. ceftriaxone sodium at the rate of 10 mg/kg bodyweight intravenously and analgesic Inj. meloxicam at the rate of 0.2 mg/kg bodyweight intramuscularly. Advised urinary acidifier ammonium chloride at the rate of 200 mg/kg body weight for five days. Skin sutures were removed on the 8th postoperative day. Animal started passing urine normally through the urethra after 14th day and the catheter was removed on the 16th postoperative day. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Cystorrhhexis, Tube Cystostomy, Buck

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Dileepkumar K M, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. C. B. Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology.

Paper ID 9087

SRP 20

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VENTRAL HERNIA IN AN EWE

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Puducherry, India*

A three year old, Kilakaraisal ewe weighing 26.3 kg body weight 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 right ventrolateral abdomen which was progressively increasing in size. On clinical examination, the swelling was found to be soft and non-painful. Ultrasonographical examination of the site revealed a tear in the abdominal wall. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. Preoperatively Inj. Tetanus Toxoid 4Lf-units was given intramuscularly. The animal was kept on left lateral recumbency under sedation



with Inj Xylazine @ 0.1mg/kg BW intravenously. Local infiltration analgesia was performed using 0.5 % Bupivacaine hydrochloride. Upon incision on the skin over the swelling, an irregular tear of the abdominal wall was observed through which the omentum and intestines had herniated. The hernial ring was widened, the contents were reduced and the hernial ring was closed using polyglactin 910 of size 0 in overlapping suture pattern. The skin was sutured using braided silk of size 0 with vertical mattress with a stent. Postoperatively Inj.Streptopenicillin @ 10mg/kg was given intramuscularly for 5 days. The stent and sutures were removed on the seventh postoperative day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Ewe, Ventral Hernia

Faculty Advisors: Dr.N.ArulJothi, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate professor and head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9098

SRP 21

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF TEAT OBSTRUCTION IN A GOAT

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A four year old pleuriparous female, non-descript goat with an enlarged left teat was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry. The owner reported that the animal kidded three months back and the left teat started increasing in size without normal milk flow. Clinical examination revealed non-painful, soft swelling of the left teat close to its tip. On ultrasound scanning, a diffuse obstructive lesion above the streak canal was noticed. The physiological and hematological parameters were within the normal range. The animal was kept on right lateral recumbency, an 18 G blunt hypodermic needle was passed into the left teat and the obstruction was relieved. The milk was found to be watery in nature and was positive for Californian mastitis test. A sample of milk was collected and sent for antibiotic sensitivity test. The udder was flushed with 0.5% solution of Povidone iodine in normal saline. The sterile PVC tube of a 20 G scalp vein set was placed in the teat and fixed with stay sutures to maintain the patency. The tube was attached to a sterile 2 ml syringe. Postoperatively Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 5 mg/kg body weight were administered intramuscularly according to the result of ABST for 7 days along with intramammary infusion of Metranidazole. The animal showed uneventful recovery. Histopathological



examination of the obstructive mass showed extensive areas of necrosis and infiltration with neutrophils.

Keywords : Enlarged Teat, Obstruction

Faculty Advisors: Dr.B.Udaya Kumari, Teaching assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.N.ArulJothi, Associate professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9102

SRP 22

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF ATRESIA ANI WITH RECTO-VAGINAL FISTULA IN A LAMB

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A one month old female Madras red lamb weighing 6.2kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry, without anal opening and a history of faeces being voided along with urine through the vaginal opening since birth. Clinical examination revealed atresia ani with recto- vaginal fistula. The physiological parameters were within the normal range. The Animal was sedated using Inj. Xylazine 0.01 mg/kg I/V and kept on sternal recumbency. A criss cross incision was made on the skin at the level of anus exposing the rectal wall and a stab incision was made on it. The fistulous tract was traced through the vaginal wall and sutured with polyglactin 910 size 2-0 approaching through the rectum. Rectal mucosa was sutured along with skin using braided silk of size 0 in simple interrupted pattern. To retain the patency of the reconstructed anus, a sterile 2ml syringe barrel was placed in the rectum and fixed externally by applying stay sutures on the skin. Postoperatively Inj. Streptopenicillin @10mg/kg was administered intramuscularly for five days. The skin sutures along with the syringe barrel were removed on 7th postoperative day and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Lamb, Atresia Ani, Recto Vaginal Fistula

Faculty Advisors: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate professor, department of veterinary surgery and radiology, rajiv gandhi institute of veterinary education and research, pondicherry india
Dr.T.P.balagopalan, Associate professor and head, department of veterinary surgery and radiology, rajiv gandhi institute of veterinary education and research, pondicherry india

**Paper ID 9127****SRP 23****HYDROMETRA IN A GOAT****Anugrah B***College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Mannuthy
Thrissur, India*

Hydrometra is the accumulation of sterile or aseptic secretions within the uterine lumen. The main cause suggested is the high progesterone levels secreted by a persistent functional corpus luteum. A nulliparous goat, aged 1 ½ years with history of artificial insemination 55 days back was presented at the University Veterinary Hospital, CVAS, Mannuthy for pregnancy diagnosis. Abdominal palpation revealed a tense abdomen. Trans- abdominal ultrasonographic examination revealed anechoic fluid compartments in the uterine lumen with thin tissue wall separating the compartments in the absence of foetal echoes and placentomes. The condition was diagnosed as Hydrometra. Serum progesterone analysis by ELISA technique confirmed the level as 10.6ng/ml. The goat was administered with 125 µg of Cloprostenol sodium intramuscularly for the evacuation of contents. Evacuation of uterine contents happened by second day of Cloprostenol administration and a sonographic evaluation after 11 days confirmed the absence of uterine contents. Further a dose of PGF2 α was administered that day and the goat evinced oestrus after 2 days and artificial insemination was carried out with frozen semen. Ultrasonographic examination after 60 days of insemination confirmed pregnancy. The elevated serum progesterone and the complete drainage of uterine contents following Cloprostenol treatment were suggestive of persistence of corpus luteum as the etiology for development of hydrometra.

Keywords : Hydrometra , Goat

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

Paper ID 9128**SRP 24****DYSTOCIA DUE TO FOETAL ANASARCA IN A MALABARI GOAT****Anjana Prasad***College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Thrissur, India*

A three year old Malabari doe in its third parity was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU during the evening hours



with the history of inability to deliver the foetus even after continuous straining for last 8-10 hours. Breeding history was not clear due to extensive rearing system. On general clinical examination, all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Vulva was oedematous and swollen head of a foetus was noticed outside the birth canal. On per vaginal examination, large sized disproportionate foetus was noticed along with other foetal limbs. With proper lubrication, the oedematous foetus was removed by slight rotation to remove hip lock, followed by gentle traction. The other two dead foetuses were also recovered by gentle traction. On examination of the male anasarca foetus, generalised subcutaneous swelling with moderate ascitis was noticed. The other two foetuses were normal. Foetal membranes were removed by gentle traction. Post operative medication included ceftriaxone @ 2.2 mg/kg bwt, meloxicam @ 0.3mg/kg bwt and tetanus toxoid 0.5 ml given intramuscularly. Dextrose 25% 100 mL and normal saline 200 mL was administered intravenously and the post operative medication was continued for 4 more days. The doe recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Anasarca

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Magnus Paul, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Metilda Joseph, Associate professor, head-in charge, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9131

SRP 25

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS OF MUMMIFICATION IN A NIGERIAN DWARF GOAT

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A five year old nulliparous Nigerian Dwarf goat was referred to TVCC Mannuthy for pregnancy diagnosis. The goat was reported to be served by a Malabari buck, four months back. All the vital parameters were normal. On abdominal palpation foetal mass was felt. Ultrasound scanning with 3.5 MHZ abdominal curvilinear probe revealed a foetus with Biparietal diameter(BPD) of 3.65 cm and a heartbeat of 190 beats per minute(BPM), and another compact, firm ,immovable foetus without placental fluid or placentomes having a BPD of 1.9cm , with no detectable heart beat. With these parameters, gestational age was calculated using formula available for a dwarf goat called Pygmy goat ($GA = 23.2 + 2.08 \text{ BPD}$) as 100 days for live and 63 days for dead foetus. The case was diagnosed as a viable foetus along with a mummified one. The goat was again presented five weeks later with a history of continuous straining and



signs of parturition for past few hours. All the vital parameters were normal. On ultrasound scanning it was detected that viable foetus had a heart beat of 234 BPM. Per vaginal examination revealed cervix of two finger dilatation. Initial medical treatment was given by administering calcium and dextrose intravenously. After a few hours, on per vaginal examination foetus with intact water bag was present within the birth canal. The foetus was in anterior presentation with extended head and limbs. The live foetus and later mummified foetus was removed by gentle traction. The mummy was found to be haematic type.

Keywords : Nigerian Goat, haematic, mummy

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Magnus Paul, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. Metilda Joseph, Associate professor & head(i/c), Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9137

SRP 26

POST CERVICAL UTERINE TORSION WITH TWIN FETUSES IN A EWE

Avinash

Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, India

A full term pregnant Mecheri ewe on it's fourth gestation was brought to the TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of anorexia, colicky symptoms and mild straining for the past six days. The case was attended by a field veterinarian but the attempt was futile. On clinical examination, the animal was apparently healthy. Vaginal examination revealed left side post cervical uterine torsion. Two rotations by modified Schaffer's method did not result in detorsion. Abdominal ultrasound examination indicated the presence of dead fetus. Hence, caesarean section was performed. Right lower flank was aseptically prepared and the animal was given inverted 'L' block. An oblique incision of 6-8 cm was made on the skin and sub cutis and abdominal muscles and peritoneum were incised to explore the uterus. Both the uterine horns were incised on their greater curvature and one dead fetus delivered from each horn. The uterus was closed by Cushing's suture pattern using No.2 chromic catgut. The uterus was detorted following the closure of incision. The peritoneum and abdominal muscles were sutured by continuous lock suture using No.2 chromic catgut. The skin was sutured by using cotton thread. The dam was treated with Enrofloxacin (5mg/kg, I/M), 5% Dextrose normal saline (150 ml, I/V), Meloxicam (0.5 mg/kg, I/M), Chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5mg/kg, I/M), Uromet bolus (1 No., I/U) and Oxytocin (20 IU, i/v in fluids). Antibiotics, Antihistamines and fluid therapy were continued for 5 days. The skin sutures were removed on day 10 post surgery and the dam recovered uneventfully.



Keywords : Uterine Torsion, Ewe, Cesarean Section

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 9148

SRP 27

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SUPERNUMERARY TEAT IN A DOE

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Thrissur, India*

A two year old crossbred doe was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai with the history of swelling on the left teat since one month. Physical examination revealed painful pedunculated ulcerated mass arising from the lateral aspect of left teat. On double contrast radiography of left teat, there was no connection between the teat canal and supernumerary teat. It was advised for surgical excision. The animal was sedated with butorphanol @ 0.1mg/kg body weight and midazolam @ 0.1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. Ringblock of affected teat was performed with local infiltration of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride and positioned animal on right lateral recumbency. An elliptical incision was made at the base of the tumour and excised the supernumerary teat along with tumour by blunt dissection. Muscle layers and subcutaneous tissue were sutured using polyglactin 910 in simple interrupted suture pattern and subcutaneous suture pattern respectively and skin edges were apposed with nylon in horizontal mattress pattern. Postoperatively animal was administered with tetanus toxoid injection. Antibiotic therapy was provided with injection streptopenicillin @ 500mg/kg, for 5 days. Injection of phenyl butazone and chlorphenamine maleate was given to control inflammation. Skin sutures were removed on the 8th postoperative day. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Surgical Management Of Supernumerary Teat In A Doe

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Laiju M Philip, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9160****SRP 28**

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF HYDROMETRA IN A BOER DOE BY USING DOUBLE PROSTAGLANDIN REGIMEN

Chinar Tekchandani

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A pluriparous Boer doe aged 3 years in second lactation, calved one year before was presented to the teaching veterinary clinical complex for pregnancy diagnosis with a history of mating 3 months ago. After abdominal ballottement and ultrasonography scanning, it was confirmed that she was empty. Anechoic fluid filled compartments were visualised in the uterine lumen. Presence of corpus luteum in right ovary was observed. Thus hydrometra was diagnosed. The animal was treated with injection of Pragma (PGF2 α - Cloprostenol Sodium) @ 125 μ g IM for control of hydrometra condition. The goat was also provided with second dose of Pragma @ 125 μ g IM on day 10. The animal was observed for next 2-3 days for exhibition of heat symptoms. Oestrus signs were seen and mated with Boer buck on 3rd day of second PGF2 α injection. Twin pregnancy was confirmed using ultrasonography a month later. Ultrasonic measurements of both the embryos such as Bi-Parietal diameter (1x0.7cm, respectively), Crown rump length (2.2x1.7 cm, respectively) and Placentome diameter (0.9x0.6 cm, respectively) were undertaken. Foetal heart beats were also noted. Foetal age was determined using formulae in accordance with the measurements taken. It was a pregnancy of 27 days. Case was thereby treated successfully with prompt diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords : Hydrometra, Cloprostenol, Ultrasonography

Faculty Advisors: Dr M.B. Amle, Professor & Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr A.B. Mali, Hospital Registrar Tvcc, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Paper ID 9176**SRP 29**

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT POLIOENCEPHALOMALACIA OF GOAT

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A two year old female non descript goat weighing 20 kg was presented with the history of torticollis since three days to large animal medicine unit of Teaching veterinary clinical complex, Tirunelveli. The owner reported that had sudden development of torticollis along with uncoordinated staggering



gait. Animal had a feeding history of mouldy straw. On distant examination, the animal showed right side deviation of neck and clinical examination revealed all the vital parameters were within the normal range. Physical examination of affected neck revealed no pain on palpation. Haematological parameters were within the normal range and negative for blood parasites. Plain radiography of neck lateral view revealed no surgical involvement. Based on the history and clinical signs the case was tentatively diagnosed as polioencephalomalacia of goat. The animal was treated with Thiamine hydrochloride @ 10 mg/kg, intravenously for five days along with the prednisolone acetate @ 0.5 mg/kg, intramuscularly and the condition improved gradually. At the end of therapy animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Torticollis, Staggering Gait, Thiamine Hydrochloride

Faculty Advisors: Dr.P.K.Ramkumar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Dr.P.A.Enbavelan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9177

SRP 30

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN UNUSUAL RUMINAL FOREIGN BODY IN A TELLICHERRY GOAT

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A male Tellicherry goat aged 4 years weighing about 41kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with the history of anorexia and not passing dung for past 10 days. Clinical examination revealed that the animal was dull and depressed, cessation of rumination with absence of rumen motility and doughy consistency of rumen. Abdominal palpation revealed the presence of hard mass in the abdomen. Radiographic examination revealed the presence of extensive radio-opaque material in the rumen area. Based on clinical and radiological findings, the case was diagnosed as unusual ruminal foreign body and rumenotomy was advised. Under Left paravertebral anaesthesia, a 10cm lengthy skin incision was made at the middle of left paralumbar fossa and laparotomy was performed. The rumen was exteriorized and fixed with skin by applying stay sutures and nonmetallic undigested ruminal and reticular foreign materials were evacuated along with contents. The rumen and the muscles were closed as per standard surgical procedure. Skin incision was closed with cross mattress suture using cotton thread. Postoperative care, wound dressing and feeding management were continued for 7 days. Partial wound dehiscence was observed on 10th day and the sutures in the healing site were removed on 10th day postoperative care.



Wound dressing was continued for another 10 days till the complete healing. Animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Ruminal Foreign Body, Laparotomy, Tellicherry Goat

Faculty Advisors: Dr.S.Dharmaceelan, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.A.Kumaresan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9205

SRP 31

A CASE REPORT ON CONCURRENT PSOROPTIC MANGE AND PEDICULOSIS IN A GOAT

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Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, India

Psoroptic mange is an intensely pruritic skin disease seen in goats. A Non-descript male kid about 6 months old was brought to the Large Animal Out-patient Medicine unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the primary complaint of hairless severely itchy patches over the body of the animal. On clinical examination, the general health parameters were normal and skin scrapping revealed the presence of Psoroptic mange (*Psoroptes ovis*) and *Linognathus stenopsis*. The animal was treated with Ivermectin at the rate of 200 µg/kg body weight, subcutaneously and advised medicated bath with RIDD (Amitraz) solution. Skin scrapping performed on the subsequent week showed marked reduction in parasitic load and there was a good improvement in clinical condition.

Keywords : Psoroptic Mange, Goat, Pediculosis, Ivermectin,

Faculty Advisors: Dr. C.S.ARUNAMAN, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr. A.GOPALAKRISHNAN, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9212

SRP 32

MANAGEMENT OF TOATAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A NON DESCRIPTIVE DOE

Soundhar Rajan

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Total uterine prolapse is an eversion of uterus which turns inside out as it passes through the vagina and it is an emergency condition which needs prompt and immediate attention (Noakes et al., 2001). An one year old primi parous non-descript doe presented to RVSS, ECCU with the history of kidded one live male



fetus 4 hours back and mass prolapsed out of vulva 2 hours thereafter. Prolapsed mass assessed for injuries and hemorrhage and the case was diagnosed as a post kidding total uterine prolapse. Under lumbo-sacral epidural anesthesia using 2% lignocaine prolapsed mass washed with disinfectant and warm saturated salt solution and then replaced and repositioned by standard procedure. Animal is treated with broad spectrum antibiotics (Ceftriaxone), Oxytocin, Calcium borogluconate and fluid therapy (Ringers lactate) for 5 days and animal had an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.R.Ramesh, Assistant professor, Emergency and Critical Care Unit, Dr. D. Gopi krishnan, Assistant professor, Emergency and Critical Care Unit

Paper ID 9218

SRP 33

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF FOETAL MUMMIFICATION IN A GOAT

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The foetal mummification is one of the accidents of gestation in domestic animals. The present case report is about the “successful management of foetal mummification in a goat”. One and half year old goat presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of delivered a male dead foetus normally yesterday afternoon but still showing symptoms of kidding such as intermittent straining, anorexia and abnormal vaginal discharge. The clinical parameters were within the normal range and perineum of the animal was soiled with foul smelling vaginal discharge. Vaginal examination revealed a mummified foetus present in the vaginal cavity and it was removed manually by mild traction. The foetal membrane was removed immediately following delivery of mummified foetus and intramuscular administration of Tetanus toxoid 0.5ml. The radiographic examination revealed no foetal remnants in the uterine cavity. Following delivery of mummified foetus the uterus was lavaged with 200ml of metranidazole and doe was treated with intravenous administration of Dextrose Normal Saline 100ml, Ringers Lactate 100ml, Enrofloxacin 1ml, Flunixin meglumine 0.8ml and intramuscular administration of Chlorpheniramine maleate 1ml for three days and doe was recovered uneventfully. It may be concluded that by adopting proper clinical diagnosis and treatment the doe affected with foetal mummification can be successfully managed.

Keywords : Goat, mummification, accidents



Faculty Advisors: Dr. M. Murugan , Assistant professor, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. T. Sathiamoorthy, Professor and Head, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9251

SRP 34

DYSTOCIA DUE TO FETAL ARACHNOMELIA IN A KANNI GOAT

Kibson S

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli, India

Dystocia due to anomalous fetal growth often associated with faulty fetal maldispositions. The present case explicates the successful management of dystocia due to fetal arachnomelia in a Kanni Goat. A six year old kanni doe at its fourth parity was presented with an anamnesis of rupture of first water bag 16 hours back, weak intermittent abdominal straining, mucoid vaginal discharge and futile attempts were made by field vets to extract the fetus. Clinical examination revealed that the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Internal obstetrical examination revealed fully dilated cervix and fetal parts were palpable. The first fetus was at posterior presentation and the other fetus was at anterior presentation. After adopting appropriate obstetrical manoeuvres a dead male and female fetus was extracted. Animal was administered with fluids, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and antihistamines as a post obstetrical management for five days. Gross and radiographic examination of fetus revealed defects in skull, vertebrae, sternum and both forelimbs and hindlimbs. The anomaly was characterized by overall appendicular and axial deformities, including kyphosis, scoliosis, concavity of the sternum, lateroventral deviation of the maxilla (Roman nose), and angular deformities of the limbs. The above mentioned signs and radiographic appearance of fetus confirmed that the fetal anomaly was arachnomelia.

Keywords : Dystocia , Roman Nose ,scoliosis ,angular Deformity ,arachnomelia

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 9257

SRP 35

MANAGEMENT OF HYDROALLANTOIS IN A KANNI GOAT

Kavin G.

Veterinary College and Research Institute, TirunelveliIndia

Hydroallantois is a rare dropsical condition of fetal membranes affecting caprines which perturbs the fetal viability during mid gestation. The present



case elucidates the management of hydroallantois in a Kanni doe. A four years old pluriparous doe was presented with an anamnesis of abdominal distension over a period of a week and not taking feed since two days. Clinical examination revealed that the doe was dull, depressed, dehydrated and bilaterally distended abdomen. Per vaginal examination revealed constricted external os of cervix. Based on the anamnesis, clinical examination, Ultrasonography and radiography the case was diagnosed as hydroallantois and terminated the pregnancy by administering Cloprostenol 125 µg, I/M and Dexamethasone 10 mg, I/M. Fluid loss was replaced daily and Inj. Cefaperazone sulbactam-@ 10mg IV/ kg. b.wt. was administered. After 48 hrs of treatment, external os of cervix was fully dilated. The doe was started straining continuously and the allantoic sac has ruptured and about 5 lts of allantoic fluid was gushing out through vagina. To facilitate the abdominal straining Inj. Dextrose 5% and Inj oxytocin 5IU was administered as slow infusion. Two dead male fetus were relived. As a post operative management fluid, antibiotics and anti-inflammatory was administered for seven days the doe recovered uneventfully. Postmortem examination of fetus revealed enlargement of renal parenchyma with cystic dilatation and the changes was corroborated by histopathology. It may be concluded that hydroallantois in goats can be diagnosed clinically and treated by terminating the pregnancy with a combination of Cloprostenol and Dexamethasone

Keywords : Hydroallontois,termination Of Pregnancy, Cloprostenol, dexamethasone

Faculty Advisors: Dr.A.Ganesan, Assistant professor, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr.U.Lakshmikanthan, Assistant professor, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9266

SRP 36

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A NON-DESCRIPT EWE

Harshitha G

Veterinary College Hassan, Hassan, India

A case of two year old non-descript ewe was presented to Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College Hospital, Hassan with history of a mass hanging from the vulva from past five hours post lambing. On clinical examination, reference parameters were within the physiological range. The close examination of the hanging prolapsed mass out the vulva revealed complete prolapse of the gravid uterine horn along with dried fetal membranes attached to it. The case was tentatively diagnosed as uterine prolapse. The prolapsed mass was cleaned with mild potassium permanganate solution. Attached fetal membranes were gently separated from the uterus and



removed. Oedema of the prolapsed uterine mass was reduced by the application of ice packs. Hind quarter of the animal was elevated; the prolapsed mass was supported and gently repositioned manually with proper lubrication. The uterus was infused with one litre of normal saline solution. The hind quarter was kept elevated. Animal was treated with Inj. Enrofloxacin- 75 mg, Inj. Meloxicam-4mg, Inj. Methyl ergometrine-2mg intramuscularly. Animal was active, alert and discharged with routine prescription of antibiotics for next 5 days and Calup gel® 10ml P.O t.i.d. Ewe was reported to be pregnant after 3 months. The present case reported the successful management of uterine prolapse in a non-descript ewe.

Keywords : Ewe, Uterine Prolapse, Lambing

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Chethan Sharma , Assistant professor, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology And Obstetrics, Dr. A. Sahadev, professor and Head, Department Of Veterinary Gynaecology And Obstetrics

Paper ID 9280

SRP 37

URANOPLASTY IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMISSUROTOMY IN THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL CLEFT PALATE IN A KID

Hema Persis Andrews

College Of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad, India

URANOPLASTY IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMISSUROTOMY IN THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL CLEFT PALATE IN A KID Hema Persis Andrews Department of Surgery and Radiology College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University A one month old malabari kid was presented at teaching veterinary clinical complex, CV & AS, Pookode with a history of difficulty in swallowing, coughing and unable to drink milk. The owner reported that milk is coming out through the nostrils. On clinical examination extensive defect in the palate involving both hard and soft palates was observed. General anaesthesia was given using ketamine and anaesthesia was maintained using the 2% isoflurane. The defect in the palate was repaired after making a longitudinal incision on either side of hard palate and separating the mucoperiosteal flaps and apposed in midline using simple interrupted suture. For additional space for closure of the cleft, left side commissurotomy was performed. The animal was maintained on fluids and antibiotics parenterally for ten days. Oral alimentation was effected through a pharyngostomy tube. Pharyngostomy tube was removed after three weeks and the kid had an uneventful recovery. Faculty Advisors:



Dr.Dinesh P.T., Dr. Jinesh Kumar N.S. Assistant Professors, Dept. of Vet. Surgery & Radiology, CV & AS,KVASU, Pookode

Keywords : Uranoplasty, commissurotomy, pharyngostomy, kid

Faculty Advisors: Dr.Dinesh P.T., Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Jinesh Kumar N.S., Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9288

SRP 38

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF POLIOENCEPHALOMALACIA IN A BUCK

Abhijith S

*College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Kvasu, Pookode, Kerala
Kalpetta, India*

A one year old buck weighing 30 kg was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex ,COVAS, Pookode in recumbent condition. General inspection of animal revealed nystagmus, opisthotonus and nervous signs. Detailed clinical examination of the animal showed normal vital signs and presence of cortical blindness with intact palpebral and papillary light reflex. Main neurological signs noticed were preferential recumbency, hyperexcitability, opisthotonus and paddling with extensor rigidity. Rumen was found to be impacted on palpation with diminished and sluggish rumen motility. Laboratory analysis of faecal sample and rumen liquor didn't reveal any significant abnormalities. The case was tentatively diagnosed as Polioencephalomalacia and was moved to inpatient unit. It was treated with Thiamine (10 mg/kg iv) along with mannitol, dexamethasone and supportive fluid therapy. A positive response was seen on the next day when it started feeding. Intramuscular thiamine and supportive therapy were continued and animal stood up on the fourth day and started walking after six days and recovered completely.

Keywords : Polioencephalomalacia, Buck, Nystagmus, opisthotonus

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Umesh C G, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence.



Paper ID 9293

SRP 39

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF OSTEODYSTROPHIA FIBROSA IN A SUCKLING KID

Adheena Xavier

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adheenachittu@yahoo.com*

A one month old female suckling kid was presented to the TVCC, CVAS, Pookode with a complaint of sneezing while suckling. General examination revealed bilateral swelling of face with puffy appearance of face and jaw. Animal had rough hair coat and front legs were found to be slightly bent. Serum biochemistry showed elevated alkaline phosphatase, phosphorous and decreased calcium levels. Based on history, clinical signs and biochemical studies the case was diagnosed as osteodystrophiafibrosa (ODF). It was hypothesised that although the kid was having a calcium rich diet, deficiency of vitamin D due to lack of exposure to sunlight has caused poor calcium uptake resulting in ODF. The owner was advised to keep the kid in an open shed with exposure to sunlight. Oral vitamin A and vitamin D supplements at a dose rate of 440IU/Kg and 10000 IU/Kg, respectively were given for 2 weeks. The condition resolved completely after 4 months. Faculty Advisors: Dr.Arun George, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence. Dr.Rathish R.L, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Email Id: adheenachittu@yahoo.com

Keywords : Osteodystrophia Fibrosa, elevated Alkaline Phosphatase, phosphorous, Depressed Calcium Levels

Faculty Advisors: Dr.Arun George, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Dr.Rathish R.L, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9304

SRP 40

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF POLIOENCEPHALOMALACIA IN A PREGNANT MALABARI GOAT

Afsal S

*College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Kvasu, Pookode, Kerala
Kalpetta, India*

A three year old pregnant malabari goat weighing 40kg was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal



Sciences Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala with the history of anorexia, bloat, neurological signs and inability to stand since two days. On general inspection nystagmus and torticollis was noticed. Clinical examination revealed congested mucous membrane and sluggish rumen motility. Based on the clinical signs the disease was tentatively diagnosed as polioencephalomalacia and was treated with thiamine supplement (XL plex), mannitol (2g/kg Bwt), liver extract (Belamyl) and stomachic powder. Details will be discussed.

Keywords : Polioencephalomalacia, goat, Nystagmus, Torticollis

Faculty Advisors: Dr Manju K Mathew, 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 9306

SRP 41

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT LACTIC ACIDOSIS AND PASTEURELLOSIS IN A GOAT

Sarath P V

College Of Veterinary And Animalsciences, Pookode, Kalpetta, India

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CONCURRENT LACTIC ACIDOSIS AND PASTEURELLOSIS IN A GOAT Sarath P V
Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad A 4 year old goat weighing 30 kg was taken to the TVCC, COVAS, Pookode, Kerala with a complaint of diarrhoea and not taking food and water since 2 days. Animal had reduced activity and was dehydrated. The owner reported that the animal was fed with rice grain accidentally. On general clinical examination, there were pyrexia (104° F) and congested mucous membrane. Respiration was shallow and rate was 85/min. The animal was recumbent with distended abdomen. Rumen motility was found to be absent. Rumen protozoa were found to be dead on microscopical examination of rumen liquor. pH of the rumen liquor was acidic. On blood smear examination, bipolar staining organisms indicative of *Pasteurella* sp. could be detected. The case was diagnosed as concurrent pasteurellosis and lactic acidosis. The animal was treated with Sodium bicarbonate (250-300mg/kg) intravenously. Biotrim injection (30 mg/kg) and Flunixin (1.1mg/kg) and other supportive medications were also given and continued for 3 days. The completely recovered animal is doing well. Staff advisors: 1. Dr. Umesh C.G., Assistant Professor, VCME&J 2. Dr. Sindhu O.K., Assistant Professor, VCME&J



Faculty Advisors: Dr. Umesh C.G, 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 9308

SRP 42

A CASE REPORT OF SARCOPTIC MANGE IN A BUCK.

Haritha C V

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences Pookode, Wayanad, India

An eight month old malabari buck weighing 26.5 Kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with erythema and pruritus of forelimb and hind limb. On general inspection, dry, crusty scab with focal alopecia was observed on fetlock and hock region. Pustules and scabs could be seen on the medial aspect of thigh and groin. General clinical examination revealed heart rate of 90 per minute, respiratory rate 22 per minutes, rectal temperature 101.8° F with congested mucous membrane and swollen prescapular lymph node. Deep scrapings of skin was collected from the periphery of the lesions and subjected to microscopy after heating with 10% potassium hydroxide, which revealed large number of Sarcoptes spp. The case was diagnosed as sarcoptic mange. The animal was treated with ivermectin at the rate of 0.2 mg/Kg SC and enrofloxacin at the rate of 5 mg/Kg IM. Review after one week revealed that the skin lesions had subsided considerably and skin scrapings revealed no mites on microscopy. Case was followed up with tincture iodine and glycerine lotion for external use. Animal made an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Sarcoptic,mange

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Sindhu. O.K., Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Dr. Rathish. R. L., Assistant professor. Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine.

Paper ID 9358

SRP 43

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER BELLY CONDITION IN A ONE YEAR OLD BUCK

Alok Kumar Dubey

College Of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode, Wayanad, India

A One year old buck was presented at Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode with a history of anuria and distended abdomen since five days. Clinical examination revealed lethargy, pain and distended abdomen.



Abdominal succussion revealed presence of fluid in the abdomen. Animal was tentatively diagnosed with uroabdomen consequent to urethral obstruction. Ultrasonography revealed fluid in the abdomen but the bladder seemed intact. Tube cystostomy was planned under general anaesthesia. Pre-operatively, 2% lignocaine was infiltrated locally around the incision site. A vertical incision was put below the left tuber coxae along the caudal border of left paralumbar fossa. The incision was extended to enter the abdominal cavity. The abdominal cavity was filled with fluid with a smell of urine. Close examination of the bladder revealed a rupture of the bladder. An indwelling Foley catheter 14 G was introduced through the opening secured with a purse string suture using 3/0 poly glycolic acid. The catheter was fixed by inflating the balloon. The Foley catheter was tunneled subcutaneously and fixed on the ventro-lateral abdomen. The laparotomy incision was closed in a routine manner. Animal was treated with Ampicillin and cloxacillin @ 10 mg per kg and meloxicam at 0.2 mg/kg body weight. Ammonium chloride @ 10gm daily was also prescribed for 10 days. The owner was advised to tie the tip of the catheter once in a week to see whether the normal patency of the urethra is achieved. The sutures were removed on the 10th postoperative day. The animal made an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. N.S.Jinesh Kumar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.Reji Varghese, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9359

SRP 44

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE STRONGYLOSIS AND TRICHURIOSIS IN A GOAT

Mohammed Shiyas P

College Of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kalpetta, India

A 2 year old female goat weighing 20 kg was presented to the TVCC, COVAS, Pookode, Kerala with a complaint of body weight loss, recumbency and diarrhoea since 2 days. On general inspection submandibular oedema was noticed. Animal was found to be in lateral recumbency with flank looking posture. Faeces had dark colour. General clinical examination revealed papery white mucus membrane indicating severe anemia, pulse rate of 64/min and subnormal temperature of 96.6° F. Laboratory investigation of faecal sample revealed heavy infestation of Strongyle sp. and Trichuris sp. On blood smear examination, no hemoprotzoan organism could be detected but blood was watery in nature. The case was diagnosed as Strongylosis with Trichuriasis. Animal was treated with Fenbedazole @ 7.5 mg/kg body weight and other supportive medications. A marked clinical improvement was noticed after treatment.

Faculty Advisors: Dr Umesh C G, Assistant professor, Department of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence



Paper ID 9162

SRP 45

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF POST PARTURIENT HAEMOGLOBINURIA IN A SHE GOAT

Gowtham Palaniyappan

VCRI, Namakkal

A one and half year old doe was presented to the Veterinary College and Research Institute hospital, Namakkal with the history of sudden onset of passing reddish brown coloured urine. Clinical examination revealed pink mucous membrane, normal vital parameters and coffee coloured urine. Laboratory examination revealed normal haemoglobin, haematocrit level, reduced phosphorus level and haemoglobinuria. The goat was treated with sodium acid phosphate for two days and uneventfully recovery was noticed after therapy.

Keywords : Haemoglobinuria, Phosphorus, Sodium Acid Phosphate

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Ravi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr.S.Sivaraman, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9184

SRP 46

PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS FOETAL MONSTER IN A NON- DESCRIPT EWE

Adarsh N

Veterinary College Hassan, Hassan, India

A case of 4 years old pluriparous ewe was presented to Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College Hospital Hassan with the history of straining and mucus discharge from vagina since yesterday evening and not able to deliver fetus. Clinical examination revealed all the vital parameters within normal range. Per-vaginal examination with thorough lubrication revealed incomplete dilatation of cervix and fetal structures were palpable in the uterus. Per-vaginal delivery of the foetus was not possible hence decided for caesarean section. Under low caudal epidural anaesthesia with 2ml of 2% inj. Lignocaine Hcl and local infiltration technique caesarean section was performed in left caudo ventral oblique approach as per the routine standard procedure. A dead male foetal monster was removed. Detailed examination of foetal monster reveal brachygnatism, short spine due to double 'S' shaped scoliosis of vertebral column and all the four limbs appear longer with marked ankylosis along with muscular atrophy. Lateral view of radiography further confirms presence of double 'S' shaped scoliosis of vertebral column. These findings were suggestive of Perosomus horridus monster. The ewe was treated



with antibiotics, anti inflammatory and intravenous fluids and discharged with routine post operative care of antibiotic for 7 days. The ewe recovered uneventfully. The present case report the successful surgical removal of Perosomus horridus foetal monster in a non-descript ewe.

Keywords : Dystocia, C Section, Perosomus Horridus, Monster, Ewe

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Chethan sharma G, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Dr. A. Sahadev, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9155

SRP 47

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF RUSSELL'S VIPER SNAKE ENVENOMATION IN A GOAT

Vignesh Paranjothi

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A 8 month old non descript goat was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal, with a history of swelling in the facial region and bitten by Russell's viper. Fang mark was present over the upper lip and facial region. Whole blood was collected, tested for twenty minutes for Whole blood clotting time(WBCT) and blood did not clot even after 20 minutes period. Based on the history, clinical signs and clotting time this case was confirmed as Russell's viper snake envenomation. Case was treated with intravenous administration of Polyvalent Snake Venom Antiserum mixed with saline. Animal recovered uneventfully following treatment.

Keywords : Goat - Russell's Viper - Psv Antiserum

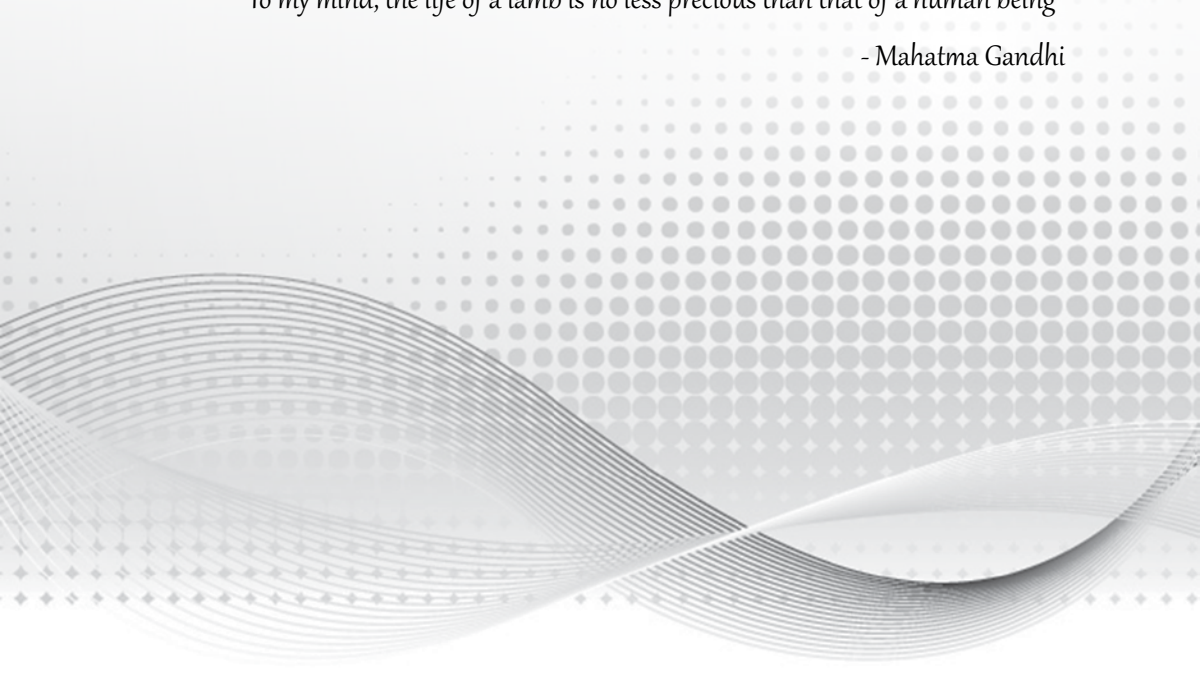
Faculty Advisor: R.Ravi, Assistant Professor ,Veterinary Clinical Medicine
Dr.K.Mohanambal, Assistant Professor, Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Abstracts of
**Small Ruminant
Practice**

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“To my mind, the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being”

- Mahatma Gandhi



**Paper ID 9026****SRP 1**

POST PARTUM UTERINE EVERSION IN SHEEP

Sachin Lawange
Covas, Parbhani, India

A three year old sheep weighing about 40 kg body weight in third parity was presented at TVCC with complete uterine prolapse and retained placenta immediately after parturition. The sheep was in recumbent position with failure of expulsion of placenta accompanied with eversion of uterus. On attempting treatment, the animal was restrained in lateral position followed by epidural anesthesia with 2% Lignocaine HCl @ 2.5 mL at lumbo-sacral site. Retained placenta was removed manually by proper detachment of cotyledons from maternal caruncles. The prolapsed mass was washed and 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 I/M Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 7.5 mg/kg bwt., Inj. Dextrose 5 % @ 500 mL by I/V route and I/M Inj. Carbazochrome salicylate @ 2 ml, I/M Inj. Clorpheniramine maleate @ 3ml, I/M Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.5 mg/kg bwt. and Inj. Duvadilan (Isoxsuprine HCl) @ 5 mg by I/M route. The supportive treatment was continued for next three days along with herbal uterine tonics per-Os. The case was followed up till recovery which was attained after 5 days of treatment.

Keywords : Sheep, Prolapse, eversion

Faculty Advisors: Dr.N.M.Markandeya, Professor and Head, Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Paper ID 9253**SRP 2**

ANAPLASMOSIS AND CONCURRENT ENDOPARASITIC INFECTION IN A GOAT AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Subramanian Baskaran
Rajiv Gandhi Inst. Of Vet. Edn & Research(river), Puducherry, India

A 4 year old doe weighing around 20 kg was brought in a recumbent state to Large Animal Medicine Unit, TVCC, RIVER, with the history of anorexia and dullness for the past three days. The goat was very weak with rectal temperature of 41°C, pale conjunctival mucous membrane and swollen pre-scapular lymph nodes. Blood smear, whole blood and fecal sample were collected for laboratory investigation. Blood smear examination revealed the presence of *Anaplasma marginale* and DLC: N – 49%, L – 43%, M – 2% and E – 6%. Haematological



examination :- Hb – 8 g %, PCV- 24 %, TLC – 10,750 cells / mm³ Fecal examination revealed the presence of ova of Trichuris, Monezia, Strongyle spp. and oocyst of Coccidia. The animal was treated with Inj. Oxytetracycline @ 10mg/ kg b.wt. I.V., Inj. Tolfenamic acid @ 2mg/ kg b.wt. I.M., Inj. Tribivet – 2ml I.M, Bol. Sulphadimidine @ 140mg/ kg b.wt. P.O. for three days and Tab. Fenbendazole @ 7.5 mg/ kg P.O. The goat was supported with Inj. Dextrose Normal Saline - 50ml I.V and Inj. Ringers Lactate - 50ml I.V for three days. Blood smear was negative for Anaplasma marginale organism and the fecal sample was negative for the presence of any ova / oocyst, after 2 weeks post treatment. The animal showed remarkable recovery with improved appetite and clinical signs.

Faculty Advisors: Dr. D. Selvi, Assistant professor, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine Hospital, TANUVAS,

Paper ID 9322

SRP 3

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY TOXEMIA IN A GOAT

Chandana Mandadi

College Of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad, India

ABSTRACT A four year old female goat weighing 30kg was presented to campus veterinary hospital with history of advanced pregnancy, lateral recumbency, inappetance and torticollis. Clinical examination of animal revealed hypothermia (98.1oF), increased heart rate (82/min), opisthotonus and pink conjunctival mucus membrane. Blood was collected and analysed for serum glucose and calcium which revealed hypoglycemia and mild decrease in calcium level. The goat was successfully treated with 20% dextrose i/v, glycerine orally and intra muscular calcium and B-complex injections.

Keywords : Pregnancy Toxemia, Goat, Treatment

Faculty Advisors: Dr.K.Padmaja, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine

Paper ID 9344

SRP 4

MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIOUS KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS IN A GOAT – A CASE REPORT

Maha Lakshmi

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

A four year old female, non descriptive doe was presented to Large Animal Outpatient Medicine Unit, TVCC, Madras Veterinary College with the history



of partial loss of vision after 15 days from kidding. Clinical examination revealed purulent discharge from eyes and congested conjunctival mucous membrane with other clinical parameters were normal. On examination of eye, menace, papillary light reflex were absent with a creamy white spot and opacity of the cornea and partial blindness. Blood samples were collected to assess the haematobiochemical parameters and sterile corneal swabs for antibiotic sensitivity test and culture. The organism was identified as *Moraxella bovis* based on their colony morphology and biochemical tests. The organisms were susceptible to gentamicin, oxytetracycline, ciprofloxacin and ceftiofur and resistant to ampicillin, amoxicillin and Penicillin G. The goat was treated with third generation cephalosporins Ceftiofur @1.1 mg/kg bwt SID IM, Gatifloxacin eye drops for 7 days and supportive therapy was given. Proper diagnosis and aggressive treatment to the affected goat shows clinical improvement followed by uneventful recovery after one week. Thus this paper threw some lights on earlier diagnostic plan and successful therapeutic management of Infectious Keratoconjunctivitis in a goat.

Keywords : Clouding Of Eye, Creamy Spots, Plr, Abst, *Moraxella Bovis*.

Faculty Advisors: Dr.D.Chandrasekaran, Assistant professor, Department of Clinics
Dr.N.R.Senthil, Assistant professor, Centralized Clinical
Laboratory, Assistant Professor, Madras Veterinary College,
Chennai -7, Dr.N.R.Senthil

Paper ID 9345

SRP 5

UNILATERAL CORNUECTOMY FOLLOWING DYSTOCIA AND UTERINE NECROSIS IN A DOE

Shakir Arafath K.

College of Veterinary Sciences, Pookode, Kalpetta, India

A three year old Malabari doe was presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pookode, with a history of kidding the day before and persistent straining. On clinical examination, putrid and dark colour discharge from vagina was observed. Abdominal palpation, revealed a mass suggestive of foetus, which was confirmed as dead by trans-abdominal B-mode ultrasonography. As per vaginal removal of foetus was not amenable, it was decided to undertake caesarean section to relieve the dead foetus. The surgery was carried out under paravertebral anaesthesia. The uterus was approached through a left oblique flank incision with the animal on its right lateral recumbency. A dead foetus and attached foetal membranes and fluids were removed from the left horn which was necrotized. The other uterine horn was found to be healthy. Hence, it was decided to carry out unilateral hysterectomy (cornuectomy) of the left uterine horn, with an objective of maintaining subsequent fertility of the animal.



Surgical wounds were closed in routine manner. Post-operatively, animal was treated with antibiotics, fluids and analgesics. The animal had an uneventful recovery without any postpartum complications.

Keywords : Doe, Cornuectomy, Dystocia

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

Paper ID 9364

SRP 6

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF POLIOENCEPHALOMALACIA IN A MALABARI GOAT –A CASE REPORT

Honey Shaju

*College of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kalpetta, India
honeyshaju1412@gmail.com*

A 2 Year old female Malabari goat was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex hospital, Pookode with a complaint of staggering gait and incoordination since 2 days. Animal was unable to stand without support. The animal exhibited excitability, head pressing, circling movements, muscular tremors and vertical nystagmus. On the basis of clinical examination and history, the case was tentatively diagnosed as Polioencephalomalacia. Animal was treated with Thiamine @ 10 mg/kg body weight intravenously, Mannitol @ 2g/kg body weight intravenously, Dexona @ 0.5 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly, DNS @ 10 ml /kg body weight intravenously for one week. The goat made an uneventful recovery after one week of therapy. A case of Polioencephalomalacia and its successful therapeutic management is being reported.

Keywords : Polioencephalomalacia

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Vinu david. P, Assistant professor, Department of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Dr. Sindhu O.K, Assistant professor, Department of Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Abstracts of
Equine Practice

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“A horse gallops with his lungs, Perseveres with his heart, And wins with his character”

- Tesio



**Paper ID 8811****EQP 1**

MANAGEMENT OF NON UNION METATARASAL FRACTURE IN FOAL WITH TYPE II EXTERNAL FIXATOR ALONG WITH HYDROXYL APATITE AND PRP

Atheeswaran Pandi*VCRI, Orathanadu*

Seven month old male foal was presented with the history of open fracture on distal left hind limb due to automobile accident. The animal was treated by local veterinarian 30 days before with plaster of Paris cast over the open wound. On presentation the animal had non weight bearing lameness with non union of fracture fragments on the affected limb with granulation tissue over the open wound. Radiological examination confirmed a case of non union of fracture with fibrous tissue surrounds at the fracture ends of distal diaphyseal region of left metatarsus. Open reduction ESF using type II ESF technique along with Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) and hydroxyl apatite was planned. Anesthesia was induced with xylazine @ dose rate of 1.1mg/kg and ketamine @ dose rate of 2.2mg/kg and maintained with doubletrip at 2mg/kg/min. After aseptic preparation of surgical site, the overgrown granulation tissue was removed and surrounding callus and fibrous tissue also removed. Reestablishment of medullary cavity was done with Steinman pin. Further hydroxyl apatite along with PRP was applied on fractured site to enhance fracture healing. Then the fractured fragments were stabilized with type II ESF by using 4.5 mm four Steinman pin transcortically and pins were connected with connecting rod using K-Y clamps. The wound was dressed periodically and the animal was provide with post operative antibiotic and analgesic coverage. The animal started to bear weight on affected limb on 4th post operative days. Non union of long bone fracture could effectively treated with type II ESF

Keywords : External Fixator, Hydroxy Apatite, Prp

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Arunprasad, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Head,
Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
Dr.S.Senthilkumar, Assitant Professor, Teaching Veterinary
Clinical Complex

Paper ID 8893**EQP 2**

EXTENSIVE DOG BITE WOUND IN A KATHIAWARI MARE

Rajkumarr Sivakumar*Veterinary College And Research Institute, Orathanadu, Tanjore*

A two years old Kathiawari mare was presented with a bleeding wound over right stifle. Anamnesis revealed that the animal was hobbled conventionally



in the stall and succumbed to attack by a vicious Rottweiler dog two hours back. On clinical examination an infuriated wound over cranial aspect of right stifle extending laterally and medially with weight bearing lameness of right hind limb was noticed. Immunization against tetanus and rabies was done. Based on extensive nature and location of wound, surgical closure under general anaesthesia in lateral recumbency was advocated. Premedication with xylazine @ 1.1 mg/kg i.v. and 5 minutes later administration of ketamine @ 2.2 mg/kg i.v. resulted in smooth induction of anaesthesia. The wound was thoroughly cleaned and prepared aseptically for surgical closure. Anaesthesia was maintained with “triple drip” i.v. “to effect” during surgical intervention. The wound margins were apposed using No. 2 Polyamide employing Far-Near Near- Far tension suture. The animal recovered from anaesthesia uneventfully 40 minutes after discontinuation of “triple drip” administration. Postoperatively the movement of animal was restricted to facilitate wound healing and prevent wound dehiscence. Oedematous swelling with accumulation of serous fluid was encountered 48 hours post-surgery. Topical application of Morrison’s paste with hand walk for 5 minutes twice daily resulted in reduction of swelling. Routine postoperative wound care with antibiotic and analgesic administration resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Dog Bite Wound, kathiawari, stifle

Faculty Advisor: Dr S.Senthil kumar, Assistant Professor, TVCC
Dr A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Department of
Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9091

EQP 3

OCULAR SETARIASIS AND ITS SURGICAL RETRIEVAL IN A HORSE -A CASE REPORT

Ann Theres John
KVASU, Thrissur

A 6 year old stallion was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with a history of lachrymation and bluish discolouration of the right eye. Detailed examination revealed the presence of a moving worm in the anterior chamber. Clinical examination of the animal revealed corneal oedema and mild corneal opacity and all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. It was decided surgical removal of the worm. The animal was controlled on lateral recumbency and the general anaesthesia was induced using xylazine hydrochloride @ 1.1mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and ketamine hydrochloride @ 2.2 mg/kg body weight intravenously. Cornea was desensitized with 0.5% proparacaine. Eye was kept open by eyelid retractor. A firm incision of 2 mm was made at 3 o’ clock position and the worm was



removed. The corneal incision was sutured in simple interrupted suture pattern using Vicryl 3-0. Applied Flurbiprofen eye drops QID for 7 days postoperatively and there was an uneventful recovery. Microscopic examination confirmed the worm as male *Setaria digitata*.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S. Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B. Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9130

EQP 4

H-BLEPHAROPLASTY EXCISION OF MELANOMA IN A KATHIAWARI HORSE

Nadhiya Gandhi

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

A 6 year old male kathiawari horse was presented to large animal clinics of MVC Chennai with a history of a mass on the right lower eyelid since a month. Lacrimation and cloudiness of cornea was reported for past ten days. Clinical examination revealed a hard, firm mass of about 1.5 cm in diameter on the lower eyelid, 1.5 cm away from the medial canthus. Ulceration of the centre of the right eye caused by irritation of the mass was also evident. Surgical excision of the mass was advocated to prevent progress of corneal damage and vision loss. Pre operatively tetanus toxoid 5 ml was administered intramuscularly. Anaesthesia included administration of xylazine at the dose rate of 1.1 mg/kg intravenously and five minutes later ketamine was administered at the dose rate of 2.2 mg/kg intravenously resulted in smooth anaesthetic induction. Maintenance of anaesthesia was done with xylazine (1 mg/ml) and ketamine (2 mg/ml) mixture in NS employing CRI technique at the rate of 2 ml/kg/hr. The tumour mass was excised through H-blepharoplasty and sliding skin flap technique to facilitate maintenance of pre-ocular tear film well and prevent post operative ectropion . The skin edges were closed by simple interrupted suture pattern using 4-0 PGA. Histopathology of the mass revealed it to be melanoma. Routine postoperative wound care resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Blepharoplasty, Sliding Skin Flap Technique

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Sivashankar, M.V.Sc, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.Ramani, M.V.Sc, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9169

EQP 5

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF BABESIOSIS IN A KATHIAWARI MARE

Vanmathi G
VCRI, Tirunelveli

A six and half year old Kathiawari mare was reported to Large Animal Medical section of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli with the history of anorexia, coffee coloured urine since two days. Clinical examination revealed fever (39.3° C), icteric mucus membrane, elevated heart rate (54/min) and respiratory rate (44/min). Haematology revealed leukocytosis (13800/cumm) with neutrophilia. Serum biochemical analysis showed elevated total bilirubin (2.9 mg/dl), direct bilirubin (1.7 mg/dl), alkaline phosphatase (488 IU/dl), ALT (387 IU/dl), AST (333 IU/dl) and slightly elevated BUN (53 mg/dl). Peripheral blood smear examination revealed Babesia spp. Urine and serum samples were negative for leptospirosis under dark field microscopic examination. Urinalysis revealed haemoglobinuria (dark brown coloured urine). The ultrasound scanning of abdomen was normal. The animal was treated with diminazene aceturate @ 5 mg/kg bwt deep i/m and also treated with Imidocarb @ 4.0 mg/kg bwt deep i/m on the next day. The animal showed normal urine colour next day of diaminazine aceturate injection. The animal showed marked improvement. The details of the case will be presented.

Keywords : Babesiosis,haemoglobinuria

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

Paper ID 9170

EQP 6

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SNAKE ENVENOMATION IN A HORSE

Naveen Subramani
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal

A thoroughbred horse aged about 13 years was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC), Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal, with a history of swelling in the facial region. Clinical examination revealed pale mucous membrane, salivation, anorexia, erected ears and excitement. Fang mark was present over the upper lip. Whole blood was collected, tested for twenty minutes for clotting time and blood did not clot



even after 20 minutes period. Based on the clinical signs and clotting time this case was confirmed as snake envenomation. Case was treated with intravenous administration of 20 Unit of Polyvalent Snake Venom Antiserum mixed with 1 liter of saline. In addition inj. Tetanus toxoid 5 ml i/m, inj. Dicrysticin S (5g i/m), frusemide (3 mg/kg b.wt i/v), Ranitidine (1.5 mg/ kg b.wt) were administered for 3 days. Animal recovered uneventfully following treatment.

Keywords : Horse-snake,Antiserum

Faculty Advisor: Dr.R.Ravi, Assistant Professor,Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr.S.Sivaraman, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9178

EQP 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OCULAR SETARIOSIS IN A HORSE

Kavin Kumar

Madras Veterinary College,Chennai, TANUVAS

A six month old filly weighing 133 kg was presented with the history of a moving parasite (inside the eye) since one week. Clinically, the animal was found apparently healthy whereas ophthalmic examination revealed the movement of worm inside anterior chamber of eye. Photophobia and epiphora were also noticed. Hence surgical correction was decided. Five days prior to surgery, injection Tetanus toxoid 20 LF units were administered intramuscularly. The animal was premedicated with injection Xylazine @1.1mg /kg body weight and auriculopalpebral nerve block was done with 2 % Lignocaine HCL . Eye was topically desensitised with Proparacaine 0.5% ophthalmic solution. After watching the movement of the worm carefully a stab incision was made using a No.11 BP blade. A portion of the worm exited through the wound which was removed using a collibri forceps. Parasitological examination revealed male *Setaria digitata*. Postoperative parenteral, topical antibiotics and analgesics were administered and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Moving Parasite,Tetanus Toxoid, Auriculopalpebral Nerve Block, Proparacaine,*Setaria Digitata*

Faculty Advisor: Dr.A.Velavan, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.R.Shivasankar, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

**Paper ID 9201****EQP 8****IMPACTION COLIC IN A KATHIAWARI STALLION - A CASE STUDY****Gowthaman V***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS*

A seven year old Kathiawari Stallion was reported to the casualty of Madras Veterinary College on 12/11/2016 at 7.00pm. The animal was restless and showed the colic signs of rolling and frequent lying down. On clinical examination the heart rate and respiratory rate was elevated, CRT was more than 2 sec, congested mucous membrane and distended abdomen were noticed. On rectal examination, the colon was found distended and dried faeces were removed. Around 6 litres of reflux was removed by naso-gastric intubation hence, the stallion was suspected to have impaction and the treatment for the same was initiated. The pain was managed by Inj. Flunixin meglumine 1.1 mg/kg BW and rehydrated with IV fluids (around 12 litres of Ringer's lactate). Soap water enema was given to relieve constipation and for bowl cleansing. In spite of the sincere efforts the stallion was collapsed at 10.15 pm. Just before dying, gastric reflux was noticed from the mouth. On post-mortem examination ulcers were noticed in the mucosa of the stomach. The intestinal contents were semi-solid, blood tinged, the mucosa was haemorrhagic and colon was impacted. Tracheal mucosa showed petechiae, heart muscles showed haemorrhage. The findings revealed that the stallion had descending colon impaction. The stasis of food had led to bacterial infection and haemorrhagic typhilitis.

Keywords : Colic, Stallion, Impaction**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.H.Vijayakumar, Assistant Professor, Resident Veterinary Services Section**Paper ID 9250****EQP 9****MANAGEMENT OF ACTINOMYCOSIS IN A MARE****Vandana Sasidharan***College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Thrissur, Kerala*

A four year old Thoroughbred Mare was presented at the TVCC, Mannuthy with complaint of dysphagia and quidding since two weeks and swelling over ventral aspect of jaw gradually increasing in size since four months. On physical examination, the animal appeared dull with all the vital parameters normal except for pallor of mucous membrane. A distinct bilateral swelling on ventral aspect of head involving horizontal ramus of mandible was observed. On palpation, it was a hard, painful and immobile mass with a fluctuating soft



area at the centre. Haemogram was suggestive of normocytic normochromic anaemia and granulocytosis. The serum calcium and phosphorous levels were found normal. Radiography of skull revealed rarefying osteomyelitic changes in the body of mandible. Upon aspiration, a viscous serosanguinous fluid was obtained which was centrifuged and smears were prepared with sediment. Microscopic examination of the Gram's stained smears revealed the presence of gram positive branching rods and sulphur granules and thus diagnosed the condition as Actinomycosis. Treatment was initiated with surgical debridement and drainage along with Inj.streptopenicillin (2ml/50kg BW i/m) , Inj.flunixin meglumine (1.1mg/kg BW i/v), potassium iodide(20g/day orally) supported with vitamin supplements and fluid therapy for seven days. Since the treatment could not give satisfactory outcome, medical therapy was considered with weekly intravenous administration of 20% sodium iodide solution (70mg/kg). Periodic drainage of serosanguinous fluid was also carried out. After seven days of therapy, the animal responded with reduction in swelling, however quidding persisted. Considering the unwillingness of the owner, the treatment was discontinued.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.K.Vinod kumar , Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Dr.P.V.Tresamol, Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Abstracts of
Equine Practice

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“A horse gallops with his lungs, Perseveres with his heart, And wins with his character”

- Tesio



**Paper ID 9199****EQP 1**

MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE TORSION IN A MARE THROUGH MODIFIED SCHAFFER'S METHOD

Harshadkumarr Patelia

College Of Veterinary Science & A.H. , S.D.A.U, Deesa, Gujarat

Uterine torsion is an infrequent but life threatening complication for both the mare and fetus. A six year old, full term pregnant Sindhi mare was presented at the clinics with the history of colicky signs since last three days with initially mild and later on moderate intermittent abdominal pain expressed as frequent kicking at belly and pawing on ground. Mare showed anxiety, anorexia, relaxation of pelvic ligaments, waxing of the teat, inward stretching of left vulvar lips and no vaginal discharge. Transvaginal exploration revealed the vaginal folds directed towards right side with no access to cervix. Per rectally, crossing over of the left broad ligament and weak whirring of uterine artery was quite evident. The case was diagnosed as right side post cervical 360o uterine torsion. General anaesthesia was achieved through Xylazine (1.0mg/kg, iv) and Ketamine (2.0mg/kg, iv) combination after stabilizing the mare with fluid and supportive therapy. The mare was restrain in right lateral recumbancy for successful detorsion using modified schaffer's method which was judged on the basis of expulsion of brownish discharge and palpation of intact water bag along with fetal parts. Subsequently, an increase in abdominal straining and exposure of cervical star of placenta was noticed within 2 hours of detorsion. After correction of left knee flexion through mutation, a dead non-emphysematous female fetus was delivered by forced extraction. Dam was treated with analgesic, antibiotics, antihistamine and fluid therapy for consecutive five days. Foal heat was observed at 15th day post delivery.

Keywords : Mare, Modified Schaffer's Method, Uterine Torsion

Faculty Advisor: Dr. P. M. Chauhan, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinics, Dr. T. V. Sutaria, Assistant Professor, Department of Gynaecology & Obstetrics



Paper ID 9229

EQP 2

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT WITH ADJUNCT ELECTROCHEMOTHERAPY FOR FIBROSARCOMA IN A HORSE

Bala Murugan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, TANUVAS

Fibrosarcoma is a malignant mesenchymal tumor derived from fibrous connective tissue and characterized by the presence of immature proliferating fibroblasts. A two year old bay Kathiawari stallion reported to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with a history of two hard masses on the medial aspect of right hind limb for the past two months. On clinical examination, a small hard mass with 3cm diameter and a large sized mass around 8cm diameter were noticed on the medial side of the thigh and hock respectively. Both the masses were ulcerated and pedunculated. FNAC was suggestive of fibrosarcoma and these were confirmed on histopathological evaluation also. After haematological and serum biochemical evaluation, surgical excision and electrochemotherapy was planned. The horse was premedicated with inj. Xylazine hydrochloride at the dose rate of 1.1mg/kg body weight intravenously and followed 5 minutes later by induction with inj. Ketamine hydrochloride at the dose rate of 2.2mg/kg body weight intravenously. Anaesthesia was maintained with xylazine, ketamine and guaifenesin at the concentration of 1mg, 2mg and 50mg per ml of 5% dextrose respectively as CRI at the rate of 1ml/kg/hour. Both the tumors were excised and inj. Cisplatin was administered at the dose rate of 0.3mg/cm³ in the surgical margins. After 5 minutes of drug administration, short and intense pulse was applied on the skin by using electroporator (ELECTRO VET S13). Post- operatively, the animal had an uneventful recovery and had no recurrence till date.

Keywords : Horse, Fibrosarcoma, Electrochemotherapy.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.. R. Sivashankar, Assistant Professor, Department of VSR
Dr. M. Bharathidasan, Assistant Professor, Department of VSR

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 8763****EPAP 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TIBIOTARSUS FRACTURE IN A HEN (GALLUS GALLUS DOMESTICUS)

Anandhi Gunasekaran

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

The present case study reports an archetype tibio-tarsus fracture in a hen successfully managed through intramedullary pinning with cerclage wiring. A non-descriptive hen aged 2 years with the history of good egg laying ability belonging to an avid owner was presented with right limb lameness. Anamnesis revealed that the bird encountered a fortuitous hurt while flying down from a tree due to entrapment. Clinical examination demonstrated non weight bearing lameness of right limb with crepitation over right lower leg. Radiography revealed a sloping radiolucent fracture line over mid right tibiotarsus and the case was diagnosed as mid shaft long oblique fracture of right tibiotarsus. Considering the fracture type and passion shown by the owner, internal fixation was advocated. Surgical intervention was carried out with xylazine (5mg/kg i.m.) - ketamine (20mg/kg i.m.) induction and isoflurane maintenance. The feathers over the surgical site were plucked after induction of anaesthesia and prepared aseptically. Medial approach to tibiotarsus was followed and a 2mm K-wire was used to immobilize fracture employing retrograde fashion of intramedullary pinning. Two numbers of cerclage wires were applied to achieve stability of fracture fragment immobilization. Continuous monitoring of temperature during anaesthesia was done and hypothermia prevented with the use of hot water bag. Spontaneous anaesthetic recovery was allowed by keeping the bird wrapped in a towel. Cage rest in the postoperative period with routine wound care and antibiotic therapy resulted in an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Avian, Hen, Tibiotarsus Fracture, Imp

Faculty Advisor: Dr S.Senthil Kumar, Assistant Professor, TVCC,
Dr A.Arunprasad, Associate Professor and Head, Department of
Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 8915**EPAP 2**

INGLUVIOTOMY IN AN ASEEL BIRD

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Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Andhra Pradesh*

Ingluviotomy is opening of crop, which is performed in severe cases of impaction. A 2 year old Assel cock was brought to the clinic with a history of



distended crop contained undigested grains inside. Based on history and clinical examination it was diagnosed as impacted crop. Inguviotomy was performed under local infiltration anaesthesia in left lateral recumbency and removed bajra grains, broken egg shells and grass blades. The crop was irrigated with normal saline and closed in double inversion manner with chromic catgut no.0 and skin in horizontal mattress pattern with silk. Actual etiology of impacted crop in this case might be due to the entanglement of egg shells, grains in super coiled leaf blades at entry of gizzard. With good postoperative care and treatment the bird recovered well.

Keywords : Aseel Bird, Impaction Of Crop, Inguviotomy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. G. Kamalakar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R. Mahesh, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, SVVU Proddatur,

Paper ID 8982

EPAP 3

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DISTAL TIBIAL FRACTURE IN RABBIT

Gagana H S

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

Tibia and fibula are the common sites for limb fracture in case of rabbits. Fracture in lower limbs is often due to minimal presence of soft tissue. An eight month old nondescript male rabbit was presented to the Veterinary College Hospital, Hassan with history of reduced hind limb movement. Physical examination revealed swelling at the tarsal joint of right hind limb. Radiograph confirmed fracture at the distal metaphysis and epiphysis of tibia. Dissociative anesthesia with Ketamine @ 6mg/kg in combination with Xylazine @ 0.1mg/kg gave sufficient analgesia and immobilization. The tibial fracture was reduced by IMP using K- wire under C arm guided Intramedullary Pinning. Modified Thomas splint was applied to the fractured limb after surgery for additional support. The rabbit was reexamined after 90 days and the radiograph showed union of the fractured fragments with joint ossification. Physiotherapy was done alternatively for 3 days. Animal has recovered completely and is able to hop without any external support.

Keywords : Distal Tibial Fracture, K-wire, Physiotherapy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. B.R.Balappanavar, Assistant professor, Dept of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Pramodh J K, Assistant professor, Dept of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9092

EPAP 4

PEDICULOSIS IN PIGEON (COLUMBA LIVIA DOMESTICA) AND ITS CONTROL USING IVERMECTIN AND DELTAMETHRIN

Santhakumar Subash

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

A Fan Tailed Pigeon (*Columba liviadomestica*) was brought to Avian and Exotic Pet Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, Chennai with the symptoms of feather pecking and dullness for past two weeks. They also reported that the other Pigeons in the Aviary also had the same symptoms. Gross Examination of the pigeon revealed lice infestation on tail, body and wing feathers. The Lice were collected in 70% ethanol for further investigation . The collected lice were identified as *Menopongallinae* , *Menacanthustramineus* and *Menopon Sp.* under Stereo zoom Microscope. The infested pigeons were segregated into two groups of six each. The first group of Pigeons were treated with Ivermectin (oral solution) once a week for 3 weeks. Birds in the second group were dipped in 0.1% Deltamethrin. The day after dipping with deltamethrin, birds in the second group were subjected to re-examination revealed negative for lice infestation but after treatment with Ivermectin only 50% of the infestation were cured in the birds of first group . In this study it was concluded that dipping with deltamethrin is the best Pediculicide to control Pediculosis in Pigeon when compared to oral administration of Ivermectin.

Keywords : Pigeon – Pediculosis – Ivermectin – Deltamethrin

Faculty Advisor: Dr.C.Soundararajan, Professor, Department of Veterinary Parasitology, Dr.K.Senthilkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Wildlife Science

Paper ID 9093

EPAP 5

FIBROSARCOMA AND IT'S SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A PIGEON

Devendra Singh Patel

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

A pigeon weighing 570g was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Mannuthy, KVASU with the history of a mass in the right leg from past two months and size of the mass was reported to be increasing. On clinical examination, a hard swelling noticed near tarsometatarsal bone and was hot



and painful to touch. Lateral radiographic view of right leg revealed soft tissue swelling without any bone involvement. Tumour excision was suggested and bird was anaesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride at the rate of 50 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. A linear skin incision was put over the swelling, bluntly dissected the subcutaneous tissue and excised the tumour mass. Subcutaneous tissue was closed with polyglactin 910 of size 2/0 in continuous suture pattern and skin apposed with nylon in simple interrupted pattern. Postoperatively the bird was given oral cefpodoxime at the rate of 20mg/kg body weight and multi vitamins for 7 days. Histopathology of the tumour mass confirmed it as fibrosarcoma. Skin sutures were removed on the tenth day and the bird made an uneventful recovery. Faculty Advisors : Dr S.Anoop 1, Dr C.B.Devanand 2
1 Assistant Professor, 2 Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, CVAS, Mannuthy, Thrissur, KVASU devsinghbkn72@gmail.com

Keywords : Fibrosarcoma, tarsometatarsal Region, tumour Excision

Faculty Advisor: Dr .S .Anoop, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.C.B.Devanand, Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9100

EPAP 6

MANAGEMENT OF CYSTITIS IN AN INDIAN PALM SQUIRREL (FUNAMBULUS PALMARUM)

Arrivukkarasi Nannan

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A five year old female Indian palm squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*) was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry with a history of abdominal distention and voiding of blood tinged urine since 3 days. The frequency of urination was reported to be increased with reduced volume of urine. The clinical examination revealed painful and tensed abdomen. Ultrasonographical examination of the urinary bladder was suggestive of thickening of the bladder wall. Hematology showed neutrophilia. Rectal swab examination revealed no evidence of parasites. Cultural examination of the urine confirmed pseudomonas infection and the organism was found to be sensitive to Enrofloxacin, Chloramphenicol, Gentamicin and Ceftriaxone in the order of sensitivity. The squirrel was administered with Enrofloxacin @ 10mg and multivitamin drops for 7 days orally. The animal recovered completely within a week.

Keywords : Indian Palm Squirrel, Cystitis



Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.T.P.Balagopalan, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9105

EPAP 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FRACTURE OF HUMERUS IN A DUCK

Brindha Sundar

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry

A one year old duck, weighing 1.75 kg was presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, TVCC, RIVER, Pondicherry with a history of broken right wing. On clinical examination, the shaft of right humerus was found to be fractured. The tissue around the fracture site and the extremities of the fractured fragments were found to be necrosed. Radiographical examination of the site confirmed it as an oblique overriding fracture of the humerus. The duck was anesthetized with Inj. Xylazine @1.0mg/kg and Ketamine @10mg/kg administered intramuscularly. The duck was placed on left lateral recumbency and a hot water bag was used to maintain the duck's body temperature. The necrosed portion of the bone was trimmed and the fractured fragments were stabilized by retrograde intramedullary pinning and full cerclage wiring. The muscular layer was sutured in simple continuous pattern using polyglactin of size 2-0 and the skin was closed in simple interrupted fashion and immobilized using a splint. Post-operative management included oral administration of Cephalexin @ 100 mg/kg BW and Carprofen @ 5mg/kg BW for 5 days. On 10th day, since wound dehiscence with loosening of pin was noticed, amputation of the wing at the level of the shoulder joint was performed and the wound was closed in routine manner using polyglactin of size 2-0. Collagen particles (Bioseal) were filled over the suture site and bandaged. From 3rd day onwards postoperatively, the sutured site was dressed with Ointment containing combination of Clobetasol propionate and Ofloxacin. The duck recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Humerus Fracture, Duck

Faculty Advisor: Dr.N.Aruljothi, Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.B.UdayaKumari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9157

EPAP 8

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF SARCOPTIC MANGE IN A CAMEL WITH IVERMECTIN AND HERBAL PASTE

Babu Murugan

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Four camels were presented with the history of chronic itching to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal. Clinical examination revealed alopecia, crusts, excoriations, thickened skin layers and intense pruritus. The skin lesions were noticed over the face, around the mouth, neck region, lateral aspect of abdomen and hind legs. Skin scrapings revealed *Sarcoptes scabiei* mites. The animals were treated with ivermectin (@ 200 µg/kg body weight s/c every week) along with daily topical application of neem leaves and turmeric paste. All the animals showed significant clinical improvement by the third week of treatment.

Keywords : Camel, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, Neem Leaves, Turmeric

Faculty Advisor: Dr.S.Sivaraman, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Dr.R.Ravi, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9235

EPAP 9

TESTICULAR EVISCERATION IN A RABBIT (*ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS*) AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Sandiya Dhamodaran

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Territorial aggression in order to maintain dominance among intact males occurs frequently in which male rabbits often attack another male's scrotum resulting in removal of one or both testicles of the other rabbit. An intact one year old male rabbit weighing 3kg was presented with a history of open scrotum and exposed testicles since two days. On physical examination the vital parameters were normal except tachycardia. Examination of the inguinal region revealed bilateral evisceration of testicles with exposed left testis while right testis was exposed along with spermatic cord. Bleeding, self mutilation and dragging of right testis were also noticed. Ischemia and necrosis of scrotal bag and right testis were also revealed. The animal was anaesthetized using injection of xylazine and ketamine. The surgical site was aseptically prepared and stabilized using Ringers Lactate. A circular skin incision was made on the base of scrotal sac



of right testicle and the spermatic cord was exteriorized, ligated and transfixed followed by orchiectomy and scrotal ablation was performed. Similarly, the same procedure was performed for the left hemiscrotum. The vaginal tunic was then sutured with 2-0 PGA using simple interrupted suture pattern to ensure that the inguinal ring was closed to prevent postoperative herniation, followed by closure of skin incision with silk. Postoperatively, the surgical site was dressed and injection cefotaxime and meloxicam was administered intramuscularly. On seventh postoperative day wound healing was adequate and sutures were removed and animal had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords : Testicular Evisceration, scrotal Ablation, orchiectomy, hemiscrotal Sac

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Shijusimon, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, Dr. V. Vijayanand, Assistant Professor, Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital

Paper ID 9236

EPAP 10

MANAGEMENT OF UROPYGIAL GLAND IMPACTION IN A HORN BILLED GOOSE

Arthi Chinnakannu

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

A four year old male Horn billed goose was presented to Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital with the history of swelling near the tail feathers for past ten days. On clinical examination, there was a hard mass at the base of the tail feathers. On further examination, the mass was found to be an impacted uropygial gland measuring 5.5x3.3cm. Haematology profile was normal. Surgical excision of the gland would impair the swimming habit and plumage maintenance as the gland secretion contributes to the waterproof quality to the feathers. Initially hot fomentation was given and then by applying gentle digital pressure, cream coloured waxy impacted material weighing 100gms was removed. Hypovitaminosis A was the suspected etiology so Vitamin A was supplemented at 2000IU/day intramuscularly and dietary management was advised. Size of the gland reduced considerably in a week and impaction did not recur.

Keywords : Uropygial Gland, Impaction, Hypovitaminosis A

Faculty Advisor: Dr. C. Niranjana, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



Paper ID 9315

EPAP 11

CHRONIC EGG BOUND RESORPTION AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A BOKHARA TRUMPETER PIGEON – A CASE REPORT

Ramu S

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

A one year old female Bokhara trumpeter Pigeon was presented to the University Veterinary Hospital, KVASU, Mannuthy, with a history of swelling on the ventral abdomen, since one week of presentation. The bird was off feed with frequent intermittent straining of cloaca. On examination, a hard mass was palpated on the caudoventral aspect of abdomen. Survey radiograph of abdomen was suggestive of a radiopaque mass in pelvis. Condition was diagnosed as chronic egg bound syndrome. Under general anaesthesia with Ketamine hydrochloride at dose rate of 25mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally, a linear incision was made on the caudal ventral abdomen. Skin and subcutis were excised to exteriorise the uterus and a thick calcified egg was removed. The uterus was apposed in inversion pattern and the cutaneous tissue was closed using Vicryl 2/0 in simple continuous suture pattern followed by skin in simple interrupted suture pattern. Postoperatively, the bird was treated with Cefpodoxime at 15 mg/kg body weight orally and Meloxicam oral drops at 0.2 mg/kg body weight for 5 days. There was improvement in condition and the bird showed recovery.

Keywords : Chronic Egg Bound Resorption, Bokhara Trumpeter Pigeon

Faculty Advisor: Dr. (Maj.) Sudheesh. S. Nair., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. C.B. Devanand., Professor and Head, Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9325

EPAP 12

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF SYNGAMOSIS IN A KADAKNATH CHICKEN

Mery S. John

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

Kadaknath is the most popular indigenous breed of chicken known for its adaptability and disease resistance. Syngamosis is an infestation caused by the nematode worm, *Syngamus trachea*. It affects the respiratory system of a variety of domestic and wild avian species causing fatalities in young birds. A two month old female Kadaknath weighing one kilogram was presented to Medicine Out-



Patient Unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Pookode with a complaint of droopiness, coughing, gaping and respiratory distress. An Open-mouth examination revealed characteristic “Y” shaped worms in the trachea. Faecal sample was collected and oval, thin shelled, bi-operculated ova with segmented embryo was observed. The condition was diagnosed as Syngamosis. The bird was treated with single dose of 0.6 ml of Albendazole suspension (25 mg/ml). The owner was advised to avoid rearing of young birds with adults. The bird responded well to the treatment and recovered uneventfully. Faculty Advisor: Dr. Rathish R.L., Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Keywords : Syngamosis, kadaknath

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Rathish R.L., Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

Paper ID 9356

EPAP 13

CANDIDIASIS IN A GREEN CHEEKED CONURE

Subith C

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

Candidiasis is one of the most common fungal diseases in birds caused by the yeast *Candida albicans*. Two six month old green cheeked conure birds weighing 70g each were presented at the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Medicine Outpatient Unit, Pookode with a complaint that their beaks were progressively wasting away. The birds were weak and had difficulty in taking feed. On clinical examination, scaly lesions were observed over the cere and granulomatous lesion on oral cavity. Faecal sample was negative for ova of any endoparasites on microscopy. The crusty granular scaly lesions were aseptically collected and sent for fungal culture. Fungal growth was observed on Sabouraud's dextrose agar after 24 hour of incubation and chlamydo spores could be demonstrated on corn meal agar. The organism was identified as *Candida albicans*. Affected birds were treated with ketoconazole orally at a dose rate of 20mg/kg body weight TID orally for 1 month and multivitamin supplementation was done in drinking water. Improvement was noticed after one week. The birds are currently under treatment and respond well to the therapy.

Keywords : Candidia, Conure

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Sindhu O.K, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine Ethics & Jurisprudence, Dr. Rathish R.L, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine



Paper ID 9366

EPAP 14

CAPILLARIOSIS IN A PIGEON

Amal Sasi

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

Capillariaspp, commonly referred to as the thread worm or hair worm causes capillariosis in birds. A 3month old male Racing Homer pigeon was presented to the Medicine out patient unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode with poor performance, loss of appetite, depression, voiding of fluid faeces since four days. On physical examination the bird was found to be highly emaciated and dehydrated. The vent region was soiled with greenish and watery faeces. Faecal sample was collected and microscopic examination of faeces revealed thick shelled eggs with bipolar plugs suggestive of *Capillariaspp*. The case was diagnosed as capillariosis and was treated orally with levamisole at a dose of 20mg/kg as single dose. The bird showed a marked improvement by day 3rd day post treatment and recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : *Capillaria*,pigeon

Faculty Advisor: Dr:Rathish.R.L, Assistant professor, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

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 9116

EPAP 1

RIMERELLA ANATIPESTIFER INFECTION IN A MUSCOVY DRAKE: A CASE REPORT

Azhaguraja M

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

Rimerellaanatipestifer is a gram-negative, non sporulating bacteria causes a contagious disease in ducks known as infectious serositis and its commonly referred as “new duck disease.” A two and a half year-old Muscovy drake was presented to the farmers counselling centre with the history of diarrhoea, anorexia and ocular nasal discharge for four days. On clinical examination, the bird was observed with increased body temperature (107.7°F) and watery discharge from the nostrils. Microscopic examination of a Giemsa stained wing vein blood smear revealed bipolar organism. Tracheal swab was collected under aseptic condition and subjected to cultural examination. A greyish white, moist, convex and non hemolytic dewdrop colonies were observed on blood agar plate. Gram’s staining of the colonies revealed the presence of cocco-bacillary, short rod-shaped organisms suggestive of *R. anatipestifer*. On the basis of culture and sensitivity the bird was treated with Inj. Gentamicin at a rate of 5mg/kg. body weight I.M and Enrofloxacin at a rate of 10mg/kg. body weight P.O for 5 days. For further confirmation of diagnosis polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay was carried out using specific set of primers, forward primer 5’TTACCGACTGATTGCCTTCTAG-3’ and reverse primer 5’-AGAGGAAGACCGAGGACATC-3’ to amplify a 546bp amplicon of *R. anatipestifer*. The bird showed uneventful recovery after 5 days of post treatment. Blood smear taken after 5 days was negative for *R. anatipestifer*.

Keywords : *R.anatipestifer*, Duck, PCR

Faculty Advisor: S.Sankaralingam, Assistant professor & Head, University Poultry and Duck Farm

Paper ID 9134

EPAP 2

BILATERAL TIBIOTARSUS FRACTURE IN A ROSE RINGED PARAKEET AND ITS SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

Jayakrishnan A

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

A male parakeet aged about 2 ½ years was presented to University Veterinary Hospital, Kokkalai, KVASU, with the history of sustaining injuries from a ceiling



fan on previous night and unable to bear weight on both legs since then. On physical examination, both the tibiotarsus was found fractured at the distal end and was radiologically confirmed. Fractured fragments of tibiotarsus were reduced and immobilised with splints and adhesive plaster. On third week review, the bandage of right leg was found disturbed and was unable to bear weight on it. There was weight bearing on the left leg and the cast was intact. It was decided to surgically immobilise the right tibiotarsus under general anaesthesia with isoflurane. There were severe tissue mutilation and necrosis of fracture ends with no callus formation. The fractured ends were reduced and fixed with intramedullary pinning using 1mm K-wire and leg was immobilised with plaster of Paris cast. Review after three weeks showed signs of pin migration with callus formation and partial stabilisation of fracture fragments. The migrated pin was removed and the leg was stabilised with plaster of Paris cast. At the end of 5th week, plaster of Paris cast was removed and the granulating wound at the fracture site was dressed and bandaged. The bird has started bearing weight on the right leg also. Radiographic examination at the end of 7th week revealed complete bridging of fractured bones with periosteal callus and normal weight bearing by both the legs.

Keywords : Tibiotarsus, intramedullary Pinning, k-wire

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Laiju. M. Philip, Assistant Professor Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology
Dr. C. B. Devanand, Professor & Head
Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology

Paper ID 9153

EPAP 3

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF WING LACERATION UNDER ISOFLURANE GASEOUS ANAESTHESIA IN GREAT CORMORANT (PHALACROCORAX CARBO)

Omkar Gajarwar

*KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal
Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University*

Carbo, An adult Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Carbo*) weighing 1.7 kg was rescued and presented with left wing injury. Bird was stabilized with parental fluids and analgesics on site of rescue and injured wing was immobilized. Clinical examination under light anaesthesia revealed deep laceration injury with insulted propatagium and bicep muscle. Parasitological examination revealed no parasites load in feces. Haematobiological exams revealed decreased PCV. Bird was prepared and operated surgically under general Isoflurane gaseous anaesthesia. Bird being of phalacrocoracidae family (breathe holding diver bird). Induction and maintenance dose was modified accordingly. Bicep muscle, propatagium and skin was approximated with polyglactin 910 sutures. Wing was



immobilized with body wrap bandage. Enrofloxacin was used as prophylaxis antibiotic. Pain was managed with Tramadol HCl and Meloxicam. Emerald® piscivore critical care formula diet was force feed for 3 days and was shifted to live fish diet. Bandage was regularly changed along with physiotherapy. Efforts were taken to mimic its natural diet and environment. Caution was taken to avoid bird getting human imprinted. Bird made excellent recover in a month and was released back to wild.

Keywords : Great Cormorant

Faculty Advisor: Dr. A.H. Ulemale, Associate Professor, Dept. of Surgery and Radiology, Dr. R.V. Suryawanshi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9220

EPAP 4

MYCOPLASMOSIS IN BLUE AND YELLOW MACAW- A CASE REPORT

Ramakrishnan Angappan

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Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

An one and half years old Blue and Gold Macaw (*Ara ararauna*) weighing about 1050 grams was brought to the Avian and Exotic Pet Unit (AEPU), Madras Veterinary College, Chennai with a history of unilateral nasal and ocular discharge for a period of 2 weeks and was treated by local veterinarian with Enrofloxacin drops but no improvement was observed. On radiographical examination, no abnormalities were detected. A swab was obtained from the nasal discharge for bacteriological examination and found to be positive for *Staphylococcus* sps. Antibiotic sensitive test revealed that the organism is sensitive to Amikacin. But treatment with Amikacin proved futile. Again the swab was taken from nasal discharge and cultured for *Mycoplasma* and found to be positive for the same. Hence the bird was treated with Tylosine at the rate of 25 mg/kg orally for five days. The bird showed marked improvement within couple of days and uneventfully recovered within a week.

Keywords : *Mycoplasma*, *Staphylococcus* Sp., Tylosine, Blue And Yellow Macaw

Faculty Advisor: Dr.M.Palanivelrajan, Assistant Professor, Department of Wildlife Science, Dr.K.Senthilkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Wildlife Science



Paper ID 9240

EPAP 5

CROP FISTULATION IN AFRICAN GREY PARROT**Mohan Kumar***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-600 007
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Crop fistula is a common ailment in psittacine birds which might be due to accident, chronic irritation and feeding hot food by owners. An one year old African grey parrot was presented at the Avian and Exotic Pet Unit, TVCC, MVC, Chennai, with a history of oozed out of food material from the crop region for the past two days. Physical examination revealed, crop fistula was opened and crop contents coming out through the opening. The bird was active and alert with normal appetite. The wound was noticed in the right neck region and pain evinced on palpation. The wound was cleaned with povidone iodine. Surgery was performed under gaseous (Isoflourane) anesthesia with 5% induction and 2% maintenance. The crop was sutured using synthetic suture material PGA 2.0 by continuous pattern and skin was closed with interrupted pattern. The bird had a good recovery after the procedure and metrogel ointment was prescribed for applying over the sutured skin, tablet enrofloxacin at the dose rate 10-15mg/kg body weight and inj.meloxicam was administered intramuscularly at the dose rate of 0.2mg/kg body weight. The abstract reports the successful anesthesia and suitable surgical suture technique for management of crop fistulation in African grey parrot.

Keywords : African Grey Parrot, Crop Fistula, PGA, Anesthesia**Faculty Advisor:** Dr.MohammadShafiuazama, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.K.Senthilkumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Wildlife Science

Paper ID 9252

EPAP 6

PCR ASSAY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF MYCOPLASMA IN EXOTIC PET BIRDS-A CASE REPORT**Saranya Kannan***Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-600 007
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University*

Avian mycoplasmosis is infectious and contagious disease which affects domestic birds as well as other wild birds with many economics losses. Mycoplasmas are bacteria that lack cell wall and belong to the class Mollicutes. Sterile swab from cloaca , eye , oral area were collected in 1.Avian and Exotic Pet Unit (AEPU) (OP) at Madras Veterinary College, Teaching Veterinary and Clinical Complex, Chennai, 2.University Research Farm(TANUVAS),



3. Aringar Anna Zoological park, vandalur, 4. Private and pet shops. All the collected samples were inoculated in PPLO broth and it was incubated at 37°C in a humid atmosphere with 5% CO₂. PPLO Broth observed for colour change. Stereomicroscope was used for examination of fried egg colonies and DNA extracted from PPLO broth positive culture. Mycoplasma identified by polymerase chain reaction assays. Furthermore, the isolates were subjected to antibiogram studies by disk diffusion method using seven commonly used antibiotics. Antibiogram revealed that resistant to cefixime, amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin, gentamicin tetracycline, norfloxacin, and oxytetracycline. In this study, PPLO broth positive samples amplified by PCR and primer targeting 16S ribosomal RNA and found 715bp amplicon which is specific for Mycoplasma. PCR is considered a rapid, sensitive, and cheap method and it will improve the diagnosis of Mycoplasma in avians

Keywords : Epiphora, Psittacine Birds, Pplo Broth, Fried Egg Colony, Antibiogram, Pcr, Mycoplasma.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. S.Prathaban, Professor and Head i/c, Department of wildlife Science, Dr. K. Senthikumar, Assistant professor, Department of wildlife Science

Paper ID 9371

EPAP 7

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF COMPOUND TIBIO-TARSAL FRACTURE IN AN ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET (PSITTACULA EUPATRIA)

Deeptimayee Pattanayak

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

A three year old Alexandrine parakeet (*Psittaculaeupatria*) was presented to AEPU with a history of trauma with ceiling fan and lameness in left limb. On clinical examination compound fracture of left tibio-tarsal bone with swelling and trauma of soft tissue noticed. Under mask induction and maintenance with isoflourane gaseous anesthesia. The medial side of the left tibio-tarsal region was exposed and fractured fragments were exposed and reduced with 22G spinal needle as intramedullary pin in retrograde fashion. The soft tissues were apposed with 3-0 PGA and the limb was immobilized with plastic splint. Post-operatively E-collar was applied, antibiotics, analgesic and dressing were carried out and the bird recovered uneventfully without any complications.

Keywords : Trauma, Isoflourane, Tibio-tarsus, Plastic Splint And Intramedullary Pin.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.H.Pushkin Raj,, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr.MohammadShafiuza, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Abstracts of **Wildlife**

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"I feel like i'm nothing without wildlife. They are the stars. I feel awkward without them"

- Bindi Irwin





Paper ID 8953

WL 1

REHABILITATION OF HANUMAN LANGUR (*Seminophtallus entellus*) EFFECTED WITH ELECTRIC SHOCK BY FORE LIMB AMPUTATION.

Aruna Devi Bobba

Veterinary Clinical Complex

NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram

A 18 month, old male Hanuman Langur, weighing 20 kg was presented with a history of electric shock on the left forelimb 10 days back. On physical examination, the left forearm was charred; necrosed and leathery appearance of the skin with exposed bony tissue was noticed. Clinical examination revealed lack of sensation and hence amputation was advised to save the life of the animal. Animal was operated under general anaesthesia using Inj. Atropine premedication @ 0.04 mg/kg b. wt. IM, induction with Inj. Ketamine hydrochloride @ 15 mg/kg b wt. IV and maintenance with 1.5 -2% Isoflurane inhalant anaesthesia with a cuffed endotracheal tube. Amputation was performed at the level of proximal humerus and bone stump was covered with muscle flap. Skin incision was closed in routine. Post-operatively, the animal was treated with antibiotics to control the infection. Animal recovered uneventfully and sutures removed on 12th post-operative day. Three months post-operative follow up revealed normal activity of the animal and complete rehabilitation.

Keywords : Amputation, electric shock, hanuman Langur, rehabilitation

Faculty Advisor: Dr. M. Raghunath, Professor and Head, VCC
Dr. P. Vidya Sagar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Surgery & Radiology

Paper ID 8958

WL 2

MULTIPLE INFECTION WITH HAEMOPROTEUS SPP., PSEUDOLYNCHIA SPP. AND TRICHOMONAS SPP. IN A DOMESTIC PIGEON – A CASE REPORT

Sangavi Chokkalingam

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu

A domestic pigeon of young age was presented to the Small Animal Medicine Unit of TVCC, VC&RI, Orathanadu with a history of circling, rotating its head, complete inappetance and regurgitation. Reluctant to fly and greenish watery diarrhoea were reported for past two weeks. Nine pigeons in the flock of thirty-seven had already died with the same symptoms. On clinical examination ruffled feather, lacrimal discharge from both the eyes, white cheesy material



in the oral region and ulceration of tongue were noticed. Blood smear study showed immature gametocytes of *Haemoproteus* spp. Crop fluid was collected by using sterile butterfly catheter. On microscopical examination of crop fluid in wet mount method it revealed *Trichomonas* spp. *Pseudolynchia* spp. was also recovered from feathers. Based on the clinical observations and laboratory findings the pigeon was found to have multiple infections with *Haemoproteus* spp., *Pseudolynchia* spp., and *Trichomonas* spp. It was treated with oral Chloroquine @5mg/kg body weight and Metronidazole @ 50 mg as total dose twice a day with supportive B complex syrup given for 5 days. Control measures like proper cleaning of droppings, provision of separate waterer and feeder and routine prophylactic measures were advised. The pigeon recovered on fifth day without any complications while examining pet birds, it is common to observe *Haemoproteus* spp. However, combined infections indicates higher stress levels and poor feeding and management conditions.

Keywords : Domestic Pigeon , *Haemoproteus*, *Pseudolynchia* Spp., *Trichomonas* Spp.

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

Paper ID 8964

WL 3

A RARE CASE OF TIBIOTARSAL FRACTURE REPAIR IN PEACOCK USING C-ARM GUIDED INTRAMEDULLARY PINNING

Chiranth, J. P.

Department of Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College, Hassan

Fracture in wild birds are usually rare. A 2-year male peacock presented to Department of Surgery and Radiology, Hassan Veterinary College by Forest officials, with a complaint of wound and swelling on right leg. Clinical examination revealed non-weight bearing lameness in right limb. Radiographic diagnosis confirmed it as open, complete, oblique, over riding fracture of right tibio-tarsus. Bird was stabilized and prepared for operation. General anesthesia was induced using combination of Inj. Diazepam @ 0.5 mg/kg and Inj. Ketamine @ 10mg/kg. Retrograde IMP was done using 3 mm Steinmann pin to reduce the fracture fragments. Muscle and skin suturing was done using 2-0 chromic catgut. Modified Thomas splint was applied. Bird recovered without any complications in a follow up of 30 days.

Keywords : IMP in Peacock, Ketamine, Steinmann Pin, Modified Thomas Splint,



Faculty Advisor: Dr. B.R. Balappanavar, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. N. Nagaraj, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9136

WL 4

INTESTINAL IMPACTION IN AN ELEPHANT

Vipin Prakash, J. S.

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Thrissur

Impaction is a condition when the undigested food materials cause a blockage in the intestine. If not detected and treated, this condition may lead to mortality in elephant. A 23-year-old Asian elephant was presented with a history of absence of defecation for three days. Reduced feed intake and musth was also reported. Clinical signs reported by the mahout were suggestive of colic. Clinical examination revealed low rectal temperature and temporal gland secretion. On complete blood count analysis, lymphopenia and granulocytosis were recorded. Serum analysis revealed ALT value of 35.89 IU/L, Albumin 2.8g/dl and ALP 138 IU/L. Low blood sodium value was also recorded. On several days, clinical signs of colic could be observed. The case was diagnosed as intestinal impaction. Treatment was carried out with intravenous fluid therapy using Inj. Ringer lactate solution, Inj. Dextrose normal saline and Inj. Dextrose 10% along with Inj. Calcium borogluconate, Inj. Metoclopramide, Inj. Vitamin B complex, Inj. Analgin and Inj. Amoxicillin sulbactam combination. Per rectal administration of Inj. Ringer lactate, Inj. Dextrose normal saline and soft enema with soap and lukewarm water was also done. Animal recovered after prolonged treatment. The first fecal mass passed was hard and unusually long.

Faculty Advisor: Dr.T.S Rajeev, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension, Dr.N. Madhavan Unny, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, Ethics and Jurisprudence

Paper ID 9193

WL 5

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UNILATERAL SCROTAL HERNIA IN A CAPTIVE MALE LION TAILED MACAQUE (Macaca silenus)

Silpa Sasi

Department of Museums And Zoos, Zoological Garden , Trivandrum

A male Lion-tailed Macaque (*Macaca silenus*) maintained in the open-air enclosure of Zoological Gardens, Thiruvananthapuram, was observed to have an abnormal enlargement in the left inguinal region and scrotum. The animal was



chemically immobilized using a combination of Inj. Xylazine and Inj. Ketamine intramuscularly at the rate of 0.05 and 5 mg per kg body weight, respectively. Physical examination revealed the presence of soft viscera alongside the left testes which could be easily reduced back into the abdomen through the enlarged inguinal canal. The condition was diagnosed as scrotal hernia. A linear skin incision was made on the swelling in the inguinal region after preparing the site for aseptic surgery in a routine manner. Adhesions between the hernial sac and the skin were relieved by blunt dissection and the herniated intestinal loop was reduced into the abdominal cavity through the inguinal canal. Herniorrhaphy was performed by suturing the hernia ring in a double-breasted suture pattern and reinforced using simple interrupted sutures with no. 1 polypropylene, after scarification of the edges. Sufficient space was provided to avoid strangulation of the spermatic cord. The skin incision was closed using 22 G Nylon applied in a simple interrupted pattern. Post-operatively, the animal was administered Inj. Enrofloxacin @ 2.5 mg per kg and Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.2 mg per kg and 0.5 ml of Inj. Tetanus toxoid by intramuscular injection. The animal had an uneventful recovery and the skin sutures were removed on twelfth post-operative day.

Keywords : Lion Tailed Macaque, Scrotal Hernia, Herniorrhaphy

Faculty Advisor: Dr. George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Jacob Alexander, Assistant Director, Department of Museums and Zoos

Paper ID 9197

WL 6

**AMPUTATION OF INJURED TAIL OF A CAPTIVE FEMALE
WHITE TIGER (*Panthera tigris*) UNDER XYLAZINE-
KETAMINE ANAESTHESIA**

Amritha Priya M. G

Department of Museums and Zoos, Zoological Garden , Trivandrum

The tail of a female white tiger (*Panthera tigris*) maintained at Zoological Gardens, Thiruvananthapuram was bitten off by a male tiger when the tail slipped into the adjacent cage in which the latter was housed. The female tiger was found on morning with half of its tail severed and bleeding. The injured animal was immediately moved into a squeeze cage and a pressure bandage was applied proximal to the site of injury. The animal was chemically immobilized using a combination of Inj. Xylazine and Inj. Ketamine intramuscularly at the rate of 1 mg/kg and 3 mg/kg body weight, respectively. Detailed examination revealed that the distal end of the remaining tail was severely contused and nonviable and it was decided to amputate the unhealthy segment to reduce the duration of convalescence. A tourniquet was applied around the base of the tail and a 'U' shaped skin incision was made on dorsal and ventral surface of the healthy part



of the distal end of the tail. A cut was made through the intervertebral space proximal to the unhealthy part of the tail and the distal end amputated. Blood vessels were ligated using no. 1 Polyglycolic acid suture material and the skin flap was sutured with a series of simple interrupted sutures using 22 G nylon. Post-operatively, the animal was administered long acting Inj. Enrofloxacin at the rate of 5 mg/kg body weight and meloxicam at the rate of 0.2 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. The stump of the tail was padded and bandaged. The animal had an uneventful recovery and the sutures were removed on the tenth post-operative day.

Keywords : White Tiger, Tail Amputation, Xylazine and Ketamine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Dr. Jacob Alexander, Assistant Director, Department of Museums and Zoos

Paper ID 9311

WL 7

MANAGEMENT OF A POSSIBLE CASE OF THIAMINE DEFICIENCY IN A FREE RANGING FEMALE PEAFOWL AT WAYANAD, KERALA

Swathi Krishna

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Management of a possible case of thiamine deficiency in a free ranging female peafowl at Wayanad, Kerala, Swathi Krishna COVAS, Pookode, Wayanad. A free ranging adult female pea fowl was presented by forest department personnel with a history of inability to stand up, walk or fly. Physical examination revealed that the body condition was good with no wound, fracture or dislocation. The bird showed weakness of legs, paralysis of flexor muscles of the toes and could not bear weight even with assistance. The condition was tentatively diagnosed as paresis due to peripheral nerve degenerative changes subsequent to thiamine deficiency, possibly of dietary origin. The bird was administered 1 ml of Inj. Vitamin B complex preparation containing thiamine in addition to other B complex vitamins (Inj. Beplex Forte®, Anglo-French Drugs & Industries Ltd., Bengaluru, India) and 2 mg of Inj. Dexamethasone intramuscularly on the first day. Subsequently, inj. Beplex Forte® was continued as on the first day on a daily basis for two weeks as the bird showed increase in strength of leg muscles on the second day itself. Progressive improvement was seen with the peafowl regaining ability to stand up and walk normally by the end of first week and fly by the end of second week. The bird was released back to the forest during the third week.

Keywords : Peafowl, Thiamine

Faculty Advisor: Dr. George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Abstracts of **Wildlife**

PG

"I feel like i'm nothing without wildlife. They are the stars. I feel awkward without them"

- Bindi Irwin



**Paper ID 9211****WL 1**

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CLOACAL PROLAPSE ON INDIAN ROCK PYTHON

Manikandan K*Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A two year old male, Indian Rock Python (*Python molurus*) weighing around 14 kilogram, from GuindySnake Park, Chennai was referred to Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai-7 with history of prolapsed cloaca. Python was anaesthetized with induction agent Inj. Ketamine @ 25 mg/kg and snake was intubated with endotracheal tube size 2. Anaesthesia was maintained with 2 per cent Isoflurane. The python was kept in a dorsal recumbency and prolapsed mass was cleaned with chlorhexidine solution. Circumcostal cloacopexy was performed anterior to the cloacae using PGA 1-0 with continuous pattern and by simultaneously maintaining the cloacae patency by placing 10 ml sterile syringe inside the vent. Post-operative antibiotics and analgesics were given. No intra or post-recovery complications were noticed and python recovered uneventfully. The anaesthetic and surgical procedure will be discussed.

Keywords : Indian Rock Python Prolapse, Surgery, Anaesthesia**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. Shafiuzama, Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology**Paper ID 9225****WL 2**

SUCCESSFUL NEBULIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA IN BOLIVIAN BLUE GOLDEN MACAW (*Ara ararauna*)

Pradeep Raj*Madras Veterinary College, Chennai*

A blue and yellow macaw or Bolivian Golden Macaw of 45 days old was brought to the Avian and Exotic Pet Unit (AEPU) of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai. Accidental aspiration during hand feeding was reported by the owner. The macaw showed increased laboured breathing and respiratory distress. Physical examination revealed dyspnoea and the bird was subjected to radiography which revealed the presence of fluid in the left lung. The bird was exposed to oxygen therapy @ two litres per hour for 20 to 30 minutes. Nebulization with Levolin (Levosaltamol) and Boycott (Budesonide) for four times a day was performed. Antibiotics and diuretics were



administered for three days. The bird recovered uneventfully after three days of treatment.

Keywords : Bolivian Blue and Golden Macaw, Aspiration Pneumonia, Nebulization

Faculty Advisor: K.Senthilkumar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Wildlife Science, G.R.Baranidharan, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Paper ID 9330

WL 3

ENUCLEATION OF GLAUCOMATOUS EYE IN A JAGUAR (*Panthera onca*)

Sridhar Kanniappan

Madras Veterinary College, Chennai

Vicky, a nine year old male Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) reported with bilateral glaucoma, severe on right eye (OD) from Wild animal rescue and rehabilitation centre, Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur, Chennai. Complete loss of vision was diagnosed based on the behavioural changes of the animal. Animal was darted with Inj. Xylazine and Inj. Ketamine using a blow pipe and maintained under Inj. Ketamine-Diazepam intravenous anaesthesia. Enucleation of the right eyeball was performed after retrobulbar nerve block. Induction and recovery time were recorded. Animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords : Jaguar, Glaucoma, Eye, Enucleation

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Mohamed Shafiuza, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology

Paper ID 9355

WL 4

PER ORAL REMOVAL OF TWO FISHING HOOKS FROM THE OESOPHAGUS OF A GREEN SEA TURTLE (*Cheloniemydas*) – A CASE REPORT

Koundinya Ummadipolu

College of Veterinary and Animal Science, KVASU, Pookode

A Green Sea Turtle weighing 14.2 kg was rescued with two nylon fishing lines hanging from the mouth. The turtle appeared dull and the right flipper had been severed. The left flipper had a deep cut on the caudal aspect of the humero-radio ulnar joint. Survey radiographs confirmed presence of two fish hooks near the base of the neck within the carapace and plastron. On the day of presentation, the animal was administered Inj. Meloxicam and Inj. Enrofloxacin



at the rate of 0.1 and 5 mg/kg b.wt. intramuscularly, respectively, and 50 ml Inj. Ringer's lactate subcutaneously. Next day, the turtle was anaesthetized using Inj. Midazolam and Inj, Ketamine at the rate of 1 and 10 mg/kg b.wt. intramuscularly, respectively. One fishing line was passed through the lumen of a no. 8 endotracheal tube with the cuff deflated. The tube was lubricated using 2 % lignocaine gel and advanced into the oesophagus gently till the tip reached the point where the hook was anchored. The cuff was inflated and the tube was gently manipulated to relieve the hook from the oesophageal wall. The tube and the hook were slowly retracted together and taken out through the mouth. The procedure was repeated with the second hook also. After the procedure, Inj.Meloxicam was administered at the rate of 0.1 mg/kg b.wt. once a day and Inj.Enrofloxacin was administered at the rate of 5 mg/kg b.wt. intramuscularly every 48 hours for five days. The animal started taking fish on the second day and had an uneventful recovery.

Faculty Advisor: Dr. George Chandy, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology



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