UNUSUAL ABDOMINAL HERNIA WITH ECTOPIC LIVER IN A NEONATE LAMB

Meimandi Parizi, A.¹; Mahjoor, A.A.²

1: Clinical Dept, School Vet Med, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran, Maimanp1@yahoo.com
2: Pathological Dept, School Vet Med, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:
A neonate 20 days old native lamb was referred to the Clinical Department of Veterinary Medicine School of Shiraz University with a mass behind the xyphoid process. On the basis of owner statement, it appeared 5 days ago. In clinical examination it was noticed that there is a reducible hernia in the midway between umbilicus and xyphoid process. Under deep sedation and local analgesia, the animal was operated for correcting hernia. An elliptical incision was made on the mass under aseptic condition. During operation it was obvious that the skin is thickened at the hernial area. After removing the skin, a round piece of liver like tissue was observed under the skin. The dimensions of the removing mass including skin and liver were 3 X 2.5 X 0.3 centimeters. There were some loose attachments from the thickened skin toward the abdomen (liver). The dimensions of hernial ring were 5 X 3 cms, and the hernial content included some loops of intestine, mesenter and omentum in normal appearance without any adhesion. After refreshing the wound edges, hernial contents were sent to the abdomen and hernial ring and finally skin closed appropriately. The mass was sent for histopathological study to Pathological Department. In histology it was confirmed as a normal liver tissue but an ectopic liver.
CESAREAN SECTION IN A MARE WITH SEVERE UTERINE ADHESION AND FETAL EMPHYSEMA

Oloumi M. M.; Molaei M. M.

Department of clinical studies, Faculty of veterinary surgery, Shahid Bahonar Univ., Kerman, Iran.
mm_oloumi@mail.uk.ac.ir

Abstract:
Case history: A six-year-old Arab mare with 10 months pregnancy was referred to the veterinary clinic of Shahid Bahonar Univ. due to colic and fetid dark red vaginal discharge. In rectal examination and ultrasonography, fetal death was confirmed and the case referred to the Dept. of surgery for cesarean section.

Materials and Methods: Under general inhalation anesthesia, the abdominal cavity was approached from ventral midline. Uterine horns showed bluish red discoloration with widespread adhesion to the abdominal wall, which made the exteriorization of the gravid horn impossible. The gravid horn was opened and about 20 liters dark red fluid and the emphysematous fetus were removed from the uterus. Following uterine wall hemostasis, the uterus and abdominal cavity were irrigated with copious amount of warmed normal saline and uterine incision was closed in two inverting layers. The abdominal cavity was closed routinely.

Results: The animal became sternal an hour after surgery and standing four hours later and discharged from the hospital after two days. The skin sutures were removed 14 days later. The animal was in a relatively good condition for about three months, after which another colic attack caused animal death. Unfortunately the autopsy didn’t performed by the owner and the exact cause of death remained obscure. But it can be suggested that severe adhesions in the abdominal cavity which as a matter of fact became more severe after surgery could have induced and acute intestinal problem leading to death.

Discussion: Intra-abdominal adhesions generally affect the small intestine and usually cause obstruction of the intestinal lumen, and may cause strangulation obstruction. In this case, the presence of infected fluid in the uterus and lack uterine wall normal tonicity might have induced some local peritonitis leading to adhesion formation and obstruction of the intestines.
CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE TOPICAL ALOE-VERA ON INDUCED SURGICAL WOUNDS IN SHEEP

Saberi Afshar, F; Movaseghi, A. R.; Nickkhah, B.

1: Department of clinical sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Iran. 
fsafshar@yahoo.com
2: Department of pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University, Mashhad, Iran.
3: Graduated from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Iran.

Abstract:

To determine the healing effects of Aloe-vera on induced surgical wounds in sheep four fat tailed Iranian sheep, age between 1-1.5 years and weighing 25-30 kg were selected and two 2 x 2 cm full thickness skin wounds in rectangular shape in the cranial and caudal parts of each side of the chess were made by scalpel. These four areas in each animal were treated individually with Aloe-vera (9% in Euserine), Phenytoine (1% in Euserine), pure Euserine and Normal saline two times per day. In order to eliminate the effects of anatomical factors in wounds healing the section on which the drug was applied on surgical wounds was different from one sheep to another. Gross photographs were taken from wounds and after their computerized scanning, total wound area, granulation tissue area and new epithelialization were measured carefully by Scion Image software. The percentages of wound healing, wound contraction and epithelialization were calculated too and student T-test (paired test) was used for the analysis of the data. In this experimental study Aloe-vera did not show any statistically significant effect on the wound geometrical parameters, at least in comparison with other control treatments but microscopical evaluations revealed re-epithelialization, granulation tissue formation and proliferation of connective tissue in treated wounds with Aloe-vera were better than the other wounds. Collagenous fibers were thicker with good arrangement in these groups too. Although quantitative measurements did not support the healing effect of Aloe-vera on wound geometrical parameters but qualitative observations showed Aloe-vera can affect on healing process and better healed wound appearance may remain in Aloe-vera treated groups.
A CASE SERIES SURVEY ON 157 CASE OF LEFT DISPLACEMENT OF ABOMASUMS (LDA)

Adibhashemi, F.;1 Bokai, S.;2 Shirkhaan, M.3

1: Surgery Section Clinical Department Veterinary Faculty, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
2: Epidemiology Section, Food hygiene Department Veterinary Faculty, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
3: Graduated of Garmsar Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran.

Abstract:
Left displacement of abomasums is a multifactorial dis disorder. Surgery is the main and best treatment. The results of studies may be different in different Geographic zone. Goal of this study is to find answer for some questions in 157 cattle with LDA like (age, sex, number of parturition ….).

The ping sound was heard in all 157 cases and in 86.2% of them it was over 12th ribs. Highest percent of time after parturition was 50% for 3th weeks. About finding in abdominal cavity in operation (73% of case there was only displacement of abomasom. 14.5% there was addition tissue in the cavity 3.3% foreign body 3.3% peritonitis and 2% perforation of abomasom.

The complete recovery after surgery was 81.6% and 5.3% with complication (abccess, redisplace ment of abomasom …) 13.2% of cases were culled for slaughter house.
URETHROPLASTY FOR TREATMENT OF URINE POOLING IN CATTLE

Dehghani, S.1; Kafi, M.; Aliabadi, A.2

1: Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran. sdehghan04@yahoo.com
2: Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran and the Veterinary group, Kazeroun Azad University, Kazeroun, Iran.

Abstract:
Assisted delivery increases the risk of trauma to the soft tissue of the birth canal. Urine pooling, one of the consequences of traumatic delivery, may cause cervicitis, endometritis, leading to the occurrence of repeat breeder syndrome in dairy cows. Seven Holstein cow were referred complaining sever urine pooling, pneumovagina and tilting vulvar lips toward the vagina in a horizontal plane than vertical status. They aged between 4-7 years old and showing repeat breeder signs for 3-8 months. Urethroplasty was performed on all of them under epidural anesthesia. The vaginal speculum was used to dilate the vagina, the transverse fold was located, and two parallel incisions were made on either side of the transverse fold on the mucosa that was extended 5-8 cm caudally toward the vulva lips. The mucosa was undermined and was sutured together starting from the transverse fold that can lead the urine out of the vagina and prevent vaginal accumulation of the urine. In one sever case, car sick operation was performed in addition to the urethroplasty.

Postoperative supportive therapy was advised. The follow up results showed that 3 cows became pregnant after inseminating artificially on the first estrus after operation and 3 other cows conceived on the second estrus cycle after operation. In one cow due to the presence of a carcinoma mass (4 cm in diameter) near the transverse fold, the artificial tunnel did not heal and the cow was culled from the herd. The urethroplasty is a technique for improving the damages to the vaginal transverse fold, and preventing urine pool into vagina. Coslick surgery only prevents pneumovagina and may not help urine pooling. In cases of sever urine pool, cervicitis, endometritis and pneumovagina uretroplasty as well as caslick operation in helpful.
TREATMENT OF PNEUMOVAGINITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE BY CASLICK OPERATION

Yavari, M.; Dehghani, S.; Kafi, M.

Department of Clinical studies, Veterinary Medicine School, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:

Pneumovagina is caused by faulty closure of the lips of vulva as a result of poor conformation or traumatic injuries to the vagina due to abnormal handling of the fetus during delivery. The present study was carried out to describe the beneficial effects of Caslick operation in cattle affected by pneumovaginitis and infertility syndrome. 16 Holstein dairy cattle were referred to the veterinary teaching hospital of the Shiraz Veterinary School affected by pneumovagina and repeat breeder syndrome. Vulvoplasty or Caslick operation was performed under local analgesia. Two third of vulva lips were apposed and the distal third was left open for ease of urination. The vulva lips had an angle of 30° from the vertical plane in 6 (37.5%) cows and an angle of 45° degree in 10 (62.5%) cases. The vulvoplasty was healed very well in 14 (87.5%) cases and required another attempt in 2 (12.50%) cases. Caslick operation described in this study helped to improve fertility and reduce repeat breeder syndrome in Holstein dairy cows treated. Artificial insemination is advised for cows with Caslick operation and a week prior to delivery the vaginal fissure should be reopened manually for ease of normal parturition.
DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TRATMENT OF COLONIC ATRESIA IN 32 NEWBORN CALVES

Azizi, S.1; Sarafzadeh, F.; Hashemi, M. M.2

1: Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran. Sazizim@yahoo.com
2: Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran.

Abstract:

Introduction: Intestinal atresia is a congenital defect that can occur in any segment of the intestinal tract. Aresia coli, followed by atresia ani, are the most common presentations. Atresia coli characterized by complete absence of a portion of colonic lumen. Survival rate for surgical treatment of the calves with colonic atresia is various and controversial. This study was carried out to determine typical signs of disease, diagnosis, surgical treatment, and survival rate of the affected calves.

Materials & method: A Case Series Study was made on cases with colonic segmental aplasia found in 32 calves during a 3-year period. A presumptive diagnosis was made by accurate history and physical examination. Lateral plain and barium enema radiographs were taken from abdomen to determine atretic site (4 cases). The diagnosis was confirmed through right flank exploratory laparotomy (17 cases) or based on necropsy findings (11 cases). Twelve calves were treated surgically, involving decompression of the distended large intestine followed by right mid-flank colostomy.

Results: Majority of the affected calves had normal behavior and appetite in 24 - 48 hours after birth. Later, they developed inappetence, abdominal distention, and sign of abdominal pain, progressive depression, weakness, and recumbency. In clinical examination calves had apparently normal anus and rectum. Eight of those calves recovered after the colostomy. They did not show any sign of post surgical complications in the follow up period. Four of the cases were died in next day. Discussion: The overall long-term survival rate, defined as reaching 6 months age, was 66.6. This indicates that right flank colostomy is successful in treating of colonic atretic calves. Survival seemed to depend on early recognition, general condition of the animal, and surgeon's experiences. The surgery might be most successful in calves that are bright, alert, and ambulatory. The colostomized calves do not grow same as normal calves. It was concluded that right flank colostomy could be a suitable surgical method in treating colonic atresia in the affected calves. In spite of relatively high survival rate of colostomized calves, it needs more investigation.
FOCAL GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA IN A MULE

Karimi, I.; Mohammadnia, A. R.; Nourani, H.

1: Department of pathobiology, veterinary faculty, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.
2: Department of clinical sciences, veterinary faculty, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.

Abstract:
A three-year-old mule was referred to the veterinary clinic of the Shahrekord University for examination and treatment of three intraoral masses known to exist for 4 months. The masses didn’t cause signs of pain and the animal was in good bodily condition.

Oral examination revealed three 1 × 1 × 2 cm masses on the labial aspect of the gingiva cranial to the incisors teeth. The masses were excised using a scalpel under general anesthesia. The resected mass was non-ulcerated and moderately firm.

Histopathologic examination revealed well vascularized, mildly inflamed dense connective tissue covered by stratified squamous epithelium. The fibers and fibroblasts oriented parallel to the surface of the masses.

No evidence of neoplasia and epulis was seen and multifocal gingival hyperplasia was diagnosed.
Abstract:
The incidence and significance of the appearance of various congenital malformations have received poor attention in veterinary medicine.

In this article, the incidence of congenital anomalies in referred cases to veterinary clinic of Shahrekord University is described, and the possible reasons of these anomalies are discussed.

The results of referred cases during 2000 through 2003 are as follows:
Out of total referred cases, only 1.37 percent was congenital anomalies that are classified in three categories:
1- Congenital anomalies of gastrointestinal tract and abdominal cavity including atresia ani (0.51 %), hernias (0.55 %) and a very rare case of atresia ani et coli associated with rectovesical fistulae.
2- Nervous system anomalies (0.17 %)
3- Musculoskeletal anomalies (0.04 %)

Undoubtedly, there are other anomalies that should also be considered. A surveillance system should be used to detect them, all. Anyhow, birth defects surveillance is useful for monitoring the distribution of and changes in birth defect incidence and for detecting unusual patterns.

According to observed incidence of anomalies in this study and comparing to Dennis et al, there is noting unusual.
Abstract:
Thirty-two dairy cows Holstein-Frisian breed, with left abomasal displacement (LDA), from 17 different farms were surgically treated by using modified surgical approach and right paramedian abomasopexy. Abomasal wall (serosis, t.muscularis and part of submucosis) was sutured together with abdominal wall (peritoneum, internal rectus sheet, rectus muscle, external rectus sheet and fascias) in a simple continuous pattern, subcutaneous tissues was sutured separately. Skin was closed with interrupted "U" pattern.

25 cows were treated during first 24 hours, 5 cows during 48 hours and two cows four days after manifestation of clinical signs. In average LDA was diagnosed on a day 14-post partum (min. 2nd day – max. 33rd day). Animals were surgically treated inside 12 hours after diagnosis was made.

In 31 cases (96.8 %) surgical procedure succeeded. One animal (3.2 %) was culled on the same day, because of abomasal ulcerations and perforation diagnosed during surgery. Seven animals (21.9 %) were culled in a year because of reproduction or production problems.

25 cows (78.1 %) restored normal milk production, got pregnant and started next lactation.
This modified method is quick and efficient; animals were placed in dorsal recumbence for 20-25 minutes. Only one type of suture material (Polysorb® Double No. 2) was used to fix abomasum and to close abdominal wall. For skin closure non-absorbable No.4 material was used. The efficiency of the method is better than classical ones and comparable to similar studies.
Abstract:

Through origin of Veterinary Medicine dates back to prehistoric times, the establishment of modern veterinary colleges in most Asian and African countries started in the 20th century and the process is still continuing. However, since the last quarter of 20th century, the race for proliferation has been so ruthless in some of these countries that less and less attention is being paid to achieve and maintain reasonable educational standards. Local political and social pressures applied for starting new colleges in different regions are so strong that many colleges are established without planning and without provision of sufficient short and long term funds. It is rarely realized that establishment of a veterinary college with its attached teaching hospital, farms, library, hostels etc. are not only expensive to establish but are also expensive to run. Once started, the new colleges are compelled to function under severe economic restraints which immediately affect the attainment and maintenance of good educational standards. Fast proliferation of veterinary colleges may not only lead to jobless veterinary graduates but also to lowering the standards of veterinary education, particularly in clinical areas including Surgery, to such an extent that the half-baked product may be unemployable. To prevent this to happen, an immediate necessity for the affected countries is to establish and strengthen mechanisms to have uniformity in curricula and syllabi, instructional systems and examination patterns, and to devise minimum norms for staff, equipment and buildings etc. for all old and new colleges of the country. A system for check and counter-check has to be established and enforced through high powered statutory bodies such as a Veterinary Council. This paper attempts to make a few suggestions in this regard.

A proposed set of essential requirements for maintaining minimum standards of Veterinary education in developing countries with special reference to Veterinary Surgery and Radiology would be presented at the Symposium.
Abstract:

One year Holstein heifer was referred to Clinical Sciences Department of Veterinary Medicine School of Shiraz University. The owner explained that the animal has been in low appetite associated with tensmus since 15 days ago. After oral administration of paraffin, the animal showed signs of improvement, but she quickly recurred to previous condition. In clinical examination vital signs were normal. Animal had diarrhea with mucous. The case suggested for exploratory laparatomy. In left laparatomy, partial impaction of small intestine and omental adhesion to abdominal wall was diagnosed. After 5 days, animal under consesrative therapy, right laparatomy was done. In exploration, adhesion of gallbladder with omentum to peritoneum and abdominal wall was obvious. Adhesions were delicately separated so that gallbladder released. After washing of peritoneal cavity, abdominal wall was closed routinely. Conservative treatment continued. The patient improved two days after operation.
EVALUATION OF MEDICAL APPROACHED (NON SURGICAL) IN CECAL DILATATION CASES IN DAIRY CATTLE

Shams Esfandabadi, N.; Purjafar, M.; Shirazi, A.

Departmet of clinical sciences Faculty of veterinary Medicine, shahrekord Universiry, shahrekord, Iran.

Abstract:
Cecal dilatation represents a distension of the cecum without twist. The cecal apex is directed caudad and positioned immediately in front of or within the pelvic cavity. Cecal dilatation is a common and economically important abdominal disorder that affects mainly dairy cattle.

The pathogenesis of the disease remains poorly understood. In the pathogenesis following reasons are described.

1. Atony or dysmotility of the cecum and PLAC, leading to accumulation of gas and digesta, and followed by dilatation of the cecum.
2. Motility disturbance of a more distal portion of the Intestine i.e. the spiral colon.
3. Effects of increased VFA concentrations and /or high concentrate diets on rumminat gastrointestinal motility.

Procedures to diagnosis of cecal dilatation are well established, percussion (ping) and succussion auscultation in the right flank are positive, extending from tuber coxae to the last rib. The apex of the cecum reaches the pelvic cavity and can be palpated per rectum. General condition of the animal is only slightly disturbed, defecation is still present, drop in milk yield, and reduced appetite and amount of feces are present. Occasionally discrete signs of colic and distention of the right paralumbar fossa are seen.

Two approaches (Medical and surgical) to treatment of cecal dilatation are described.

Medical treatment consists of intravenous fluid administration supplemented with potassium chloride as needed, purgatives (3 liters of liquid paraffin), and NSAIDs as needed. Methoclopramide may be administered (0.3 mg/kgBW), correction of calcium deficiency, and treatment of Ketosis, feed is completely withheld for at least 24 hours, and small amounts of hay are then gradually offered to finally reach the normal ration within 5 to 7 days.

This study was performed in a large dairy herd (about 600 milking cows). All cows were medically under consideration within the early months post partum. If drop in milk yield and reduced appetite were observed, the relative cows were followed by general examination.

Through the one year study 29 cows were affected by cecal dilatation and have treated medically. Seven (24%) affected cows (out of 29) were improved within 1-2 days after treatment.

It seems that in cecal dilatation cases we can indicate medical therapy approaches and if recovery does not become evident within 24 to 48 hours after initiation of medical treatment, surgical intervention (cecomomy and cecal amputation) is recommended.
FOREIGN BODIES SYNDROME IN BUFFALOES AND CATTLE

Nabil Ahmed, M. ¹; N. A. Semieka M. A. ²; Ahmed, F. A. ²

1: Faculty of veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt, nmisk@yahoo.com
2: Faculty of veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt

Abstract:

The present study was carried out on 804 buffaloes and cattle affected with different diseases due to ingestion of foreign bodies. The diseases include traumatic reticulitis alone or with other disorders, traumatic reticuloperitonitis alone or with other disorders, traumatic pericarditis, diaphragmatic hernias, foreign body abscesses, traumatic pneumonia, abomasitis, and oesophageal obstruction. Animals under study were diagnosed depending on case history, clinical signs, radiographic examination, metal detector findings and laparorumenotomy operation. Full description of the extracted foreign bodies was given.
LEFT DISPLACEMENT OF ABOMASUM IN A MALE CALF


Department of Veterinary Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

moslemi34@yahoo.com

Abstract:

LDA has been reported in all breeds of cattle, with higher incidence during 2 wks prior to 2-4 wks post-parturient period. Generally LDA involve cattle with high milk production at the age of 4-6 years old, at the pick of production. Animal with gave birth to twins and intensive managed are at higher risk, than others. The occurrence is very rare in heifers and bulls. In this article, we have reported LDA in a 9-month old mixed Holstein calf weighing 150 Kg. The case was referred to school of veterinary medicine, Shiraz University with a history of chronic bloat and decreased feces since 4 month ago. The calf has been treated for its recurrent bloat with anti-bloat agent. In physical examination, was heard metallic sound in the region of left 11-13 intercostal space. Liptak test was performed and the presence of low pH (2.5-3) confirmed left displacement of abomasum. The left flank abomasopexy was performed following aseptic preparation and paravertebral anesthesia. After incision of abdominal wall, displaced abomasum was found in the left flank. Midline abomasopexy was performed using No-1 vicryl and the incised abdominal wall was closed in a routine manner. During operation, the calf received lactated ringers solution (5 L), dextrose 20%(100 ml) and post-operatively oxytetracycline10%(10 mg/kg). In this case, the etiology of abomasal displacement could be hypomotility of abomasum caused by vegal dysfunction.
A RARE REPORT OF RIGHT ABDOMINAL TYMPANITIC RESONANT SOUND IN A HOLSTEIN COW DUE TO RETROPERITONEAL GAS ACCUMULATION

Pourjafar, M1; Bigham Sadegh, A.1; Dehghani, S.2; Malekian, G.1; Hasanghani, M.2

1: veterinary Medicine school, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.
2: veterinary Medicine school, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:
Simultaneous auscultation and percussion of the abdomen is used for detection of gas filled viscous. The presence of tympanic resonant sound denotes two basic characteristics about the structure from which the sound originates. Firstly, the structure must be a hollow viscous with a significant gas component. Secondly, the viscous must lie next to or against the parietal peritoneal surface; the resonant sound is heard over the area of abdominal wall that contacts the viscous.

Right sided conditions that cause tympanic resonance in dairy cattle included right displacement of the abomasum or abomasal volvulus, distention of the proximal colon, cecal distention or volvulus, pneumorectum, pneumoperitoneum, distention of the small intestine and physometra.

This is the first report of an unusual retroperitoneal gas accumulation with undefined etiology resulted in right abdominal tympanic resonant sound in a five years old Holstein cow.

Based on history tacking and clinical examination a tentative clinical diagnosis of right displacement of the abomasum has been made, but right side exploratory laparatomy revealed an unusual retroperitoneal gas accumulation, resulted in inward deflection of peritoneum that lying of viscous. After perforation of peritoneum and air inflow, no change was observed. With continuing of exploration, no abnormality was detected in abomasum and there was only mild omasal impaction. After massage of omasum (five minutes) and medical treatments, the general condition of affected cow has improved. No definite cause has been detected for such unusual retroperitoneal gas accumulation. Two weeks after surgery; no tympanic resonant sound has been detected.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of right sided tympanic resonant sound due to retroperitoneal gas accumulation.
CRYOSURGICAL DEHORNING OF CAIF

Molaei, M. M.1; Mohammadi, M.2

1: Faculty of veterinary medicine, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran. mola1382@yahoo.com
2: Faculty of veterinary medicine, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran.

Abstract:

Cryosurgery is one of the methods used for treating soft tissue lesions in which the destructive effect of cryogens like liquid nitrogen is sued to induce tissue destruction. In dairy industry horn is considered as an unfavorable and sometimes harmful tissue which has to be eliminated.

Different methods have been proposed for dehorning with different advantages and disadvantages. In this study the effect of liquid nitrogen on ceasing or suppressing. Hornbud growth is evaluated.

The study was carried out on 12 calves in two age group, one and three weeks old Each group was subdivided into two subgroups for one or three freez- thaw cycle one horn bud of each animal was considered as treatment and the other one as control. A metal rod introduced in liquid nitrogen and after thermal equilibrium between the rod and the cryogen, the tipe of the rod was put on hornbud of each animal for one minute. In three freeze-thaw cycle group the cycle was repeated 3 times the gross appearance and horn bud growth were evaluated on distinct intervals. The result showed no significant difference between the one cycle and control groups. There was a significant difference between the three cycle and control group in less than one week old calves. The average diameter and length reduction in treatment group compairing with the control was 88 and 96 percent, respectively. It was also concluded that the younger and calmer the animal was the better the result could be expected.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF A LARGE PELVIC ABSCESS WITH SUCTION IN A COW

Oloumi M. M.

Department of clinical studies, Faculty of veterinary surgery, Shahid Bahonar Univ., Kerman, Iran.

mm_oloumi@mail.uk.ac.ir

Abstract:
Case history: In a Holstain registered cow from a dairy farm of Kerman suburb, a large mass was diagnosed in pelvic cavity during routine obstetric rectal examination. The mass was aspirated two times by the technician, and about 50 ml liquid, fetid pus was removed each time. After two months the case was referred to the veterinary clinic of Shahid Bahonar Univ. In rectal exam, a large mass could be palpated in right rectal wall 10 cm cranial from the anal sphincter and extending about 50 cm cranial. The diameter of the mass was estimated about 30 cm.

Materials and methods: Under low epidural analgesia a vaginal spasculum was inserted in the rectum and through a small stab incision the suction tube was inserted deep in the abscess. About 15 liters liquid fetid creamy pus was removed via suctioning. The cavity was then irrigated several times with warm tap water, followed by 5% povidon iodine solution. From the second day, 12 million IU penicillin G procaine suspension, diluted in 1 liter of normal saline was injected in the cavity and the cavity was manually expressed. Daily washing of the abscess was performed and the size of abscess gradually decreased and the cavity was filled with granulation tissue.

Results: Three months later, the animal became pregnant by artificial insemination.

Discussion: Pelvic abscess in cows sometime occurs following dystocia. These abscesses usually become large and interfere with normal reproductive activity. Due to inaccessibility of most of these abscesses routine lancing and drainage of them is not so easy. Using a suction unit is recommended for drainage of pelvic abscesses which can not be drained by routine methods.
FISTULLUS WITHERS AND EOSINOPHILIA IN A HORSE

Hajighahramani, S.1; Dehghani, S.2

1: Department of Veterinary Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran. hajighahramani@yahoo.com
2: Department Veterinary Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:

Fistulous withers is a chronic inflammatory disease of horses in the supraspinous bursa and associated tissues. There are two forms of fistulous withers, typical, or idiopathic form and the atypical, or traumatic form. Infection may extend into and involve the dorsal spinous processes of the thoracic vertebrae and cause osteomyelitis and necrosis. Eosinophilia due to osteomyelitis of the withers area has not been reported in the horse. In the present case report the association between osteomyelitis and eosinophilia have been described and reported. A 6 years old, 400kg Darreh-shori stallion was admitted to the Veterinary teaching hospital of the Shiraz University with two draining tracts on the withers area of three months duration. Palpation of the area elicited a painful response. The horse had not been lame. There was an increase in temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate. Serologic test for brucellosis was negative. Samples of the fistula draining tract was collected by conventional swabbing techniques. Both anaerobic and aerobic cultures were performed. Beta hemolytic streptococci and Escherichia coli were isolated by aerobic culture but anaerobic culture was negative. Radiographic findings included severe intramedulary and cortical lysis, periosteal elevation and fractures of the first, second and third dorsal spinal processes, consistent with osteomyelitis. Several blood samples were obtained for routine haematological examination. Initial hemogram abnormalities included leukocytosis, mature neutrophilia and eosinophilia. Partial dorsal spinal vertebrectomy and surgical exploration of the abscess was accomplished under general anesthesia and all the infected bone of dorsal spinal process of 1st, 2nd and 3rd spinatus process was removed. Histopathological examination of the infected bone from the fistulous area revealed osteomyelitis. Postoperatively, the horse was treated with kanamycine (7.5mg/kg, im, every 8 hours) and phenylbutazone (2.2mg/kg, IV, every 12 hours) for 5 days. Long term antibiotic therapy reduced the eosinophilic reaction to normal. It seems that osteomyelitis was cause of eosinophilia in this horse.
TREATMENT OF DEEP LACERATION OF NECK IN A CROSS BRED HORSE

Meimandi Parizi, A.; Moslemi, H.

1: Clinical Department, School of Vet. Med. Shiraz Universiry, Shiraz, Iran. moslemi34@yahoo.com

Abstract:

A 3-year-old, male, crossbred horse, with approximately 500kg body weight was referred to the Clinical Department of Veterinary Medicine School of Shiraz University, with a 15cm deep laceration on the neck. General condition of animal and CBC were normal. It was suspected to esophageal rupture. After contrast radiography of esophagus, no abnormality was diagnosed. The animal was hospitalized and daily treatment was carried out. Antibiotic and antiinflammatory was administered generally for 3 days. Washing and disinfecting of wound was continued for two weeks until complete healing of wound. Reasons of success in healing of lacerated wound were good management, daily supervision, having patience and sympathy.
PERIRUMINAL ABSCESS IN DAIRY CATTLE (A CASE REPORT)

Abdi, M.1; Helan, J. A.2; Nowrouzian, I.3; Zahraie Salehi, T.4

1: Post graduate student of Veterinary Surgery, Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran. mahbobehabdi@yahoo.com
2: Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
3: Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
4: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:
A 2-years-old Holstein dairy cow with a history of anorexia and decreased milk production and weight loss was referred to the Teaching and Research Hospital, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran. Tentative clinical diagnosis was revealed cow suffering from left displaced of abomasum (LDA) and subsequent left flank exploratory laparatomy was cleared the existance of extensive adhesion at cranial portion of the rumen and large to medium-size abscesses at serosal surface of the wall of the rumen. Macroscopically, the masses were solid, relatively firm seems were filled with liquid. Light creamy, smooth pus was escaped when the abscesses were opened. Serosal surface of the rumen was a portion of wall of the abscesses.

Pure E.coli was isolated from abscesses contents. Histopathologic examination confirmed a mass of pus encased in a wall of granulation tissue (pyogenic membrane).

Extensive literature review was indicated the existence of purulent abscesses were observed in liver, kidney, peritoneal cavity and rarely present in serosal surface of rumen. This pathological events could be interfere with LDA diagnosis.
MANAGEMENT OF A DIRTY DEEP CONTAMINATED WOUND PLACED JUST CRANIAL TO THE MAMMARY GLANDS

Naghiha, A.1; Khazaiel K.2; Naddaf H.2

1: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Chamran University, Ahwaz, Iran. naghiha@yahoo.com
2: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Chamran University, Ahwaz, Iran.

Abstract:

With all the present technologies and major advances in veterinary medicine, the mechanism of wound healing in the horse remains still the same biological process with or without man's intervention. We can aid in the healing process by providing a proper environment for the living tissue to let it repair itself, but we cannot substitute a better mechanism than the natural process. A twelve years old mare of Arabian breed with a deep infected wound to elliptical shape in front of udder area had been referred to Ahwaz school of veterinary medicine. The history indicated that wound had been induced 60 days earlier. The clinical examination revealed a deep wound just in front of the mammary glands to hiatus. The wound was in deep layers of rectoabdominal muscles. Early after tranquilization, under sterile condition, the lesion cleaned by gently swabbing or squirting (irrigating) with water, saline and special solutions using a syringe. A- Bone dirt, debridement - Luke warm saline (9 gr-salt /litter boiled water). B- Scab, exudents 10% povidin iodine. C- In this step to applied on surface wound. D- Redress wound as required. E- Corticosteroid therapy for tree days. The systemic antibiotic and irrigation was carried out for 7 days, then irrigation with water, 0.9% saline, betadine solution for another 30 days, which resulted in continuous discharge in spite of improved general condition. Finally wound was irrigated by 1% betadine solution daily that resulted in completely ceased discharge. The duration of different treatment protocols that have been tested is about 60 days in which the horse will be improved completely but then fall to discharge.
OCCURRENCE OF FIBROPAPILLOMA ON THE PENIS OF A BULL

Varzandian, S. 1; Vesal, N. 2; Khodakaram Tafti, A. 2

1: Dept. Veterinary Clinical Studies, Kazeroun Azad University, Kazeroun, Iran drsarby@yahoo.com.
2: Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Science and Pathobiology, Veterinary Medecine School, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:

Fibropapilloma is a common wart composed of epithelial and connective tissue, caused by papillomavirus (PV) in most animal species. The lesions are fleshy masses with intact covering. A 3-year-old bull with large warts on the distal part of the penis was referred to Shiraz Veterinary Medicine Clinic in October 2004. The lesions caused penile prolaps and the urethral orifice was not visible. There were four warts (2×3 cm) gray and red nodular hyperkeratotic masses. After sedation and epidural anesthesia, the cattle were operated in lateral recumbency and the warts were removed. A sond was taken in urethra and fixed by suturing. Antiinflammatory and antimicrobial drugs were administered. Tissue sections were processed routinely; fixed in buffered formaline 10%, paraflince embedded, sectioned at 5 µm, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. They were characterized by a dermal fibroblastic proliferation and overlying, ulcerated hyperplastic epidermis with thin rete pegs extending down into the dermis. Gross and histopathologic findings of the lesions indicated fibropapilloma. This tumor is benign and returns rarely.
Case Report of Left Displacement of Abomasum in Goat

Bigham, A.; Meimandi, A.; Roshan, A.

Department of Veterinary Surgery, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:
Since the first report of displacement of the abomasum in a cow in 1950, this disorder in dairy cattle now days has become more common in veterinary surgery field. Also this disorder was described in small ruminants such as sheep and goat in both male and female. Of course there are few reports about the left displacement of abomasum in goat. We report a case of LDA with nearly certain pathophysiology in a goat. A 4 years female goat, weightings 50kg with a history of inappetance and without defecation, referred to the clinic of veterinary college of Shiraz university. In clinical examination, TPR, were normal but Rumen was impacted, and hypomotile, that referred to surgery for ruminotomy. The patient was sedated with xylazin 2% (0.0.2mg/kg) and its left flank was shaved and inverted L technique had been done as anesthesia (with lidocain 2%) then surgical site was prepared aseptic for surgery. Skin and muscle layers were incised and displaced abomasum was observed in left flank between abdominal wall and rumen. Abomasum was palpated and explored; then pyloric obstruction with ball shape foreign body was diagnosed. The antrum aspect of abomasum was incised prior to foreign body and ball shape foreign body was removed. Finally incision of abomasum sutured with invented double layer pattern and relocated in its normal region. Skin and muscles were sutured in routine methods.

In most studies, pathophysiology of LDA was related to hypomotihity and gas accumulation of abomasum. In our report, probably, obstruction can't cause gas accumulation and following it hypomotility can occur. Thus hypomotile and gas filled abomasum can displace in goat.
CAESARIAN SECTION IN CAMEL

Khalaj, A.

Rasooleh Akram higher education Center, Damghan, Iran.

Abstract:

Caesarian section is useful in different kinds of dystocia another way that is offered is fetotomy, that in the most cases the choice between caesarian and fetotomy is depend on the relational experience of surgeon. Also the choice regarding referred case is so important.

One sixteen year old camel has had eight natural deliveries with clinical signs like forcing and coming out the fetus hand from delivery canal were refered to veterinary clinic.

According to the unreal statement of the camel's owner that was discovered then, it had just past one day after starting the second level of delivery and also there was no touch before coming.

The area of left flank was ready for aseptic surgery and local unaesthetic with inverted L model was given. A (30) thirty centimeter split at a distance of (15) fifteen centimeter from the transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae was put on the skin of area.

After the uterus was appeared, our attempt for its moving toward incision was not successful. This time an unpleasant and of course abnormal smell from abdominal cavity was smelled.

Necessarily uterus had incised inside the abdominal cavity and an Emphysema and rank fetus were pulled out and finally we had to euthanize the camel.