

Small Animal Review

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1. At what age do the majority of newly weaned pups become susceptible to canine distemper?
2. An older male domestic feline is exhibiting pyrexia, emesis, diarrhea, inappetance, and emaciation, with a pronounced amount of rather clear to yellow ascitic fluid. What syndrome should you consider in a differential diagnosis?
3. A ten year old Cocker Spaniel comes in to your clinic with a mammary tumor. Six months later you examine the dog for coughing, "enlarged leg bones," and lameness. Radiographs of the thorax reveal several areas of increased density. Diagnosis:
4. Clinically, why do intervertebral disc syndromes sometimes offer a better prognosis in the cervical area as compared to the thoraco-lumbar area?
5. Corticosteroid therapy in small animals is contraindicated in at least three orthopedic problems. What are these three conditions and why are they contraindicated?
6. You have been treating a ten month old Boxer for an intractable diarrhea over the last few weeks. Fecal exams have been negative, pancreatic tests have been normal, and the dog has not been responding to antispasmodics or antibiotics. A slight generalized lymphadenopathy and leukocytosis exist. You finally do a barium series, which reveals illustrated projections on the colon. This might lead you to think of:
7. Without using the same condition twice, can you name a pathological condition that is frequently noted to occur in the eyes of the following breeds:
 - a. Boxer
 - b. Boston Terrier
 - c. English Bulldog
 - d. Cocker Spaniel
 - e. Collie
 - f. Poodle
8. On auscultation of a dog's thorax, a murmur is best detected at the second to third left intercostal space at the sternal border, in which there is a continuous background or "machinery" like noise. What is the most frequent lesion encountered in the dog which produces this murmur?
9. A seven year old female Cocker Spaniel, which has been raised in the house and has received all inoculations, is brought to your pet clinic. The dog is taken three times weekly on long walks. Lately, at the end of her walks she shows excitement, restlessness, vertigo, and collapse. While collapsed, no vomiting, salivation, or defecation are noticed. Lately, the dog appears to be hyperexcitable, with a tendency to tire easily. Clinical pathology reveals: a negative urinalysis, pH of urine—6.5, BUN—28 mg. %, fasting blood glucose—58 mg. %, and a negative fecal flotation. Nothing abnormal could be found on neurological examination. Give a possible diagnosis:
10. In the midst of a very busy summer day at your animal hospital, a three year old Poodle is rushed into you by its owner. The owner stated that she locked the dog alone in the car for only an hour while she went shopping. Hastily, you notice that the dog has dilated pupils, nystagmus, and a temperature of 107°. Immediately you employ treatment for:

(Answers page 112)

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calves are castrated by cutting in the Imperial Valley. Because lay personnel are used to castrate these calves, hemorrhage and infection are common sequelae. The infections are treated in the same manner as the shipping fevers. Some infections require opening and flushing as subsequent treatment. The other problem of postcastration is hemorrhage. Blood transfusions are widely instituted by Dr. Howard for this condition using the vast number of cattle available as his blood source. Transfusions are also used in leptospirosis cases.

A number of other conditions are commonplace in the lots both at physical examination and at autopsy. These include leptospirosis as mentioned before, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, bovine virus diarrhea-mucosal disease complex, coccidiosis, anaplasmosis, and fluke-initiated bacillary hemoglobinuria. The organisms causing these diseases are readily available because of the contaminated pens and the multitude of cattle of different origin and background. Few encephalitic diseases are diagnosed especially during the

summer. This is consistent with encephalitides usually being cold weather diseases. The ambient temperature of the Imperial Valley during the summer months often reaches 120° F. The exception is coccidial encephalopathy which is a very common disease process there.

Conclusion

Commercial feedlot practice is just another example of the expanding opportunities opening for veterinarians. It has some new problems and some of the same old problems. Disease processes and handling of cattle are often different. This new aspect of veterinary medicine is just beginning, and the future looks very promising and profitable.

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Answers to Small Animal Review

1. 85%–90% of all pups have lost their maternal antibody titer by the time they reach nine weeks of age. By fourteen weeks of age, at least 95% of all pups have lost their antibody titer.
2. Feline infectious peritonitis.
3. Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.
4. In the cervical area, resulting pressure from a disc syndrome affects the ventral spinal nerves, therefore, giving subsequent pain rather than paralysis. In the thoraco-lumbar area, the involved discs put pressure on the spinal cord, resulting in paralysis.
5. The three conditions are: 1) Avascular necrosis of femoral head; 2) Avascular necrosis of tibial crest; 3) Osteochondritis dissecans. Corticosteroids would reduce the blood supply to these areas, and, therefore, would reduce healing. Also, steroids would reduce pain sensations from these areas, therefore, the dog would be more apt to aggravate the condition by over-exercising the affected parts, instead of resting it as is recommended.

6. Granulomatous colitis.
7.
 - a. Corneal ulcer
 - b. Superficial punctate keratitis
 - c. Entropion
 - d. Glaucoma
 - e. Retinal ectasia
 - f. Distichiasis
8. Persistent patency of the ductus arteriosus.
9. Pancreatic islet cell tumor.
10. Heat prostration.