

100,000 units of penicillin was injected intravenously following a temperature rise up to 104.4° F. and also 7 cc. of neoprontosil was administered intramuscularly. The administration of neoprontosil was abandoned because the entire excretion of the drug occurs by way of the kidneys. Thirty gms. of dextrose and 50,000 units of penicillin in 15 cc. of sterile physiological saline was given intravenously b. i. d. for three days.

Fifteen gms. of 50 per cent dextrose solution was administered on the second and third days. A Bipp paste pack was maintained on the wound while the dog was hospitalized. The penicillin was successful in controlling the localized peritonitis that developed and was not toxic in spite of the diminished renal capacity to handle the excretion of the drug. While in the clinic the dog showed consistent oligouria. Supportive treatment consisted of 3 oz. of liquid peptone and 4 oz. of kaopectate administered per os daily.

The dog was discharged 19 days after the initial operation and died 3 days after it went home. Death resulted from uremic poisoning, as the remaining kidney never was able to completely take over the physiological level of urinary excretion.

—Jack M. Nelson, '46

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Dental Involvements in the Equine.

On February 27, 1945, a 4-year-old mare was presented to the Stange Memorial Clinic. A swelling on the right side of the face had been noted the previous day. The tongue was swollen and she was unable to open her mouth. The temperature was normal and the general condition good.

Upon examination it was found that the swelling was an abscess which pointed into the intermandibular space. An incision was made and the abscess allowed to drain. Hot packs were applied to the right cheek for a short while each day for three days before a speculum could be inserted and the teeth examined.

A rather unusual situation was found in that no alveolar periostitis was discernable by palpation. Since this type of ab-

sciss is usually due to an infected tooth it was decided to repel the fourth lower cheek tooth. The basis for such action is that this is the oldest tooth in the mouth and most often the cause of such trouble. The tooth was repelled after making a trephine opening along the lower border of the mandible. Dental packs soaked in Bipp were put in place and these were changed regularly. There was marked evidence of periostitis completely surrounding the root of the tooth.

Repelled Tooth

A week after the tooth was repelled some pus was liberated upon digital palpation in the cavity. It was believed that this was due to spicules of bone which were ready to come out. The exudate increased after this and the horse was placed on the table for a more complete examination. At this time the third lower tooth was found to be infected also and it was repelled and the cavity curetted. Routine treatment was followed for ten days after which a considerable amount of granulation tissue lined the cavity. A plug of dental wax was inserted and the horse was discharged with this in place.

—John L. Innes, '45

Atresia of Anus and rectum and Recto-Vaginal Fistula in a Calf. On August 22, 1940 a pure bred 3-year-old Holstein heifer calf was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic. The calf was only one day old and she had been straining and bawling since birth. Examination revealed a fistula one-half inch in diameter between the rectum and vagina located about 2 inches anterior to the vulva.

Chloral Hydrate

Chloral hydrate, 1½ oz. was given by the stomach tube. Ten cc. of 2 per cent procaine was infiltrated. A circular incision was made about 1 inch above the upper commissure of the of the vulva. Meconium was flushed out with 2 per cent sodium bicarbonate. The skin of the anus was sutured with No. 12 black silk sutures.