

the evening another ampule of Digifolin was given. On July 4, the patient died.

Post-mortem examination revealed a valvular vegetative endocarditis involving the left atrio-ventricular valve, marked cardiac dilatation and a hemorrhagic infarct in the lateral wall of the left ventricle measuring 3 cm. in diameter. Two emboli were present in the left coronary artery that supplied the infarcted portion of the myocardial wall. Multiple renal hemorrhagic infarcts were detected, and there was also a generalized chronic passive hyperemia with a moderate amount of hepatic cirrhosis.

Valvular defects and cardiac dilatation are not uncommon findings in old dogs, but coronary thrombosis has seldom been diagnosed in a living dog.

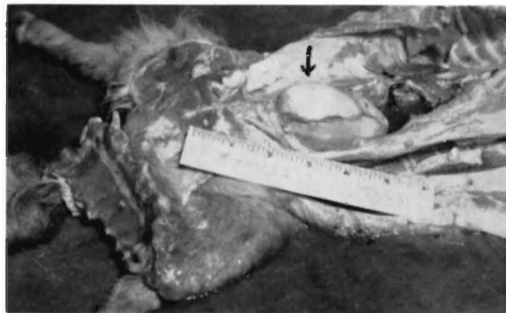
Gary Kempers, '55

4

Cystic Calculus in a Pekingese.

On Sept. 30, 1953, a three-year-old Pekingese female was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic. She was emaciated, depressed and appeared toxic with a history of being sick periodically for the past two years. She had been treated several times for a kidney infection by a local veterinarian. Her owner noticed a hematuria along with frequent and scanty urination, and thought she could feel a stone in the abdominal area. Palpation of the abdomen revealed a large circumscribed mass in the region of the bladder; fluoroscopy disclosed a cystic calculus. Because kidney infection was suspected, a blood urea determination was made and found to be 172 mg. per 100 cc. of blood.

Although the patient was a poor surgical risk, a cystotomy was decided upon for the following morning. In the meantime, the patient was given 200 cc. of dextrose and B-complex solution and 70 cc. of parenamine subcutaneously. In addition, 250 mg. of aueromycin was given orally. The latter was given to control infection in the bladder, but the patient vomited the medication a short time after administration. The patient was more de-



Arrow points at the large cystic calculus.

pressed in the afternoon and became comatose. During the evening prior to surgery, she died.

The post-mortem findings revealed uremia as the cause of death. A cystic calculus, measuring approximately 7 x 8 cm., was found along with focal nephritis of the left kidney, a thickened bladder and an ulcerative hemorrhagic gastritis.

While this case is not unusual in itself, it serves well to emphasize the necessity for a thorough examination of the patient: the cystic calculus was easily palpable and should not have been overlooked previously.

Jerry Shey, '54

5

Paratuberculosis in a Bovine.

On Aug. 17, 1953, a three-year-old Shorthorn cow was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of a chronic intestinal disorder. There had been other animals with the same symptoms in the neighborhood, and a creek which ran through the pasture where this cow grazed also ran through several other neighboring pastures.

Samples of blood, urine and feces were collected and tested. The blood and urine samples tested negative for any pathology. A few nematode ova and coccidial oöcysts were found in the fecal sample.

On August 20, a test was run using avian tuberculin. Six cubic centimeters of avian tuberculin was injected intravenously at 9:10 a.m. The results were as follows: