

On March 22, the cow appeared quite depressed. No rumen movements were present. One oz. of three parts tartar emetic, one part gentian and one part nux vomica was given in a capsule for a ruminatoric.

The next day the cow was very depressed. No rumen movements were present. The cow was not straining. One quart of molasses in two gallons of warm water was given by means of a stomach tube and a stomach pump. One oz. of three parts of tartar emetic, one part gentian and one part nux vomica were given in a capsule per orum. The patient had eaten very little in the preceding week, so these medicinals were given to stimulate rumen motility and provide some nourishment.

The cow expired later in the day.

Necropsy showed the cadaver to have chronic focal purulent nephritis, chronic cystitis, necrotic metritis, necrotic vaginitis and a macerated fetus that had died at about the fourth month of gestation. All that was left of the fetus was bones and a mass of necrotic tissue.

Loyd A. Jensen '51

3

Hemorrhagic Metritis with Resulting Anemia. On Feb. 20, 1950, a 12 year old Boston bitch was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of having hemorrhaged from the uterus over a period of three weeks. Upon admittance the dog showed extreme depression and a very pronounced anemia of the mucus membranes. A diagnosis of hemorrhagic metritis was made.

A complete oophorohysterectomy was indicated and the patient was placed on the table in dorsal recumbency and restrained. The ventral abdominal wall was shaved, defatted with ether and sprayed with 70 percent ethyl alcohol.

Ether anesthesia was used.

An incision one and one-half in. long was made posterior to the umbilicus. The right horn of the uterus was secured with a Coyault hook and pulled out

through the incision. An angiotribe forceps was placed across the ligament. The ovarian artery was tied off distal to the forceps with "O" catgut. The ligament was then severed distal to the forceps. The same procedure was followed with the left horn. The body of the uterus was then pulled through the incision and an Oschner forceps placed across the body just anterior to the cervix and the body of the uterus severed. A purse string suture and two infolding sutures were used to close the cut end of the uterus.

The peritoneum was closed with a continuous suture of catgut. Five interrupted nylon sutures were used to close the skin incision. Elastic bandage was wrapped tightly around the abdomen and 400,000 units of procaine penicillin hydrochloride were given intramuscularly in the right hip.

The patient was allowed to go home following the operation with instructions to the owner to return the animal on Feb. 22, for observation and further treatment. Liver tablets fortified with ferrous sulfate and folic acid were dispensed and the owner was instructed to give the patient two tablets three times daily for a period of 10 days.

On Feb. 22, and Feb. 24, the patient was returned to the clinic for an injection of 400,000 units of procaine penicillin hydrochloride and two cc. of liver extract intramuscularly. The liver extract was continued by the local veterinarian. The dog was returned on Feb. 28, and the nylon sutures were removed. The dog made an uneventful recovery.

R. B. Holst '51

4

Obturator Paralysis following Dystocia. A first calf Brown Swiss heifer was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic the afternoon of Jan. 12, 1950. Delivery of an abnormally large calf had been attempted in the field.

Upon arrival at the clinic the heifer was down. An epidural anesthesia of 10 cc. of 2 percent procaine was given. The

calf, in normal position and presentation, offered no complication to delivery other than size. Cephalotomy had been previously performed in an attempt to deliver the calf. A subcutaneous amputation of the left foreleg of the fetus was accomplished with the aid of a hook castrating knife. Forced extraction was then employed until the fetal pelvis engaged the maternal pelvic inlet. Evisceration of the fetus, followed by splitting the fetal pelvis with the fetotome, permitted delivery. The fetal membranes were expelled a short time later.

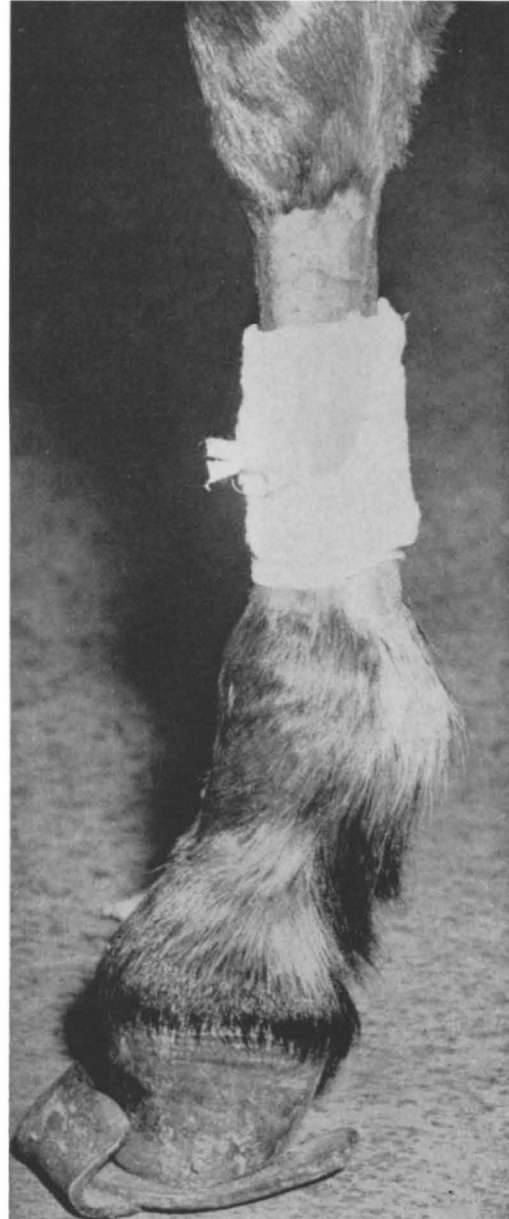
Sulfanilamide, 500 gr. initial dose, followed by 250 gr. doses morning, noon, and night was given orally for five days.

Twelve Gm. of powdered tartar emetic, gentian and nux vomica, equal parts, was given per os each day for 18 consecutive days.

The pulse, respiration and temperature remained within normal ranges during clinical confinement.

Efforts were made to get the heifer to stand after the embryotomy but the left hind leg went into extreme abduction when she attempted to support her weight. A diagnosis of unilateral obturator paralysis was made. The animal was placed in a well bedded stall and rolled over several times a day. On the sixth day she was assisted to her feet and was able to stand just for a few seconds. Each succeeding day she was helped to her feet and assisted in balancing herself for 15 minutes. On the morning of the eighteenth day she was standing in her stall eating hay. The heifer was well on the road to recovery when she was discharged on Feb. 6, 1950.

Sam Holman '51



After operation with corrective shoeing.

5

Congenital Contracted Deep Flexor Tendon.

A Tennessee Walking Horse colt one year of age was presented for treatment with a history of lameness on the left front foot. On examination the fetlock joint was found to be held permanently flexed, and a diag-

nosis of contracted deep flexor tendon was made. It was decided that a tenotomy be performed.

The operative site was clipped and a 1-1000 mercuric bichloride pack was applied for preoperative antisepsis.

On Feb. 8, 1950, the patient was restrained on the operating table where the operative site was shaved and the