

CLINICAL MEDICINE

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1 **An Anomaly in a Lamb.** While performing an orchidectomy on a two month old lamb, the owner pointed out what he had considered a long standing wound under the left ear of the animal.

Examination of the area, after cleaning away the matted wool and debris, revealed the fact that the supposed wound was instead rudimentary mouth parts. The area from the base of the ear, half-way down the posterior border of the mandible, and extending posteriorly for three quarters of an inch was covered with a bluish white mucous membrane. At the ventral border of the area was a protuberance an inch long and one-half inch wide. The dorsal surface was covered with the same mucous membrane which covered the rest of the opening while the ventral surface was covered with skin and wool. At the tip of the protuberance were two perfectly formed teeth which, upon palpation, were observed to be set in the anterior portion of the rudimentary mandible. The mucous membrane on the dorsum was pinched back at the tip and along one side suggestive of a rudimentary tongue.

Digital palpation into the depths of the opening revealed that the partially developed mouth parts had a communication into the otherwise normal pharynx. This opening was large enough to allow passage of a finger.

The owner, after observing the anomaly, stated that the lamb had at first refused to nurse but after repeated hand feedings had learned to nurse and had gotten along as well as other lambs in the same flock.

It was observed at the time of examination that particles of food and saliva had

been forced through the pharyngeal opening and had soiled the wool under the rudimentary mandible.

This anomaly is known as distomea.

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2 **Gastric Rupture in a Horse.** On the morning of June 16, 1942, an old mare which had tentatively been diagnosed as a "sleeper suspect" was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The history given was that the mare had been out on pasture in apparently normal condition in the evening. The next morning she was found standing with her head down in a stupor-like condition. Her back and sides were soiled, indicating that she had suffered pain during the night.

In the clinic, the mare stood with her head hung down to the ground, and occasionally made circles as if to lie down. Marked incoordination was evident from her constant shifting in order to maintain her balance. The visible mucous membranes were injected and muscular twitching in the abdominal and pectoral regions was apparent. Respirations were