

of calcium gluconate were given intravenously.

The following morning the condition of the cow was much worse, the nervous symptoms being greatly exaggerated and a general weakness evident. Two ounces of chloral hydrate were given by way of a stomach tube to produce sedation.

Post Mortem

During the morning of December 24, the cow was so near death that euthanasia was carried out. Necropsy revealed hemorrhagic enteritis, cloudy swelling of the kidneys, and fatty degeneration of the liver. Petechial hemorrhages were present on the gall bladder, mucosa of the urinary bladder, and on the pericardial sac. The mucous membranes in general showed a slight anemia with some cyanosis.

Cultures from the liver, spleen, and heart blood were negative for bacterial infection. The temperature never rose over 101.6 while the cow was in the hospital.

The death of this animal was probably due to a toxemia which can be attributed indirectly to the large amounts of roughage fed. The intestinal mucosa was traumatized by the coarse particles of roughage which had not been broken down in the rumen. The mechanical injury to the intestines resulted in the opening of many atria for the absorption of toxins. Also large amounts of blood lost through the intestinal tract no doubt lowered the resistance of the animal to the toxemia.

—H. H. Rohwer, fall '43

6

Lymphocytomatosis in a Dog, A four-year-old male Scottish Terrier, was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic. Examination of the dog revealed an acute inflammatory swelling between the prepuce and the right hind leg, and an enlargement of the superficial inguinal lymph nodes. Nothing indicated the cause of the inflammation present.

Questioning the owner revealed the following facts:

1. A slight enlargement on the side of the prepuce had been noticed about five weeks before.
2. Six days before, while giving the dog a bath, the involved area appeared to have enlarged.
3. The dog had been examined by a veterinarian who advised bringing it to the clinic.
4. The enlargement had increased rapidly in size in the five days prior to presentation at the clinic.

The acuteness of the inflammation suggested an infectious etiology and diathermy treatments were instituted in an effort to dispel the cause or to point it. Treatments were for periods varying between fifteen and thirty minutes for the first twelve days of hospitalization. On the thirteenth day the acuteness of the inflammation had disappeared and the enlargement, which had increased in size one hundred percent during the hospitalization and which also involved the left side of the prepuce, began to take on the appearance of a tumor.

Blood Count

Three days after the dog was presented, a blood count was made as an aid in establishing a diagnosis. The red cell count was 7,500,000 and the white cell count was 11,460. At the time the tumor formation was first suspected, a differential white cell count was made which revealed 89.5 percent polymorphonuclear granulocytes both mature and immature forms, 4 percent monocytes, and 6.5 percent lymphocytes. A complete blood count on the following day resulted in a red cell count of 5,140,000 and a white cell count of 18,640. The differential was 87 percent polymorphonuclears, 7 percent monocytes, and 6 percent lymphocytes.

These blood counts suggested an atypical leucemia and on the fifteenth day after hospitalization a biopsy specimen from the enlargement was taken. Frozen microsections revealed a malignant lymphoid tumor. The owner was informed that the condition was incurable and euthanasia was advised.

Post mortem examination revealed the following: "Lymphocytomatosis involving

the external and internal inguinal, all sublumbar, and pelvic nodes; cervical, prescapular and axillary nodes were also involved."

An interesting observation made on the case was the appearance of two diathermy burns on the surface of the tumor. The fact that the dog would always micturate during the diathermy treatment was undoubtedly a contributing factor to these burns.

—R. B. Morgan, winter, '43

" . . . Let us then keep before us the fact that the acceptance of a new method of treatment or control must bear the hall-mark of experience of its use in the field under conditions which we are likely to meet in our everyday life. Until such proof is forthcoming we must rely on our present methods for general use, even though they be cumbersome and their results not so spectacular as we may desire.

Hard work on our cases may mean the saving of a life which might otherwise be lost. Every life is of importance, every

live beast has an economic value to the country today. Each individual veterinary surgeon, be he research worker, practitioner or carrying out any other type of work in which the health and well-being of our livestock is concerned has a duty to perform as never before—the saving of animal life, the maintenance of animal health and the restoration of sick animals to ultimate health and productivity, when desirable. Let us see to it that we do not spare ourselves at this time to carry out our duty, keeping in front of us that newer methods of treatment must be vouched for by experience in the field before being accepted for universal application."

—The Veterinary Journal

Ten states are represented by freshman students of the Veterinary Division at Iowa State College. There are 34 students from Iowa, 7 from Minnesota, 6 from Wisconsin, 5 from Illinois, 3 from Nebraska, 2 from Missouri, and one each from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma.

Congratulations

TO THE GRADUATING SENIORS

The staff of the Veterinary Student takes this opportunity to thank you for your past interest in our publication; and greatly appreciate your interest in the future as shown by your 100% subscriptions.