

From this time on the mare began to pick up in her feed consumption and began to be more alert. Antibiotic therapy was still being employed.

A final anesthetic was employed in the form of Equitol on April 27. At this time the cast was removed and pressure necrosis observed on both sides of the hock and at the fetlock. A few bone spicules were observed protruding through the skin approximately four inches above the fetlock joint; these were removed. Again the entire area was cleansed and a new cast applied. This day marked the last use of antibiotic therapy, and from this time on, no odor was detected around the cast. Moreover, the mare continued to be in good spirits. She was then examined and found to be in the later stages of pregnancy.

The cast was removed for the final time on April 29, and an x-ray taken. There was good callus formation, although some bone necrosis was still remaining. On the subsequent days the leg was dusted with sulfanilamide powder and air slaked lime. Fly spray was used as needed. No further change in the mare's condition was noted until the night of June 24, when a successful parturition took place.

The mare was discharged on July 4, having undergone both successful healing of the compound comminuted fracture and a successful parturition.

Scot Dickinson, '54

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Hydrops Amnii in a Ewe. On April 28, 1953, a two-year-old ewe was presented at the clinic with a history of being bloated. The ewe was due to lamb in approximately one week.

Upon examination, the left side of the ewe was seen to be greatly distended posteriorly, with swelling of the subcutaneous tissue around the thigh. There appeared to be relaxation or separation of the abdominal muscles. The ewe was able to stand but had difficulty in moving about.



Hydrops amnii.

On April 29, the ewe was unable to stand alone. The swelling had increased from the previous day and considerable edema and displacement of the udder was noted. A tentative diagnosis of hydrops amnii was made, and it was decided to sacrifice the ewe in an attempt to save the lamb. The ewe was placed under nembutal anesthesia and two healthy lambs were delivered by caesarian section. Upon opening the abdominal wall, the uterus was found to be tremendously distended with fluid. A 14-inch horizontal rupture of the left flank muscles in their midportion was observed and only the skin remained intact. The ewe died post-operatively.

Gene Jordahl, '54

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Infarction of the Duodenum. On Dec. 18, 1953, a five-year-old Brown Swiss cow was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The patient had previously been examined by the ambulatory clinicians, at which time she had shown few diagnostic symptoms. She was

positive to the electronic metal detector test and was sent to the clinic as a "hardware" suspect.

When the patient arrived at the clinic she was in a very weak and debilitated condition; the pulse was 70 and was very weak; respirations were about 45 and the temperature was 101.6°F.

A rumenotomy was performed the same day the patient was admitted. Several nails and pieces of wire were removed from the reticulum, although none were found to be penetrating the mucosa. At this time it was thought that adhesions could be palpated outside of the reticulum with the possibility of an encapsulated foreign body between the reticulum and the diaphragm. The incision was closed in the usual manner and the patient was given 500 cc. of glucose intravenously and 3,000,000 units of penicillin intramuscularly.

The day following surgery the patient was very depressed; 500 cc. of glucose and 3,000,000 units of penicillin were again administered. On December 20, 500 cc. of calcium gluconate was administered in addition to glucose and penicillin as given the previous day; the patient was still very depressed and her temperature had dropped to 100°F. On December 21, the patient was very weak and could not rise to its feet. The temperature was 99°F. and the pulse was very weak. Five hundred cubic centimeters of glucose was given intravenously. The patient expired during the night of December 22, 1953.

Autopsy revealed an infarction of the duodenum three inches anterior to the entrance of the hepatic duct that involved the entire circumference of the intestine. Fibrinous adhesions in the area indicated that the condition had been present several days. There were no perforations. The duodenum anterior to the obstruction was greatly distended and the abomasum was enlarged to about three feet long and twelve inches in diameter.

Although the occurrence of this disease entity is rather infrequent, we should remember that it does occur. It should

be remembered as a possible diagnosis when there are digestive disturbances of an obscure nature.

N. J. Hyde, '54

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Transmissible Lymphosarcoma.

On Feb. 10, 1953, a ten-year-old male boxer was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic with many small urticarial-like swellings in the skin of the entire body. A large growth, one and one-half inches in diameter, was in the skin of the back. Some of the swellings were reported to have existed for only a short time, while others were quite firm in consistency and more persistent in growth. The condition had been noted for approximately two months by the owner and was diagnosed by a local veterinarian as urticaria. Antihistamine treatment had been administered without benefit.

On February 11, a hematological study showed no significant findings. Biopsies were performed on two of the growths, and diagnosis of the highly malignant condition, transmissible lymphosarcoma, was made.

On February 13, the owner requested that the dog be destroyed. Upon post mortem examination, numerous white, neoplastic masses, 1-5 cm. in diameter, and quite firm in consistency, were found in the subcutis of the back and sides. There were numerous smaller masses found on the mucosa of the prepuce. Other findings were: slight enlargement of the superficial lymph nodes, fatty degeneration of the kidney with numerous healed infarcts, chronic valvular endocarditis and chronic hepatitis. There were no signs of metastasis to internal organs.

This case is interesting because of the tumor-like masses on the mucosa of the prepuce. They are indicative of the condition transmissible lymphosarcoma, also known as transmissible venereal tumor of the dog. The absence of tumorous growths on the penis and the presence of