

mentality was perfectly clear, and his diet had not been varied for several months.

The other dog was a female cocker spaniel, two years old, with practically the same history. While no motor irritant was evident, a pronounced hyperesthesia was apparent. The dog reacted as though she had received an overdose of strychnine. Any loud noise would cause her to jump and become instantly alert.

The condition in these two cases was diagnosed as sunstroke, the latter quite mild, and a sedative dose of phenobarbital sodium administered per ovum.

Subsequent report was that symptoms in both cases disappeared and never recurred.

—J. A. Graham, '42

3 Mandibular Osteoma in the Horse.

On Feb. 3, 1942, a two year old Belgian colt was brought to the Stange Memorial Clinic for treatment. Examination of the colt revealed a large osseous growth on the left medial, mental surface of the mandible.

The history of this case is of special interest. When the colt was weaned it was forcibly restrained and tore its lower lip on the manger. The wound was treated and sutured. It was healing nicely until it was again torn open by the colt. The wound was not sutured a second time. A period of nine months elapsed before the animal was received by the Veterinary Clinic; during this time the tumorous growth attained its large development. This is one of the few cases in which a definite history of trauma accompanies a tumor formation.

The day following presentation the colt was given an ounce and a half of chloral hydrate by means of a stomach tube, and placed on the operating table. The operative area was cleaned and the margins of the growth were infiltrated with a two per cent procaine solution. The incision was made through the skin and soft structures down to the bone, and an attempt was made to remove the tumor from the mandible with a chisel. However, the



blood supply to the part was so great and the osseous tissue such that hemorrhage could not be controlled and the operation was discontinued. The animal was then destroyed by means of an electric current.

On post-mortem examination, the third incisor on the left side showed a medial displacement. The structure of the tooth was changed, the enamel being leather-like in consistency, while the dentine resembled thick jelly.

—R. Rasmussen, '42

4 Prolapsed Uterus in a Cow.

On July 22, 1941, a three year old purebred Holstein cow had an apparently normal calving. Following parturition, the cow was allowed to drink approximately five gallons of warm water, and for a period of three hours was left unnoticed.

When the cow was again looked at, a large portion of the uterus was noticed to be protruding. The protruding portion was wrapped in a clean sheet and the local veterinarian was called.

The cow had cleaned, and about 22 to 24 inches of the uterus was protruding when the veterinarian arrived. He removed the sheet and rubbed about a quart of sugar on the surface of the uterus, which was then manually pushed back into its normal position. The sugar acts in two possible ways. First it stimulates the mucous glands in the wall of the uterus to secrete, and second, the liquid contents of the uterus are hypertonic due to the presence of the sugar, resulting in a passage of fluid into the lumen of the uterus.

The flushing has a cleansing action on the uterus. No drugs were administered. One suture of heavy bandaging material was placed across the vulva. No straining was evident, and at the end of two days the suture was removed.

A suppurative exudate with a foul odor was evident for about ten days, after which complete recovery was effected.

—M. R. Flickinger, '43

5

Nails in Stomach of a Dog. In the annals of canine surgical history, the case of a two and one-half months old collie pup and his stomach full of nails will hold a unique position. The patient, was presented with a history of having swallowed twenty roofing nails after discovering the family tool box in the cellar.

After careful examination and palpation, the diagnosis was made of foreign bodies in a very distended stomach. One could hear the nails jingle upon palpating the stomach. The doctor decided to fluoroscope the animal and found many more nails present than was given in the history. The temperature of the animal was 102 degrees, pulse rate was 98 and respiration was normal. The prognosis was favorable, so the patient was prepared for operation by an intravenous injection of dextrose (20 per cent) and saline solution 20cc. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$. The patient was anesthetized with nembutal and secured in the dorsal position. The field of operation was shaved, cleansed with ether and painted with Mercresin before a sterile shroud was placed in position.

Gastrotomy

A three inch incision was made lateral to the median line with considerable care. The stomach was grasped and drawn out as far as possible. Sterile cotton was packed about the organ to prevent its return to the cavity and also prevent the contents of the stomach entering the peritoneal cavity after the incision of the stomach was made. The incision of the gastrotomy was made at the greater curvature of the stomach and the foreign bodies removed. The foreign bodies were located in the

stomach and duodenum, and consisted of eighty-eight inch and a half roofing nails, three screws and a pin.

The mucous membrane of the stomach was sutured first, and then the muscular wall was sutured with silk using the Czerny-Lembert stitch. After returning the stomach to the peritoneal cavity, the skin, abdominal wall, and peritoneum of the laparotomy wound were sutured with silk using interrupted stitches. After applying an antiseptic powder to the wound, and eight-tailed bandage was used to give support and prevent the possibility of a hernia.

The following day the patient had a normal temperature, pulse and respiration and was playing in the kennel. He drank broth four different times during the day. Milk was given the patient besides a dose of mineral oil the following day. 5 cc. homologous anti-canine distemper serum was given and the patient allowed to begin eating solid food again. The recovery was uneventful and the patient was discharged five days after the operation.

—H. A. Grell, '42

6

Unusual Maternal Dystocia. On October 20, 1941, an eleven-year-old Shorthorn cow was brought into the Stange Memorial Clinic. The owner reported that the cow was bred Jan. 10, 1941, and that it was time for a normal pregnancy to terminate. He also stated that the cow was in labor for several hours.

Upon vaginal palpation tumor-like enlargements were found at the lateral walls of the vagina. The cervix was also nearly obliterated by the growths.

It was decided that a Caesarean section must be resorted to in an effort to save the life of the dam. The patient was placed on the operating table and two ounces of chloral hydrate in 500 cc. of sterile-water were injected intravenously as an anesthetic. The right paralumbar region was prepared as an operative site. An incision was made through the abdominal wall down to the viscera. The tumorous condition of the organs at that area prevented the operator from delivering the