

urine was dark colored and contained blood clots. A urinalysis gave the following clinical picture: specific gravity, 1.048; reaction (pH), 7.5; sediment — triple phosphate, red blood cells, white blood cells, bacteria, and swollen epithelial casts. A radiograph was taken and showed the presence of concretions in the bladder. The patient was treated with a urinary antiseptic and Jenotone (Jen Sal) for two days before the surgery was performed.

The patient was given morphine at 10:50 A.M. on the day of surgery. At 11:10 A.M. she was anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium injected intravenously. The abdomen was prepared for aseptic surgery. A two and one-half inch midline incision was made three inches posterior to the umbilicus. The bladder was exposed and wrapped in a towel soaked with warm, sterile saline. A three-fourths inch incision was made in the apex of the bladder and cystic calculi were removed. The bladder and urethra were flushed with sterile saline. The bladder was sutured with #00 catgut using two layers of infolding sutures. The peritoneum and rectus sheath were sutured with interrupted #00 catgut sutures. The skin was sutured with Vetafil using interrupted sutures.

The patient was given one-half cc. of penicillin-streptomycin combination and placed in a recovery cage. She made an uneventful recovery from the anesthetic. The next day, the patient was very active and feeling good, but was continued on penicillin-streptomycin therapy for a few days following surgery. She was able to urinate although not in normal amounts. The pH of the urine was about 6.5. It was recommended that the dog be given a multiple vitamin preparation containing vitamin A.

This case is a good example of a diagnosis and successful treatment of urinary calculi in a dog. The age of the patient is noteworthy.

James F. Lucas '63

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A peculiar lipoma of the dog. On October 18, a seven year old female cocker spaniel was presented to the small animal clinic with a large swelling

on the medial and caudal side of the right hind leg and right inguinal area. The dog had a history of being hit by an automobile approximately six months previously, but the owner did not observe any after effects following the accident. About two months ago the animal was being clipped and the swelling was noted on the caudal and medial side of the leg. No history was obtained as to whether the swelling had increased over the two month period before it was brought to the clinic.

Upon examination and palpation the swelling was noted to be fairly soft and without a great deal of fluctuation. The swelling extended from the right inguinal area to the medial and caudal side of the right leg. Conditions considered were: a femoral hernia, an inguinal hernia, or a neoplasm of some type. The external inguinal ring could not be palpated, and it could not be determined if there was any abdominal viscera in the enlargement. The swelling did not seem to be firm enough to be a tumor unless it was a lipoma.

From external examination alone the cause of the enlargement could not be diagnosed.

The dog was prepared for surgery. The area was clipped, shaved and painted with pheno-mercuric nitrate. The patient was anesthetized with two ml. of pentobarbital sodium using one-half grain of morphine as a preanesthetic. The dog was rather old and somewhat overweight so caution was used in administration of the anesthetic.

A four inch, slightly oblique, longitudinal skin incision was made in the right inguinal area. The mass, which was covered by a muscle sheath, was observed and palpated again. The muscle sheath was then incised, and a large lipoma was revealed. The lipoma was bluntly dissected out. It was encapsulated by the thin muscle sheath capsule and was easily removed. The size of the lipoma was approximately six inches by four inches by two inches. (Fig. 1) The mass was nearly avascular so there was only a limited amount of hemorrhage which was quickly controlled with a sterile gauze pack. The muscle sheath was sutured with interrupted sutures using #0 gut. A continuous subcuticular suture of #00 gut was placed

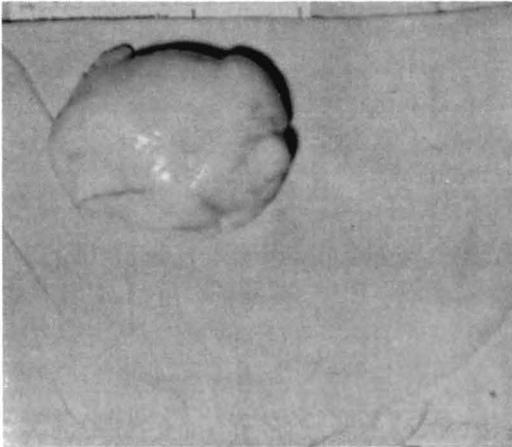


Fig. 1. Lipoma removed from thigh.

in the subcutaneous tissue. The skin was closed with mattress sutures, and the patient was placed in a recovery cage.

On the first day following surgery, the animal had a temperature of 103.2° so one cc. of penicillin-streptomycin combination was given intramuscularly for three injections over a three day period. The incision healed without incident except for a slight amount of post-operative swelling.

The interesting aspect of this case was not that it was a delicate and dramatic surgical procedure, but rather the size and location of the lipoma.

Ronald Jensen '62

Canine Training

In the American Kennel Club's new edition of *The Complete Dog Book*, we find that one of the basic mistakes made by many home trainers is that of continued anger at a dog that has misbehaved, or has been seemingly unable to absorb a training lesson. This has no effect on the dog except a harmful one. He cannot remember, after only a few minutes, what it was he did, or didn't do, and he only knows you are displeased with him. It is advised to follow the rule that when you have corrected your dog for either omission or commission, praise him at once. Let him know that the point has been made, but that you are still friends. Do this no matter how many times you have

to make the identical correction. It takes a few times for any correction to sink in and your praise afterwards won't lessen the impact. If they are constructive corrections they must be immediate and somehow connected with the act so as to show the dog instantly what he should be doing.

Another point made is that never, under any circumstances, discipline a dog when you have called him in to you or when he comes to you of his own accord. After a few times he'll be reluctant about coming or soon won't come at all. You have only to put yourself in his position, imagine a friend asking you to come to him, then shouting at or hitting you when you arrive. If a dog has done something wrong at a distance, either get to where he is for your correction, or forget about it until you have a chance to do it right.

Veterinary Medicine

Since 1854, when the first veterinary college in the United States was established in Philadelphia, American veterinary medicine has grown to become the nation's third largest health profession.

Veterinary medicine is not organized as a specialty of medicine but it a separate, self-governing profession having its own system of education, licensure, and organization, and adhering to a strict and highly developed code of ethics.

Veterinarians in the United States	21,954
Veterinarians in Canada	1,597
Membership in the AVMA	16,131
Veterinary Colleges in the U.S.	18
Veterinary Colleges in Canada	2

A recent government report estimates that North America will need 47,500 veterinarians by 1980.

About half of all veterinarians work with farm animals. On the basis of that percentage, and using total livestock numbers, each doctor of veterinary medicine is responsible, on the average, for the health of about 18,000 farm animals.