

CLINICAL MEDICINE

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1

Sterility. On March 25, 1946, a 4½ year old female Boston Terrier was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. This animal came in with the history of having failed to conceive during the last 4 heat periods. An enlargement in the inguinal region was first noticed 1½ years prior to admittance. The owner thought this enlargement to be a tumor. The bitch was examined at the time of admittance and the inguinal enlargement, upon palpation, was found to be reducible. With these factors in mind, a tentative diagnosis of reducible inguinal hernia was made.

The dog was given ½ gr. of morphine sulfate and 1/100 gr. of atropine sulfate preanesthetically. The abdomen was shaved and an antiseptic was applied. The anesthesia was then completed with ether. This right inguinal hernia was corrected by the open method. Two ligatures were applied to the neck of the peritoneal sac, and the stump was returned to the peritoneal cavity. The abdominal muscle opening was closed with 4 interrupted sutures of No. 2 plain catgut. The skin incision was closed by 5 interrupted sutures. An exploratory laparotomy incision was made 1 inch posterior to the umbilicus and the uterus systematically examined. The right horn was first examined and seemed to be normal but the body of the uterus showed a marked enlargement which appeared to be a fibroma. This was confirmed later by sectioning. The left horn showed marked atrophy, the ovaries, however, seemed quite normal. These facts undoubtedly accounted for the sterility of the bitch and a complete hysterectomy was decided upon.

The ovarian ends were ligated with No. 4 catgut and incised. The body of the uterus was also ligated and completely removed. The peritoneum was closed with No. 2 plain catgut, and interrupted silk sutures were placed in the skin and muscle. A roller bandage was applied to the abdomen. The roller bandage was removed in 3 days and the silk skin sutures were removed in 5 days. The incisions healed nicely, and the dog was released 10 days after admittance.

—R. T. Howard, '47

2

Eclampsia. On November 15, 1945, a 3 year old black female Cocker Spaniel was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The history secured stated that this dog had whelped 4 pups 11 days prior to admittance. A few days following parturition the animal became unsteady in the posterior limbs and went down. Upon examination, the dog was found to be unable to walk due to posterior limb paralysis. The muscles of the hind limbs also showed spasmodic

twitchings. The body temperature at this time was 106° F.

Eclampsia was diagnosed in this bitch because of her typical history and symptoms. The etiology of this condition is not definitely known, but it occurs in pregnant bitches as late as 50 days after whelping. It has also been observed in pregnant females that have been exposed to severe refrigeration and in suckling bitches following grief or anxiety due to the loss of 1 or more puppies.

This animal was treated by giving 20 cc. of calcium gluconate intravenously. Five minutes after the injection the animal was able to rise and to walk. Further treatment consisted of the subcutaneous injection of 30 cc. of calcium gluconate in divided doses in the flank region. The animal was then released to return home in seemingly normal condition.

—R. T. Howard, '47

The only two who can live as cheaply as one are a flea and a dog.

3

Toxemia in a Cow. A 6-year-old Holstein cow was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic on May 7, 1946. The history, according to the owner, was that the animal showed difficult breathing, anorexia and abdominal pain. The owner was an exceptionally good feeder, but the animal had been fed some corn fodder. The local veterinarian made a tentative diagnosis of ruminal impaction. He treated the animal on the first day by giving it 2 pounds of magnesium sulfate orally. The second day the animal was given 1 gallon of mineral oil. The animal showed no relief on the third day and was given 5 mgm. of lentin subcutaneously. No medication was given on the fourth day and the animal was brought to the clinic on the fifth day.

Upon examination, the animal seemed quite depressed. A marked toxemia was evident and symptoms of dehydration were pronounced. The temperature was

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