Impaction of the Small Colon in a Shetland Pony

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The owner was interested in correction of the condition to allow further use of the animal for breeding purposes. A blunt bistoury was introduced into the preputial diverticulum and the anterior ledge of the diverticulum was incised; further cutting was done with a suture scissors. Upon completion of the operation, the glans penis passed through the diverticulum and out the prepuce without the preputial diverticulum offering resistance. Sulfathiazole cream (5 percent) was instilled into the diverticulum and the patient released the same day.

A report was received from the owner 2 months following the operation stating the animal had no further trouble protruding the penis and had successfully bred 18 sows. Four sows bred prior to the operation had farrowed. The owner considers the operation a success. It is not known whether or not this defect is heritable.

John B. Mulder, '56

Coxa Plana (Legg-Perthes Disease). On Oct. 20, 1954, a 6-month-old male Labrador was referred to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The history was an intermittent luxation occurring in the hip joints for the past 3 weeks.

Physical examination revealed crepitation in each of the coxofemoral articulations. By manipulation the heads of the femurs could be dislocated from their sockets with great ease and little evidence of pain. The joints, in their natural position, were luxated.

A tentative diagnosis of coxa plana was made. The diagnosis was confirmed on the following day by a dorso-ventral radiograph of the pelvic area. The radiograph showed bilateral flattening of the heads of the femurs. The owner was given a guarded prognosis and the patient discharged on Oct. 21, 1954. Decalbion-Forte® was dispensed as supportive therapy.

A phone call to the owner on Feb. 3, 1955, indicated the dog had made an apparent recovery.

The etiology of this disease remains vague. Schnelle reports trauma, inflammation, rickets, unrecognized congenital subluxation, endocrine disorders, shallow acetabulums, familial, and vascular impediments have all been incriminated. Dogs with straight hind legs and little stifle angulation are believed to be more susceptible to this condition. The condition is most frequently seen in dogs 3 to 10 months of age.

Frank Hughes, '55

Impaction of the Small Colon in a Shetland Pony. On Oct. 20, 1954, a 6-month-old Shetland pony was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic. The history revealed that the animal had been treated for impaction on October 18. Oil and enemas were given by the local practicing veterinarian to no avail. Therefore, a laparotomy was decided upon.

General anesthesia was administered by means of intravenous pentobarbital sodium with an initial dose of 12 cc. The animal was restrained on the operating table in right lateral recumbency and the operative field (left flank and paralumbar fossa area) prepared by clipping, shaving, washing thoroughly, defatting with ether, and disinfecting with tincture of iodine.
The surrounding area was dampened with 1:1,000 dilution of bichloride of mercury, and the patient draped with sterile shrouds.

A vertical incision 10 inches long was made through the skin, muscle, and peritoneum midway between the last rib and the tuber coxae. The intestines were examined for an obstruction; an impacted mass was located in the small colon. The hard enteric contents were broken down manually without opening the bowel.

The intestines were returned to the peritoneal cavity, and the peritoneum was sutured with No. 2 chromic catgut. The muscle layers were then sutured, also with No. 2 chromic catgut. Finally, the skin was sutured with nylon. The wound was covered with sterile bandages by means of Flexo-seal.

Postoperatively, 1600 mg. of tetracycline hydrochloride was administered intravenously. The administration of tetracycline therapy was continued through the fourth day after surgery. The bandages were removed on October 28; the stitches were removed on October 30.

Following surgery and during the 10-day recovery period, the animal exhibited no symptoms of peritonitis or other adverse affects from the manipulation of the abdominal viscera. The patient made an uneventful recovery and was discharged from the clinic on Nov. 1, 1954.

John McEnaney, ’56

If the present birth rate continues, the U. S. can figure 7000 new meat eaters a week or the equivalent increase in meat consumption every year of a city the size of Providence, R. I.

According to Dr. W. W. Armistead, in dogs the use of 10cc. of whole blood per pound of body weight is recommended for replacement in extensive hemorrhage and 5 cc. per pound of body weight for therapy in cases of anemia.

Orphaned pigs will suck on a rubber sponge placed in a shallow pan of milk.

Bronchiolar (alveolar cell) tumors. The bronchiolar tumors of humans have morphologic similarities, particularly of the benign type, to pulmonary lesions of animals. This has led to speculation that the conditions are related and to unsuccessful attempts to transmit the tumors from man to animals. Pulmonary lesions, especially similar to the bronchiolar adenoma of man, have been described as developing spontaneously in sheep, goats, guinea pigs, and horses. In sheep the condition, which has been considered to be infectious, is referred to as jagziekte, verminous pneumonia, epizootic adenomatosis and Montana progressive pneumonia.

The gross and microscopic features of the disease in animals are strikingly similar to those noted in human cases of bronchiolar adenomas. In sheep the lesions are usually extensive in both lungs; the normal pulmonary architecture is retained; the cells lining alveoli are of high columnar type, and proliferation and lymphocytic infiltration of interstitial tissue is marked. The columnar epithelium is of a mucin forming type, but the alveoli are usually not distended with mucin. Continuity between cells of lining alveoli and bronchial epithelium can be demonstrated.

The exact cause of the spontaneous disease in animals is not known. It has been considered to be infectious and capable of epidemic spread. Many workers hold that it is of viral origin, but this has not been established with certainty. Neither the possibility of its being a nonspecific response to irritants nor the idea that it is a true tumor can be excluded. The latter view is supported by one reported instance in which the pulmonary lesion of a sheep had metastasized to regional lymph nodes.

Orphaned pigs will suck on a rubber sponge placed in a shallow pan of milk.