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Foreign Body in the Orbit of the Eye

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trunks which pass through the hiatus esophageus on the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the esophagus respectively. Once within the abdominal cavity these trunks branch freely to supply the parasympathetic innervation to all the compartments of the stomach and the intestines. The action of the parasympathetic system is to regulate motility of the gastrointestinal tract and inhibition of contraction of the pyloric sphincter and the reticulo-omasal orifice. Any combination of branches of the vagi may be injured by disease processes occurring near them, and there are a variety of possible resultant syndromes.

This case report has illustrated vagal nerve paralysis due to peritonitis with adhesions which was probably caused by a foreign body penetration from the reticulum. The result was atony of the gastrointestinal tract and probably incomplete pyloric stenosis.

REFERENCE

Robert Billiar '58

5 Umbilical Hernias in Twin Calves. On October 10, 1957, twin Holstein heifer calves were admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic. Both calves had umbilical hernias of almost identical size, and from involvement and connective tissue deposition appeared to have been present about the same length of time. In fact, the hernias were probably present at birth and of hereditary origin.

The animals were prepared for surgery. Each calf was given approximately 30 ml. of pentobarbital sodium intravenously to carry it into surgical anesthesia. The abdomen in both cases was shaved and then disinfected with alcohol.

An elliptical incision was made in the skin around the umbilicus in each case. The hernial sacs were dissected free from the surrounding tissue.

In the first calf the peritoneal cavity was opened. The peritoneum was sutured with Vetafil (synthetic suture material, Bengen and Co., Hannover, West Germany) using a continuous horizontal mattress stitch. The ring could not be drawn closed so plastic mesh was sutured over the opening. The subcutaneous tissue and skin were sutured with nylon using two sets of continuous blanket sutures, interrupted at mid-incision.

In the other heifer the sac was freed of its contents and the muscles were sutured together with No. 3 catgut using horizontal mattress sutures to close the ring. The subcutaneous tissue and skin were sutured with an interrupted mattress stitch using nylon.

No aftercare or antibiotics were required and the calves were sent home the day following surgery.

—Jim Ahern '58

Foreign Body in the Orbit of the Eye. On October 17, 1957, a 2-year old American Saddlebred gelding was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The only history given was "something wrong with the right eye". Examination showed a soft swelling in the area of the lower eyelid. A hard object could be palpated in this area. There was also considerable exudate present on the eye, but no break in the continuity of conjunctiva or skin.

Due to the hard object which could be palpated a foreign body was suspected. An X-ray was taken, but no foreign body could be seen on the radiograph.

For the next 3 days the area was treated by hot-packing. This seemed to reduce the exudation somewhat and also reduced the pain.

On October 21 the horse was given 3 cc. of promazine hydrochloride (50 mg./cc.) and restrained on its left side on the operating table. One hundred ml. of a solution containing 4.26 Gm. chloral hydrate, 0.96 Gm. pentobarbital, and 2.12 Gm. magnesium sulfate were given intravenously after the horse was on the table.
The conjunctival sac was flushed with normal saline and anesthetized with 2 percent butyn. The skin area below the lower lid was scrubbed, shaved, and disinfected with 70 percent alcohol. Local anesthesia was provided by infiltrating the area with 5 cc. of 2 percent procaine hydrochloride.

Sutured incision and, below, the piece of wood removed.

A 3-inch elliptical incision through the skin and subcutaneous tissue was made about 1 inch below the edge of the lower eyelid. At this stage a tumor was suspected, since no foreign body was visible on the radiograph. A hard fibrous mass of connective tissue could be grasped with the forceps and a hard core could be palpated extending between the globe and the bony orbit. This connective tissue mass was partially dissected free with a scalpel and then blunt dissection along with a steady pull on the mass was used. The connective tissue mass came free and within it was a piece of wood 5 cm. long and 1 cm. wide. This piece of wood had evidently been driven through the conjunctiva and into the periorbital space beneath the eye. The area was palpated for any further splinters but none were present. The skin incision was sutured with interrupted sutures of Vetafil (synthetic suture material, Bengen and Co., Hannover, West Germany). The conjunctival sac was flushed with saline, and Neo-polycin Ophthalmic Ointment® (Upjohn) was applied into the conjunctive sac. Tetanus antitoxin, 1,500 units, was given.

The next day there was some edema in the area of the incision, however, it was not excessive. The area was hot-packed for 15 minutes and Neo-polycin Ophthalmic Ointment® (Upjohn Co.) was placed in the conjunctival sac. This post-operative treatment was continued until October 25, when the animal was discharged. The edema was considerably reduced by this time and there was no exudation from the eye.

—Hillman Nelson ’58

ISOLATION OF LEPTOSPIRA POMONA FROM A CALF. REPORT OF A CASE IN ONTARIO. Two 3-week old calves from an Ontario herd, which in the previous 5 months had lost six calves, became ill with a fever of 103 and 103.5 degrees F. One (A) had hemoglobinuria, as had three of the previous cases; the other (B) had diarrhea. Blood transfusions and oxytetracycline (Terramycin) were ineffective in saving calf A which died the second day, but calf B recovered after 10 days. The previous six had all died within 12 hours after the owner had first observed them to be sick.

The blood of calf A contained 5.4 grams of hemoglobin and 90 mg. urea nitrogen per 100 cc. of blood, and 14,450 leucocytes per cubic millimeter. The blood of calf B was normal. No leptospira were detected in either the blood or urine by dark-field examination, but blood withdrawn at the height of fever (4 days later) from inoculated guinea pigs and hamsters yielded the spirochete.

A post-mortem examination of calf A revealed icterus of the tissues, hemoglobinuria, and diffuse nephritis. Silver stains of tissue sections of the kidney revealed no leptospira organisms, contrary to what was reported in 1952 when leptospirosis was first diagnosed in Canada.