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Nails in Stomach of a Dog

H. A. Grell

Iowa State College

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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

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. aa. 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.

Gastroscopy

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 gastroscopy 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

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