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Urethral Calculus in an English Bulldog

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A Case of Suspected Soybean Poisoning. Soybean poisoning is a cumulative disease. After 50 to 70 days on soybean feeding there occurs in some animals hemorrhages from mucous membranes resulting in passage of blood from body openings. This is accompanied by high fever which may range up to 109°F. Death follows the onset of symptoms in two to five days.

Two Guernsey cows from the same herd were admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic with a field diagnosis of soybean poisoning. The first cow admitted on Oct. 9, 1949, with a history of engorgement on soybeans died in a few minutes after arrival. The autopsy findings were impaction of the rumen and reticulum, with death due to mechanical interference of circulation and respiration. Typical lesions of soybean poisoning were not present. The second cow admitted had a similar history but was not so acutely ill. It was treated for impaction and bloat. Treatment consisted of:

Ruminatoric:
- Strychnine sulfate .5 gr.
- Ginger 10 gr.
- Tartar emetic 30 gr.
- Barium chloride 30 gr.

A single dose given in water as a drench.

Antiferment, each ounce containing:
- Salicylic acid 15 gr.
- Camphor 20 gr.
- Oil of Turpentine 120 ml.

Two 1 oz. capsules given morning and night.

Urethral Calculus in an English Bulldog. A 2-year-old male English Bulldog was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic on the morning of Oct. 10, 1949, with a history of difficult urination.

Palpation of the penis disclosed the presence of a hard spherical object in the posterior portion of that organ. A sample of urine was collected and subjected to laboratory examination which revealed a specific gravity of 1.022, a reaction of pH 5.5 and sediment composed of leukocytes, erythrocytes and spermatozoa. A tentative diagnosis of a urethral calculus was made which was confirmed by
A radiogram that showed a calculus approximately .75 cm. in diameter in the urethra 1.2 cm. anterior to the posterior end of the os penis. No other calculi were demonstrated by the radiogram in the urethra or the urinary bladder.

On the afternoon of Oct. 10, the patient was placed on the operating table in a dorsal recumbent position. The preputial area ventral to the posterior portion of the os penis was shaved, defatted with ether and sprayed with 50 percent isopropyl alcohol as an antiseptic. Ether was administered to the patient until a stage of light surgical anesthesia was reached. An incision 2.5 cm. long was made into the urethra and the calculus exposed. The calculus was so imbedded in the urethral mucosa that it was necessary to introduce a sound into the urethral orifice to aid in dislodging the calculus which was then removed without further incident. The incision was left to heal by granulation.

Subcutaneous edema of the prepuce was present for the next five succeeding days during which time the patient voided blood-tinged urine through the urethral orifice and the surgical incision. By the sixth and seventh postoperative days, the urine voided was progressively less blood-tinged, edema of the prepuce was almost absent and exudate had ceased to drain from the surgical incision. On the tenth day after the operation the urine was clear, voided normally, and the surgical wound was filled in with normal granulation tissue. On Oct. 23, 1949, the patient was discharged.

William Fennessy, ’51

A Case of Canine Filariasis. A 5-year-old Boxer bitch was re-admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic, Oct. 10, 1949. This Boxer had been treated at the Clinic previously, entering April 18, 1949, and being discharged May 5, 1949. At that time she had a history of a persistent cough since January. She had been treated (before entry into the Clinic) with sulfonamides and penicillin, but the coughing did not stop.

Upon clinical examination, both inspiratory and expiratory dyspnea were observed. The heart labored considerably and the dog continued to cough up a catarrhal exudate. A radiogram was taken and multiple granular densities throughout the lungs were seen. A blood sample taken was positive for *Dirofilaria immitis* larvae.

The Boxer was treated with sodium antimony III bisatechol disulfonate of sodium (Fuadin) intravenously for several days and was discharged May 9, 1949.

When she was readmitted to the Clinic Oct. 10, 1949, with symptoms of fainting and dyspnea, another blood sample was taken and *Dirofilaria immitis* larvae were found in great numbers. Due to the history of previous treatment for filariasis in the bitch with only fair success and the apparent heavy concentration of the microfilaria in the vascular system, the owner was informed that treatment would be costly and probably would continue for a long time. With